CMP-SCMP-73-38

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U.S.
American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B. C. C.

September 17-21, 1973

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CMP-SCMP-73-38

中國大陸報紙摘譯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5456-5460
September 17-21, 1973

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 17, 1973 No. 5456

****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO ANTI-PARTY CLIQUE

Advance Triumphantly Along the Line of the Party's "10th National Congress"

by

the Party Branch of Peking Municipal No. 31 Middle School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1973)

The 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party was ceremoniously held and triumphantly concluded! When the good tidings came the whole body of Communist Party members and revolutionary teachers and students of our Peking Municipal No. 31 Middle School was elated and inspired.

With great proletarian righteous indignation, we, the whole body of teachers and students, sternly denounce the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and resolutely support the Party Central Committee's decision: Expel Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, from the Party once and for all. The Party Central Committee's resolution expresses the wishes of the millions upon millions of revolutionary people in our country. To forever expel from the Party this ringleader of the anti-Party clique who deserved more than his death is really a step that gladdens the hearts of people! We resolutely support the CCP Central Committee's decision to expel Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist from the Party once and for all, and to dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party, as well as all the measures taken against the other principal members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. It is unanimously held that the purge of a handful of anti-Party and anti-state counter-revolutionaries from the Party not only does not detract in the least from the brilliance of our Party but on the contrary shows that our

Chinese Communist Party is a great party, a glorious party and a correct party and provides ample proof of the strong determination of our Party to carry through the struggle against revisionism to the end by adhering to Marxism at all times.

The Party's "10th National Congress" was called under an excellent situation at home and abroad marked by the smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and a great victory for the line of the Party's "9th National Congress." Looking back over the course of fighting of our Party in the past half century and especially the struggle between the two lines in the 4-odd years from the "9th National Congress" to the "10th National Congress" and the fundamental experience in the struggle for smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, we deeply feel that to forge ahead along the line personally formulated by Chairman Mao is invincible.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the thorough implementation of the line of the Party's "9th National Congress" personally formulated by Chairman Mao, and the criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and especially after the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, the outlook of our Peking Municipal No. 31 Middle School underwent profound changes. In the past four years and more, our Party branch led the teachers and students of the whole school in doggedly carrying out the educational policy put forward by Chairman Mao and his directive, "While their main task is to study, they should in addition to their studies, learn other things." The school was operated with the door open, and was linked up with factories and production teams. Small factories were set up in the school. The school persevered in learning industrial work, farming and military affairs, and in making sustained and penetrating criticism against the bourgeoisie and especially against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the two renegade cliques under Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao. The students were enabled to brave the storm, and face the world and grow up in the three great revolutionary struggles. They actively responded to Chairman Mao's call and resolutely followed the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

This year alone, 181 graduates have headed for the forefront of agriculture and are determined to give their all to the building of a socialist new countryside. Facts fully show that the proletarian educational line put forward by Chairman Mao is an extremely correct line for training the youths and adolescents to become "workers with both socialist consciousness and culture."

Through studying the "communique," discussing the situation, talking about victories and singing the praises of the line, the broad masses of Communist Party members of our school and the whole body of teachers and students have unanimously declared that they would resolutely respond to the call of the Party's 10th National Congress, continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work above all else, further study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, penetratingly conduct education in ideology and political line, and make an in-depth criticism against revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. Our Party branch is determined to show vim

and vigor in leading the teachers and students of the whole school to rally more closely around the 10th Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Chairman Mao, firmly embrace the idea of "seeking revolution in education," forge bravely ahead along the political line defined by the "9th National Congress" and carry the proletarian educational revolution through to the end.

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A Triumphant Congress, a Militant Program

by

Pao An-chih (鮑安治), Miao Hsiao-lung (苗小龙)
and Hsü Shu (徐樞), fighters of a certain PLA unit

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1973)

With the great leader Chairman Mao personally presiding, the CCP 10th National Congress has been triumphantly convened in Peking, our capital. This is a great and happy event in the political life of the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. It is a heavy blow to the reactionaries at home and abroad. With militant heroism and infinite joy, the commanders and fighters of our whole regiment warmly greet the triumphant convening of the Party's 10th National Congress.

Guided by the great leader Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country, holding high the great banner of unity for victory of the "9th National Congress," have triumphed over the frantic attack of the class enemy at home and abroad, thoroughly smashed the criminal plot of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and closely rallied around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao in "grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war." On all fronts, there is the impressive scene of prosperity bubbling over with vitality. Under this excellent situation at home and abroad, the convening of the Party's 10th National Congress points to the prosperous development of our Party with successors to carry on the cause and gives expression to our Party's firm solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought! The Party's 10th National Congress is a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigor and vitality.

The Party's 10th National Congress decided to expel forever from the Party bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade, and traitor Lin Piao and to expel forever from the Party Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist and to dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party. This is really cause for jubilation and a source of immense satisfaction! This leads to the thorough bankruptcy of the criminal plot of imperialism and social-imperialism in their vain attempt to restore capitalism in China! It will further strengthen the solidarity of our Party on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and lead to the further consolidation of our proletarian dictatorship.

We revolutionary fighters must comply with the instructions of the Party's 10th National Congress, continuously put the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work in the first place, seriously read and study, have a good grasp of Marxism and continuously raise our awareness of class struggle, the struggle in line and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. We must adhere to the three fundamental principles:

"Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." We must cling to our posts, properly drill ourselves in skills to annihilate the enemy, clutch firmly the rifles in our hands, doggedly defend our fighting posts, make intensified preparations against wars of aggression, guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and especially against the surprise attack of social imperialism and make sure that all enemies who dare to invade us are wiped out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely.

* * *

Carry the Revolution in Education Through to the End

by

Chang Ch'un-hsiang (张春祥), a PLA student of the Urdu Speciality of the Eastern Languages Department of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 31, 1973)

With our beloved great leader Chairman Mao presiding, the CCP 10th National Congress has been triumphantly convened. On hearing this heart-stirring good news, we worker-peasant-soldier students are all elated and inspired and full of excitement. In these happy days, we cheer with enthusiasm and sing to our hearts' content. We cheer, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" We sing to the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

The "10th National Congress" was convened under an excellent situation at home and abroad marked by the smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and a great victory for the line of the Party's "9th National Congress." We worker-peasant-soldier students resolutely support the CCP Central Committee's resolution: Expel Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor from the Party once and for all; expel Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party once and for all, and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party.

We warmly respond to the Party Central Committee's call. We must seriously study and implement the various documents of the Congress, firmly adhere to the Party's basic line, stand firm on continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and firmly adhere to the fundamental principles, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism; unite and don't split; be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." We must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook and forge bravely ahead with big strides along the line of the "10th National Congress."

"Whether or not the line is ideologically and politically correct determines everything." Looking back over the course of growth in strength of our Party and of our revolution, and looking back over the past ten struggles between the two lines within the Party, we have come to understand the importance of the line, and that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is our Party's lifeline. We must forever closely toe Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and closely rally around the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as its head and unite to win still greater victories.

The communique points out: "We should continue to do well the work of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including all spheres of culture."

It is entirely because of the blessing of Chairman Mao, the victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the occupation of the superstructure by the working class that we descendents of workers and peasants are able to step into the socialist college. The school is an important position in the superstructure. Class struggle in the ideological sphere is unusually acute and violent. Chairman Mao and the laboring people have sent us to college. We must not be unworthy of the hopes of Chairman Mao and the people of the whole country. Under the Party's leadership, we must unite closely and rely on the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and workers to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon in seeking proper college education and proper college management. We must make use of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to do a good job in college transformation, in the proletarian revolution in education, and in the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. We must seriously pay proper attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere, put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style above all else, continue to make penetrating revolutionary mass criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, and thoroughly criticize the "ways of Confucius and Mencius" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and their kind. Standing on the forefront of this struggle, we worker-peasant-soldier students are determined to develop proletarian revolutionary firmness, firmly adhere to the philosophy of struggle, declare war on the old systems and old concepts, play the role of fresh troops in the revolution in education, plunge into class struggle in the ideological sphere area with the poise of those in war, do a good job in struggle-criticism-transformation, and carry the educational revolution through to the end. We must report new achievements in the educational revolution to the Party and Chairman Mao.

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RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

How the Erhshihchiatzu Commune Properly Run Collective Households for Educated Young People

by

the Kirin provincial joint investigation team

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1973)

The Erhshihchiatzu commune in Huaite hsien is an advanced "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" unit in Kirin Province. Since 1968, this commune has in succession taken in some 607 educated young people from Shanghai as well as the hsien itself and organized them into 23 collective households. For several years, the Party committee of the commune, implementing conscientiously Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, has warmly welcomed the educated young people and done everything possible to train them. The collective households are properly run and the young people are growing up rapidly.

At present, 28 persons have already joined the Chinese Communist Party, 323 have entered the Communist Youth League and 53 have joined leading bodies in the province, hsien, commune and production brigades. Many are working as teachers, accountants, storekeepers and barefoot doctors, and they have become an assault force for the construction of a socialist new countryside. Of the 20 production brigades which had set up collective households before 1972, five have crossed the "Yellow River" in the per-mow yield of grain last year and nine have topped the demands of the "Program." The overwhelming majority of educated young people have realized self-sufficiency in livelihood. Because the collective households are well run, another 39 middle school graduates have this year followed their elder brothers and sisters to settle down there.

Let Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Take Root in the Heads of the Leadership

When the first group of educated young people arrived at this commune to join production brigades and settle down, some of the leading members of the commune Party committee were of the opinion that the educated young people had come to catch up with the course in manual labor, and they would go away after the course was completed. Some felt that as the work of learning from Tachai in agriculture was heavy, and the teaching of educated young people would entail a great deal of work, they were worried that failure to do a proper job might affect the key work. Consequently, such work was arranged in a desultory manner.

The attitude of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the actions of the educated young people taught a lesson to some leading members of the commune Party committee. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "Chairman Mao has sent the educated young people to the countryside, and we must help them to make a home and settle down properly." They seriously and earnestly led the educated young people to put up houses, build pig sties, drill wells and plant trees.

The role of the educated young people sent to the countryside also became more and more prominent.

The collective household for educated young people in the No. 7 production team of the Haiaoshan production brigade, under the leadership of the Party branch, bravely carried out a struggle against the class enemies and bourgeois tendencies, and together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, carried sand to reduce salinity, overcame internal waterlogging, levelled the land and diligently transformed production conditions. This "limping production team" was very rapidly turned into a "leap forward production team" with the per-mow yield of grain increasing from 236 catties to 502 catties.

The living facts caused the leadership of the commune to arrive at a new understanding of the far-reaching significance of the sending of educated young people to the countryside. They invited the cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of educated young people of the production brigades concerned back to help the Party committee examine work and discover gaps in thinking. All studied conscientiously Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together, criticized such reactionary fallacies as "going to the countryside to acquire merit," "getting learned in order to become an official" and "reform through labor in disguise" pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, raised their awareness of the struggle in line, and realized that the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside was an important step for the training and upbringing of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Educated young people must go to the countryside for "buffeting and tempering." The socialist new countryside has need for this vigorous new force of educated young people. As the basic level Party committee in the countryside, they must not only grasp grain seedlings but also grasp "human seedlings." Only by letting Chairman Mao's revolutionary line take root in the heads of the leadership could the educated young people be taught to take root permanently in the countryside.

With ideological understanding raised, the commune Party committee incorporated work for educated young people into its agenda for important matters. The secretary of the Party committee personally set the pace and the "squad members" all showed concern over this kind of work. When Secretary Kao Te-ch'ing of the Party committee went to the countryside to stay at a selected spot, he regularly visited the collective households for educated young people to acquaint himself with conditions.

When members of the Party committee meet, they always report on the conditions of the educated young people. When conferences for cadres at three levels are called, they accept the participation of young household heads from the collective households. The secretary of the Party committee is also able to call more than 80 percent of the educated young people in the commune by their names, and is familiar with their thought, their characteristics and their strong points. When put in charge of different fields of work, the Party committee members grasp not only focal work, but also work for the educated young people.

For the sake of strengthening leadership organizationally, the commune has assigned each collective household a poor old peasant, old Party member or old cadre who is good in ideology, correct in work style, and leads a simple life to act as head of the household. The commune has also held in succession 31 terms of study class for the "old household heads," so that the work of managing and instructing the educated young people could assume the aspect of "being grasped by the Party committee secretary personally, by every member of the Party committee, and by the cadres and the masses of the commune and production brigades at every level."

Bring the Active Role of Educated Young People Into Full Play

For a number of years, the Party committee of the Erhshihchiatzu commune has paid attention to arousing the enthusiasm of the educated young people for socialism and bringing their active role into full play. Their concrete methods are:

1. It is necessary to have a profound proletarian feeling. Many of the cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants have aptly said: "Things could not be grasped without feeling, and could not be properly grasped without profound feeling." Liu Sheng, leader of No. 4 production team of the Hsiti production brigade and head of a collective household for educated young people, looked after the livelihood of the educated young people with great care, taught them at first hand to do manual work, helped them make progress politically, frequently explained family history and village history to them and encouraged them to blaze trail and act with boldness. Once, an educated youth called Wang Hung-ch'en swept up some beans which were scattered on the ground and was about to feed them to the hogs. Liu Sheng took over the basket from him, picked out the beans one by one and taught Wang Hung-ch'en the need of using grain frugally. Subsequently, Wang Hung-ch'en became a storekeeper, and he was never known to have spoiled any grain.

During the slack winter period, the educated young people organized a propaganda team to give performances outside the village. Liu Sheng always stayed up late to heat up the brick bed for the young people. Under the careful teaching of Liu Sheng, all the 13 young people in the household made very rapid progress. Four joined the Chinese Communist Party, five entered the Communist Youth League, and three joined leading bodies. Liu Sheng constantly said: "Heeding the words of Chairman Mao the educated young people have come to the countryside to make revolution. We should cherish them like we cherish our own children."

2. Conduct properly the main course of class struggle. Upon the arrival of each group of educated young people to join production brigades, the commune Party committee would bring them to the farmsteads of former landlords and ask the old peasants who used to work for the landlords to tell them their family history and village history. They would bring them to the tombs of martyrs and invited the old revolutionary fighters to talk about their glorious tradition. They also organized them to investigate how the class struggle and the struggle in line fared after liberation in the production brigades to which

they were attached. In conjunction with these activities, they organized the young people to study the basic line of the Party so that they could gradually come to understand the special features of the class struggle in the socialist period and maintain a sober head in the class struggle.

3. Bring the role of educated young people into full play in the three great revolutionary movements. The Party committee members of the Erhshihchiatzu commune are of the opinion that they cannot deal with the educated young people like flying a kite--wanting to let it fly high but fearing that the line might break. They always place the young people on the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements so that they could remold their objective world and at the same time consciously remold their subjective world.

In the Erhshihchiatzu production brigade there was a "red sandy knoll" of about 75 mow where the per-mow yield of grain was only slightly above 100 catties. The educated young people of this production brigade made a proposal to transform this piece of barren land. A member of the commune Party committee who happened to stay at a selected spot there immediately supported this proposal. The educated young people, each carrying a set of baskets, brought back 1,450 tons of black earth together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and changed the "red sandy knoll" into fertile fields. On top of that, by practicing scientific farming, the per-mow yield of grain surpassed the "Yellow River" level.

Liu Kuei-hsi, an educated youth with the Ch'ianchieh production brigade, has been in the countryside for over a year. By studying diligently the writings of Chairman Mao, he made very rapid progress and became the vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the production brigade. For the sake of enabling him to improve his ability through practice, the Party branch sent him to No. 3 and No. 5 production teams where the class struggle was more complex to stay at selected spots. By relying on the masses and paying attention to investigation and study, Liu Kuei-hsi very quickly lifted up the lids of class struggle in these two production teams and promoted solidarity among the leading bodies. There has been a marked improvement in the outlook of these two production teams.

Create Material Conditions for Educated Young People To Take Root Permanently in the Countryside

The Party committee of the Erhshihchiatzu commune is of the opinion that properly arranging the livelihood of the educated young people is a requisite condition for the educated young people to take root in the countryside. Because of this, the commune Party committee must make several major attempts a year to grasp the livelihood of the educated young people. It also must grasp the matter household by household and solve problems one by one. When spring comes, they must grasp making sauces, planting vegetables and cleaning the house. When autumn comes, they must grasp breaking down the old brick beds, gathering firewood and storing up vegetables.

When the educated young people first arrived at the collective household in the Hsiti No. 2 production brigade, they consumed grain without planning.

Jen Kuei-hsiang, the deputy secretary of the commune Party committee, patiently instructed them and personally helped them draw up a plan for consuming grain. When the educated young people from Shanghai of No. 1 production team of the Kaot'aitzu production brigade first came to the countryside, they did not know how to grow vegetables. The Party branch of the production brigade invited back two truck farmers to teach them how to clear a patch of land for growing vegetables. As for young people with weak physique, they are assigned by various production brigades to farm work they are capable of doing, such as looking after pigs and cattle, taking care of young crops and accumulating manure. In consideration of the salient features of the physiology of the educated young women, they are not given heavy work on their off days. Some households have also picked poor and lower-middle peasant women as household heads.

In solving the livelihood problems of the educated young people sent to the countryside, the Erhshihchiatzu commune has paid attention to correctly handling the three following relationships.

1. The relationship between livelihood and production. Production is the basis of livelihood. The commune Party committee has mobilized the educated young people sent to the countryside to play an active part in the "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" mass movement, practice scientific farming, carry out farm capital construction in a big way, and transform the outlook of the production brigade. Through the concerted efforts of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated young people, grain output in the commune has kept on increasing. In 1972, despite serious natural calamities, total output still more than doubled that of the bumper harvest in 1965. Following the development of production, the personal income of the educated young people also kept on improving. In 1970, the per-capita income was 186 yuan, in 1971, it was 262 yuan and in 1972 it was 255 yuan.

2. The relationship between stretching out the hand and giving a hand. The educated young people are taught to take part actively in collective productive labor, to keep house through diligence and frugality to rely on their own efforts to solve problems in livelihood. Since 1970, the work attendance rate of the educated young people sent to the countryside in this commune has averaged over 200 days a year.

When the educated young people of the collective household in No. 2 production team of the Nanshan production brigade first arrived in the countryside, they suggested making use of their living expenses to buy coal from the city. Old household head Li P'in-ch'en taught them, "We are living half way up the mountain and there are plenty of firewood and grass around us. Why should we buy coal?" Led by the old household head, the young people went to the hill to cut firewood themselves, and the firewood and grass they gathered in a week were enough to last them half a year. The commune Party committee popularized their experience, and after that, many collective households set out to hatch chicken, make preserves and bricks, break down old brick beds and repair houses. At present, all the 23 collective households for educated young people in the commune have basically grain to spare, and are self-sufficient in edible oil, meat and egg, and more than self-sufficient in vegetables.

3. The relationship between the present and the future. In grasping the practice of capital construction by collective households for educated young people, it is necessary not only to start from the present needs but also take the future into account. When a collective household built houses, the commune and production brigade cadres personally helped with the selection of a site with the housing plan of the commune members taken into consideration, so that every household would have a storeroom. The living quarters must be spacious, bright and practical, convenient to live in and have facilities for cooking and storing things. Eighteen of the collective households have ping-ping tables, which not only serve as game tables, but also as mess tables and desks for study. Each of the collective household has also a garden and grounds for raising pigs and chickens, and some households have also carried out afforestation, planted fruit trees and sunk wells.

For the past several years, the Party committee of the Erhshihchiatzu commune has implemented the directive of Chairman Mao on the sending of educated young people to the mountains and the countryside to enable the broad masses of educated young people to feel warm politically, do manual work happily and lead a contented life. They cherish the countryside more and more and are determined to consecrate their youth to the construction of a socialist new countryside.

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"Indispensability" and "Inseparability"

by

Fu Sung-chih (傅 松知)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1973)

Chu K'o-chia, an educated youth from Shanghai, joined and settled down in a production brigade in Menglun commune, Mengla hsien, Yunnan Province, modestly received re-education and wholeheartedly served the people. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in delight, "We cannot do without Chu K'o-chia here." The warmth shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants toward Chu K'o-chia and their solicitous concern made him glow all over with warmth, and he felt as if he were back home. Chu K'o-chia said with deep emotion, "I cannot be separated from the poor and lower-middle peasants."

Such "indispensability" and "inseparability" vividly show that "the countryside needs the educated young people and the educated young people need the countryside." The deeds of Chu K'o-chia reflect that as long as the educated young people are prepared to receive re-education modestly and truly become one with the masses, they will be welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Our country is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." The educated young people have definite political awareness as well as cultural and scientific knowledge. Various causes of socialist revolution and construction, from class struggle to farm capital construction and such things as financial management and house "keeping," culture and education, and medicine and health, all need them to play their parts.

Following the development of agricultural mechanization and scientific farming, the need of young people with culture by the countryside has become increasingly greater. In order to transform fundamentally the condition of agricultural production, large numbers of educated young people who have made up their mind to take up farming in the countryside and dedicate their youth to the construction of a socialist new countryside are needed. This is an "indispensability."

Let us return once more to "inseparability." Before the educated young people are integrated with the masses of workers and peasants, they invariably adhere to the tendency of objectivism and individualism. They often are vacuous in thought and wavering in action. Such weaknesses could only be overcome through protracted mass struggle. Yet another meaning of "inseparability" is that after the educated young people have become one with the poor and lower-middle peasants and embraced deep proletarian feelings, they will feel that the poor and lower-middle peasants are the best teachers. They will firmly link their future and their destiny with those of the poor and lower-middle peasants and cannot bear to part from them.

"Indispensability" is the high evaluation given by the poor and lower-middle peasants to the role played by the educated young people in the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside. "Inseparability" is an important hallmark of the leap in thought and feeling and of the shift of their stand to the proletarian side on the part of the educated young people having been re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

After Chu K'o-chia came to the mountain village, the conditions of "indispensability" and "inseparability" appeared because in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the countryside, he persisted in reading assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, diligently transforming his world outlook and gradually shifting his stand to the proletarian side.

The reason that problems of this or that kind have arisen among some of our young comrades on the road of integration with the workers and peasants is mainly that--besides other causes--they have not shifted their stand to the proletarian side. Their thoughts and feelings are still the old ones, and they worry more about personal loss or gain and think less of the destiny of the motherland and the ideals of mankind.

So long as these young people actively take part in the three great revolutionary movements and vigorously criticize such fallacies as "getting learned in order to become an official," "going to the countryside so as to acquire merit" and "reform through labor in disguise" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, they certainly can understand profoundly the significance of the road of integration with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao, overcome all obstacles encountered on the course of advance, embrace the idea of "rolling in the mud all their life in the countryside and making revolution all their life," and truly accomplish what Chu K'o-chia has said, "The demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants are my wishes, and the ideal of the poor and lower-middle peasants is my ideal."

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MINORITY NATIONALITIES

PLA Party Organizations under the Ch'inghai Military Area Command Actively Train and Develop Minority Nationality Cadres and Fighters for Admission into the Party

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 29, 1973)

(NCNA Sining, August 28, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, various units in the PLA Ch'inghai Military District have again admitted large numbers of minority nationality cadres and fighters into the Chinese Communist Party. At present, full of vigor, these Party members are active along the Koulkun mountain ranges, the shores of Ch'inghai Lake and the vast grassland region, and together with the broad masses of commanders and fighters and people of various nationalities, actively contributing their efforts toward stepping up the building of the units and the reconstruction of the grasslands.

There are cadres and fighters from such fraternal nationalities as Tibetan, Hui, T'u, Mongolian, Salar, Tunghsiang and Kazakh in various units under the Ch'inghai Military District. Most of them are the descendants of oppressed and humiliated T'awa (serfs) in the former society and the poor herdsmen with a deep proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao. After joining the colors, they have studied diligently and strived to improve their awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, Party organizations at various levels in the Ch'inghai Military District have criticized deeply the counter-revolutionary crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on the nationality problem, studied Chairman Mao's teachings on the nationality problem and the nationality policies of the Party, and put the training and development of minority nationality fighters for admission into the Party on their agenda.

The Party committee secretaries of many units are extremely concerned over the growth of minority nationality fighters and they regularly look them up for heart-to-heart talks and explain revolutionary theory to them. They also constantly visit company units where the growth of minority nationality fighters has been faster to conduct investigation and study and sum up their experience for popularization.

For the sake of training the descendents of the T'awa and poor herdsmen into proletarian revolutionary fighters with the lofty goal of communism in their mind, Party organizations at various levels in the Ch'inghai Military District have conducted a great deal of arduous and meticulous training and educational work.

Before liberation, La-mu-ch'ü-hu, a Mongolian fighter of the 2nd mechanized company of a certain regiment, was a hereditary herder for herdowners and headmen and his family suffered endless privations. In order to enable him to grow up rapidly, the Party branch on the one hand sent him to a cultural evening school and helped him to study culture alongside with reading the works of Chairman Mao.

On the other hand, they assigned Party member and squad leader Chang La-hung to study, labor and stand guard together with him, and while they are together, to discuss with him class and class struggle,the revolutionary tradition and the nature and tasks of the Party.

When he actively applied for Party membership, the secretary of the Party branch and some Party members studied together with him again and again Chairman Mao's teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous and vital organization of vanguards which can lead the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in struggle against the class enemy." They acquainted him with the deeds of the heroic struggles of revolutionary forerunners in realizing communism, and directed him to bear in mind the revolutionary grand design and devote his entire life to struggle for the communist cause. After more than two years of thoroughgoing and meticulous education, La-mu-ch'ü-hu possessed the qualifications for joining the Party, and he was gloriously admitted into the Chinese Communist Party in June this year.

In order to turn themselves into advanced elements of the proletariat in fact as well as in name, these minority nationality cadres and fighters who have newly joined the Party persist in reading and studying and consciously tempering themselves in hard struggle. After joining the Party, Tibetan fighter Chao Shang-jung of an artillery company of a certain regiment brought the Lei Feng spirit of being a "cog" into play, and read assiduously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. He has now become a study tutor of the company. Tibetan fighter Sung-chi of the 4th company of a certain cavalry detachment in the Yüshu military sub-district was promoted as platoon leader after he joined the Party. For the sake of strengthening the building of the unit along Chairman Mao's army building line, he studied over and over again the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, strengthened ideological and political work, and under the condition of being far removed from the company unit, united the fighters of various nationalities to fulfill sundry production, training and construction work in an outstanding manner. He became an outstanding basic-level cadre and was elected a member of the Party committee of the detachment.

In giving support to socialist revolution and construction in the pastoral region, these locally born and brought up minority nationality cadres are conversant with the living habits of their own people, and are always able to bring their hardcore role into play. Last winter, Mu-ho-li, a Tibetan Party member belonging to the 2nd company of a certain cavalry regiment in the Kuolo military sub-district, went to a production brigade to carry out militia work. Because he understood the dialect and was conversant with the conditions, he forged close ties with the people. Under the unified leadership of the local Party committee, he and the cadres of the production brigade conscientiously implemented the various policies of the Party, effectively aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses of pastoral people for socialism, and gave impetus to the rapid development of revolution and production.

Last year, the Ch'ingshuiho district in Yüshu hsien was set upon by a severe blizzard. The pastureland was covered by a thick blanket of snow and many cattle were trapped. The Party branch of the 1st company of a certain

cavalry detachment immediately sent out a small contingent with Tibetan Party members as the main body which raced to the stricken area to take part in the battle for safeguarding the animal. Braving the wind and snow, they reached the pastureland, and by carrying out rescue work together with the people and digging away the snow to clear the pasture on the one hand and propagating the deeds of the Tachai production brigade in triumphing over calamities and inspiring the Tibetan pastoral people to emulate Tachai on the other, struggled diligently, overcame the difficulties, developed production and further strengthened the solidarity of armymen and civilians.

* * *

10TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Shanghai People Acclaim National Party Congress

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1973)

the successful tenth national congress of the communist party of china has greatly inspired the ten million people of shanghai, the birth place of the party. the city has been steeped in a festival atmosphere in the past few days. cheers resounded over the banks of the whangpoo river -- "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation" the people studied the documents of the tenth congress eagerly and reviewed the historical experience in the struggle between the two lines, especially the fighting experience in smashing the lin piao anti-party clique. they are filled with the pride of victory and are determined to go ahead along the political line of the tenth congress under the guidance of the central committee headed by chairman mao, and fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the development of the results of the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

in the shanghai no. 1 steel mill and other factories, workers were full of joy when they recalled how chairman mao came to their factories on inspection tours. workers of the no. 2 converter workshop of the mill studied documents of the party congress on the platform of no. 1 converter where chairman mao stayed some time on the night of september 28, 1958. hsu fu-lung, a veteran steelmaker, said: "i feel as if chairman mao were again in our midst today." he reminded his fellow workers of the events that followed: when liu shao-chi and company later pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and ordered the dismantling of furnaces and the stopping of production, the workers of this workshop resisted, and persisted in production under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. then they criticized lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and kept pushing the revolution and production forward.

the workers had á discussion and said: lin piao and company prior to the ninth party congress preached the "theory of productivity" picked up from the dust-bin of the old-line revisionists. the old-line revisionists had preached it to oppose the violent revolution; lin piao and company did this to oppose continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. they were of the same brand. we have raised our consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines by conducting repeated criticism of the "theory of productivity" since the beginning of this year. as a result, production has risen sharply, with the steel output of our shop

now 50 percent over the designed capacity. this is an eloquent refutation of lin piao's revisionist fallacy.

a joyous atmosphere prevailed in the nanshang production brigade in shanghai county on the outskirts. a red flag in waging a sustained struggle between the two roads. young people rehearsed playlets they had created for the event. former poor and lower-middle peasants gathered on threshing grounds or in their homes and talked over their experiences. eighteen years ago they followed chairman mao's instruction and kept to the socialist road by carrying on their agricultural producers' cooperative despite the right-opportunist trend of slashing co-ops. warmly praising their efforts, the great leader chairman mao wrote a note to a related article in the "socialist upsurge in china's countryside". the note reads: "it (the agricultural co-operative movement -- ed.) is a raging tidal wave sweeping away all demons and ghosts .... of course, many more battles still lie ahead and we must continue to fight hard."

the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade have become more conscious of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work over the past two years or so and gained a better understanding of chairman mao's note. they have studied the note again in connection with the documents of the tenth party congress in the past few days. tsao chi-kang, secretary of the brigade party branch, said: "the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines has never ceased in our brigade in the past eighteen years. chairman mao's note has encouraged us to fight hard. we have won victory after victory. the collective economy of our brigade has been further consolidated. we gathered in a bumper early rice harvest of 7.5 tons per hectare last summer. but struggle is not over. we must bear in mind the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism, continue to fight hard in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: 'going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle', and adhere to the correct line by combating erroneous trends."

similar celebrations were held in the past few days by the people's liberation army units stationed in shanghai. commanders and fighters on board the naval vessels "yangtze", "loyang" and "yellow river", which chairman mao had inspected, recalled with elation the history of the party and talked about the far-reaching significance of the tenth party congress. they said that when the party was founded, it had only a few dozen party members and several communist groups. it has since gone through ten major struggles within the party and has now grown to twenty-eight million party members. "under the guidance of chairman mao's correct line," they said, "our party has been further consolidated and has become stronger. the tiny lin piao anti-party clique wanted to throw themselves into the arms of soviet revisionist social-imperialism and to institute a feudal-comprador-fascist dictatorship

inside china. they were like a mantis trying to stop a carriage and would only end up ignominiously in destruction."

commanders and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" who,were training and doing productive labour on a coastal island studied the documents of the tenth party congress earnestly. they pledged to bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and heighten their revolutionary vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen the army-civilian joint defence, and get always ready to smash any imperialist war of aggression, especially any surprise attack by soviet revisionism.

on hearing the happy news, teachers and students of tungchi university danced the happy "yangko dance" and sang "the east is red", "people of the world are sure to win" and other revolutionary songs. teachers and students of the university have adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line on education. last summer, 32 worker-peasant-soldier students of the third grade took advantage of their vacation to help four construction units design eight projects covering 5,000 square metres. chi fang-chun, one of the students, said: "the tenth party congress calls on us to continue the struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. we pledge to do a better job in implementing chairman mao's line on education and carry the revolution in education through to the end."

the successful tenth party congress has greatly inspired the shanghai people to work energetically and win still greater victory. major steel making workshops of three big iron and steel mills in shanghai have registered an all-time high in shift output in the past few days.

Documents of Tenth Party Congress Issued in Pamphlet Form

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

documents adopted at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china are being issued in pamphlet form by the people's publishing house to meet the nation-wide demand for studying these documents.

so far, a pamphlet containing the "report to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china" delivered by comrade chou en-lai and another pamphlet consisting of the "report on revision of the party constitution" given by comrade wang hung-wen and the "constitution of the communist party of china" have come off the

press and are being circulated by the hsinhua bookstore in all parts of the country. a "collection of documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china" is due shortly.

versions of these documents in the mongolian, tibetan, uighur, korean and kazakh languages translated by the nationalities publishing house and versions in braille prepared by the braille printing house will soon be issued.

Minority People in China Celebrate Tenth Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

people of the various nationalities in sinkiang and inner mongolia have been enthusiastically celebrating the successful holding of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

well over 200,000 people in urumchi, capital of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, held parades in the various districts of the city on august 31. the following evening, about 100,000 men and women gathered to watch a fireworks display in the people's square.

clad in multi-coloured national costumes, the uighurs, kazakhs, khalkhas, tajiks, uzbeks, hans, huis and people of half a dozen other nationalities paraded in massive contingents along with the delegates to the trade union and women's congresses which were being held in the capital. carrying huge portraits of chairman mao, waving red flags and playing tambourines, jawapus and other traditional instruments, the paraders danced and sang to their hearts' content to show their tremendous love for chairman mao, the great leader of all the nationalities in china. the people showed that the re-election of chairman mao as the chairman of the party's central committee represented the common desire and the greatest happiness of all the nationalities in the country.

on the beautiful, fertile altai grasslands, kazakh herdsmen showed great excitement over the event and compared their hard life before liberation with their happy life today. some 100,000 kazakhs lived on the grasslands before liberation, but great numbers of them fled or died because of exploitation and oppression under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries and herd-owners. by the time of liberation, the population had been reduced by half. the population has now increased to 160,000 under the care and attention of chairman mao and the communist party.

mahai, a kazakh singer in the hsingfu (happiness) people's commune, fuyun county, playing a "domra" (a large stringed instrument popular among the kazakhs, uzbeks and uighurs in sinkiang), sang a song, specially composed, in praise of chairman mao and the party. he sang:

"chairman mao is our great leader and the communist party our great liberator;

"it's you, chairman mao, who have saved us kazakhs and charted for us the course to happiness;

"our hearts are blossoming like flowers, our life is improving with each passing day;

"even if all people turned singers, they could not possibly sing enough in praise of your greatness."

on this outstanding occasion, the masses of minority cadres and people note with joy the election of two comrades from minority nationalities to the political bureau of the party's central committee. they say that this reflects not only the loving attention and trust shown by chairman mao and the party's central committee for the minority nationalities but also the great unity of all the nationalities in the country.

the people of the various nationalities in sinkiang are voicing their firm support for the decision of the party's central committee to expel lin piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, from the party once and for all and to expel chen po-ta, principal member of the lin piao anti-party clique, anti-communist kuomintang element, trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the party once and for all and to dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the party. they are also voicing their firm support for the decisions made and all the corresponding measures taken by the party's central committee with regard to the other principal members of the lin piao anti-party clique. they say: "the struggles waged by our party to smash the lin piao anti-party clique have dealt a telling blow at the landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists in the country as well as at soviet revisionist social-imperialism". they are pledging themselves: "we will carry forward the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, and thoroughly criticize the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique and criticize soviet revisionist social-imperialism. we must without fail increase our vigilance a hundred-fold, and particularly guard against surprise attacks by social-imperialism. we are ready to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely any enemy that dares invade us."

after hearing the happy news of the tenth party congress, the herdsmen of various nationalities in the inner mongolian autonomous region traversed the vast grasslands

to greet each other on the occasion. they sang "the east is red" with revolutionary zeal and proclaimed: "long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

on the evening when news of the congress was made public, baladenjamusu, the party branch secretary of the ulantuka production brigade of the chahannor people's commune in apaka banner; sambu, deputy secretary; baindulen, member of the commune party committee and vice-chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and several educated young people from peking and local herdsmen, gathered around a radio. this was in the yurt of a mongolian grandma. they all listened attentively to the news from peking, the capital of the motherland. at the end of the newscast, they had a discussion. they spoke of the historic significance of the congress, hailed the great victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line, resolutely supported the decision of the party's central committee to expel lin piao and chen po-ta from the party once and for all and angrily denounced their crimes.

sitting in front of a portrait of chairman mao, grandma charganhuheng recalled her family's sufferings in the old days in contrast to her present happy life, brought about by chairman mao. she said: "in the old society we poor herdsmen were nothing but beasts of burden groaning under the whip of the local despots and herd-owners. my parents and my sister died under the oppression and exploitation by the herd-owners. at the age of eight, i began to work as a shepherdess for the herd-owner, experiencing untold miseries. it is the party and chairman mao that saved me from the abyss of misery. now i'm leading a happy life beyond my wildest dreams. we'll bear in mind for generations to come the kindness of the party and chairman mao." these words, recalling the painful past, aroused intense hatred for the lin piao anti-party clique. all present were unanimous that the attempt by the lin piao anti-party clique to change the basic line of the party, restore capitalism and once again plunge the working people into the abyss of misery could never succeed. they said they were overjoyed to learn that the party's central committee had expelled lin piao and chen po-ta from the party once and for all. the young people present pledged themselves always to keep in mind the bitter class oppression and the hatred born of sufferings exclamation "we are determined, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, to strike root in the grasslands and make revolution here for the rest of our lives", they declared.

with great emotion, the brigade party branch secretary baladenjamusu said: "chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities and now he

has once again charted for us a new course of struggle. we the mongolian poor and lower-middle herdsmen will march ahead along chairman mao's revolutionary line for generations to come exclamation"

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Peking University Deepens Revolution in Education

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

a deep-going revolution in education is developing in peking university.

faculty members and students in a number of departments of science, art and foreign languages are summing up their experience in participating for a time in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and in educational revolution in factories, rural areas and army units.

criticism of revisionism is now going on in different fields of study in the university. in studying "anti-duhring", the department of economics focussed on criticizing the "theory of productive forces" and other fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and lin piao. a professor who has spent decades doing research on the history of economic theory took part and gave lectures on this subject.

faculty members and students in the art departments joined former poor and lower-middle peasants in revolutionary mass criticism in 260 production brigades, associating their criticism with vivid facts of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the countryside. this trained the students to analyse and solve problems. art departments have thus played a militant role in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. some faculty members and students in the department of philosophy wrote investigation reports after making social surveys in factories, villages and shops. they criticized lin piao's crime in attacking the socialist system and praised the tremendous victories of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

this combination of teaching with present-day struggles helps radically change the former method of study that isolated teachers and students from proletarian politics, from reality and from the workers and peasants. the art departments now take the study of practical problems in the socialist revolution and construction as the central task in teaching and scientific research so as to help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and

build socialism. works of marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao are a focus of study, and some new courses have been added on the study of current conditions and the criticism of the bourgeoisie. history courses are being gradually transformed in the light of the principle "make the past serve the present".

science departments have made deep-going revolutionary mass criticism in different fields. guided by marxist philosophy, faculty members in the department of mathematics criticized idealist and metaphysical concepts in calculus textbooks and changed the teaching content and methods and revised textbooks in the light of better understanding. in dealing with the history of mathematics and the relation between theory and practice and between science and production, they wrote a paper -- "how comes the theory of calculus?" the paper criticizes bourgeois trends of thought in the realm of natural science and various idealist apriorist notions that mathematics does not arise from problems in production.

in the past two years and more, faculty members and students of art departments in peking university have spent one-third of their time every year in factories and rural areas, participating in current struggles. they wrote several thousand investigation reports, and 800 of their articles were carried in newspapers and journals. they also helped factories, mines, government institutions and rural areas run study classes and political evening schools with an attendance of 40,000. they gave 200 lectures to guide the study of works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao to an audience of 60,000 outside the university.

while running their own factories in the university, science departments have established links with more than 60 factories. they combine classroom and laboratory teaching with participating in production in factories within and outside the university. they have run 28 short courses on meteorology, seismology, silicon controlled rectifiers, bio-electronics, mathematical statistics and superconduction materials, attended by 1,800 workers and technicians. this helps speed up production and socialist construction. university-run factories have increased from three to ten and their products from several to dozens.

science departments have done more than 100 research projects in the past two years for industry and agriculture, national defence and scientific and technological development. the research is also geared to develop various specialties.

some art faculty members after a great deal of research work wrote "new money and financial crisis in capitalist world" and other papers.

many worker-peasant-soldier students showed some ability in analysing and solving problems in scientific experiments. four students of agro-biology led by a faculty member went to a vermicelli factory on the peking outskirts to study why acidic paste precipitates starch. they joined the workers in the job to understand the production process. reading and analysing related data, they designed an experiment undertaken with a measure of success with the workers and technicians in a little more than one month.

forty of the 50 students of organic chemistry have gained initial results in scientific research. a student of the pesticide group joined the workers and technicians in synthesizing a new pesticide and suggested using polyphosphoric acid as the dehydrating agent. this raised the condensation reaction by at least 90 per cent under laboratory conditions. faculty members and students in the cardio-vascular group and the anesthetics group cooperated in making a new drug to treat angina pectoris.

guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, 800 faculty members of departments of art, science and foreign languages in peking university have criticized idealist and metaphysical concepts in old textbooks and edited more than 500 new ones. some faculty members in the department of history have criticized the idealist view of history and edited a series of new textbooks "concise world history", which is considered fairly successful. a professor and several faculty members in physical chemistry and chemical engineering in the department of chemistry made extensive surveys in several peking chemical works while working there. they learned modestly from the workers and edited a new textbook, "chemical kinetics and principle of reactors", which combines theory with practice fairly well.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Central China People's Commune Relies on Collective Strength to Mechanize Farming

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 4, 1973)

"What has taken place in our commune shows that people's communes make for farm mechanization," said Zhang Chin-chieh, communist party secretary of the Liuchi people's commune in central China.

situated on a plain on the northern bank of the yangtze river, this commune in hsinchou county, hupeh province, has a membership of 12,600 and works 660 hectares of farmland. it has mechanized ploughing, irrigation and drainage, threshing, grain processing and cotton ginning. Land levelling, sowing, between-row cultivation, plant protection and transport have been for the most part mechanized or semi-mechanized.

the commune is an example of how china's people's communes raise the level of mechanization step by step by relying on their collective strength.

in response to chairman mao's call "get organized", the peasants in this area formed mutual-aid teams after liberation. later they established semi-socialist elementary agricultural producers' cooperatives which in 1955 grew into fully-socialist advanced agricultural cooperatives.

the advanced co-ops managed to improve the organization of labour, adopt better farming techniques and relieve much of the drought and waterlogging in this low-lying area. this led to the extension of the double-crop area. although this is a densely populated area with farmland averaging 0.06 hectares per capita, the peasants felt a great pressure of work during the busy summer season. they had to rush in the wheat harvest while tending the standing cotton and rice crops. the peasants wanted to buy machinery to get a dozen kinds of farm work finished in time.

the advanced co-ops set up in 1955 combined to form the Liuchi people's commune in 1958, and it was determined to find ways to mechanize.

with greater manpower and resources at its disposal, the commune worked out a plan to increase grain and cotton output and start side-line undertakings in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development."

over the years the commune has set up 13 small enterprises including a livestock farm, a fishery, a farm tool plant, a farm produce processing mill, an

insecticide workshop and a brick and tile kiln. these involve one-fifth of the commune's labour force, 800 commune members. they give an annual income of nearly one million yuan, accounting for one-third of the commune's total income. the proportion was only four per cent in the early period of the commune's existence.

while buying machinery, the commune began levelling the land and combined the small, irregular farm plots into large tracts of neatly laid out farmland. from 1958 to 1960, the commune put in 300,000 mandays on such work and also improved the system of canals and dug new ones. tractors, pumps and other machinery could then be used to advantage.

the first step was to buy pumps and engines and mechanize irrigation and drainage. such undertakings are not expensive, save a large amount of manpower and bring quick returns.

the commune was following chairman mao's line: "the social and economic physiognomy of china will not undergo a complete change until the socialist transformation of the social and economic system is accomplished and until, in the technical field, machinery is used, wherever possible, in every branch of production and in every place." and "co-operation must precede the use of machinery".

but soon after liberation the renegade liu shao-chi advocated the expansion of rich peasant economy in order to restore capitalism in the countryside. he countered chairman mao's line by alleging that china's agriculture could achieve collectivization only after the large-scale use of machinery. in the high tide of agricultural cooperation in 1955, he tried to sabotage agricultural cooperation. this ended in failure.

then in 1962, when the new born people's communes began to use agricultural machinery, he blustered that the communes had been set up too early and that the peasants could not handle machines well. using the portion of power they usurped, liu shao-chi and his agents ordered the communes stop running machinery on their own and wait for state tractor stations. the cadres and members of the liuchi commune rejected this.

the collective economy kept growing and liuchi bought more and larger machines. it added threshing, grain processing, insecticide spraying and ploughing machinery and transport vehicles.

the pace of mechanization has been speeded up during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the commune today has 29 tractors, 45 engines, 82 motors, four trucks and 382 harvesting, threshing, grain processing, cotton ginning and pumping machines.

in all, the commune has spent 1.4 million yuan buying farm machinery over the past 15 years, accounting for 39 per cent of its public accumulation. these machines have a combined capacity of 2,400 h.p., 2.7 times the figure for 1965 prior to the cultural revolution.

now the commune can allocate more manpower for intensive farming and the improvement of the farming system. its 120 hectares of rice fields, which produced one crop of rice a year, now yield two crops of rice or two crops of rice plus an over-wintering crop annually. on the remaining 530 hectares, cotton is rotated the same year with wheat. as a whole, land utilization has doubled. more labour power is available to step up the construction of water control works and land improvement projects.

grain yield of the commune averaged 8.2 tons per hectare in the decade 1962-1971 and ginned cotton yield, 1.05 tons. both figures were more than three times the amounts for 1955 during the period of agricultural cooperation and five times the pre-liberation figures. forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-line production have all been expanded.

when a 100-day drought last year hit the area, the commune set all its pumps into motion. determined to curb the drought and get a good harvest, the cadres and peasants worked hard to irrigate the fields. the result was a record grain harvest averaging 11.2 tons per hectare. the cotton harvest was also good.

the commune has trained 160 men and women as tractor drivers, mechanics, pump operators and electricians. it has a farm machinery repair and assembly workshop that can even do major overhauls.

the income of the commune members has risen and their life has steadily improved. new homes have been built and eighty per cent of the peasant families have bank deposits.

the commune has a middle school and a hospital and all its production brigades have their own primary schools and clinics. a cooperative medical service is in operation in the commune.

the liuchi commune often sends its machinery and technicians to nearby communes and brigades during busy seasons to help them with ploughing and sowing and to join them in combating drought. they said: "we help one another because we are building socialism to reach our revolutionary goal as soon as possible."

PLA MEDICAL TEAMS

PLA Medical Teams Serve Minority Nationalities Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

medical teams of the chinese people's liberation army whole-heartedly serve the minority people in tibet, sinkiang and chinghai in the army's glorious tradition.

the no. 3 field hospital has sent out 25 mobile medical teams in recent years to treat the people in tibet. a team arrived in shantza county last year. braving wind and snow and crossing mountains and rivers, they visited thousands of tents and cottages of tibetan, hui and monba nationalities. they even made a medical tour of several herdsman households 5,000 metres above sea level despite the rarefied air and severe cold.

in driru county, they cured former poor herdsman chahsi wangtui of hydatidosis which had tormented him for some 20 years. the patient was emaciated but his abdomen was swollen to the size of a big cooking pot. the medical workers performed an operation and removed five basins full of hydatidosis. he can now resume his job as a herdsman after having been bed-ridden for 15 years.

last april, a tibetan woman in chumalai county, chinghai province, fell into a critical situation. eleven days after having given birth, she had still not expelled the placenta. she was carried to a medical team. examination showed that she was suffering from puerperal fever and septicemia. there were only foun grammes of hemoglobin per 100 c.c. of blood. and her life was in danger. they immediately operated to remove the uterus. she developed paralytic intestinal obstruction later. she was given acupuncture, hot compresses and other necessary treatment and regained her health in ten days.

two stockbreeding brigades are near the medical team of a unit of the sinkiang military area command stationed in the tienshan mountains. its members have treated the herdsmen for several years. a herdsman named ardan of kazakh nationality contracted hepatitis. they visited him every other day for six weeks until he recovered. they went from yurt to yurt to study the incidence of disease in the area. they found that in spring and summer, ailments such as gastritis and enteritis were fairly common as the herdsmen drank a lot of milk tea; while in autumn and winter, children easily caught pneumonia and elderly people bronchitis due to the changeable weather. aches in loins and legs were common since the herdsmen often rode on horseback. they collected

more than 20 folk prescriptions from the local people and about a hundred patients with chronic diseases took a turn for the better, thanks to careful treatment.

the medical team held classes to train barefoot doctors and health workers. p.l.a. doctors went by turns with barefoot doctors on medical tours to give them necessary guidance. the two stockbreeding brigades now have their own medical workers so the herdsmen can get prompt treatment.

CALLIGRAPHY

Calligraphy Models Printed in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1973)

the shanghai calligraphy and painting publishing house has issued a number of calligraphy models.

most of them come from worker-peasant-soldier calligraphers. some are samples of the handwriting of well-known calligraphers of various dynasties. facsimiles of representative handwriting by some ancient calligraphers will go on sale.

chinese calligraphy has a long history. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, growing numbers of people used traditional brushes to write big-character posters and essays of revolutionary mass criticism. large numbers of amateur calligraphers have come to the fore. six calligraphy models in regular script and a vigorous style copied from the rubbings of stone-tablets of the 5th and 6th centuries, printed in shanghai, were written mainly by workers. these examples by shanghai printing, shipbuilding and railway workers are powerful, and full of vitality and vigour. they have won high praise from the masses. eleven calligraphy models contain sample characters from ancient calligraphers which were pieced together in a new context. sixtyeight million copies of both the workers and ancient calligraphers' models have been issued in the past few years, ten times the amount in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution.

the shanghai calligraphy and painting printing house recently printed models of sample characters written by yen chen-ching, a well-known calligrapher of the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.) and liu kung-chuan, another noted calligrapher of that dynasty. they were selected from the earliest and best rubbings of inscriptions on ancient stone tablets.

a facsimile calligraphy model of ouyang hsun, also a famous tang calligrapher, is reproduced from the best copy collected by connoisseurs of the ming dynasty (1368-1644 a.d.). all these help recreate the art of ancient chinese calligraphers.

the publishing house also issued three calligraphy models in pen in cursive script (also known as correspondent script) and one in regular style. it has published 27 million copies of these models.

in addition the publishing house will soon bring out three tang dynasty copies of one of the finest examples of the handwriting of wang hsi-chih, a famous calligrapher of the fourth century a.d., and three fine examples of the handwriting of mi fei, a noted calligrapher of the 11th century.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Athletic Team Arrives in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 4, 1973)

a chinese athletic team with chu chih-chuan as its leader and ni chih-chin as its deputy leader arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to albania.

the chinese team was met at the airport by azis tahiri, vice-chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee; vaso shaka, vice-chairman of the national council of sports associations; as well as albanian sports workers and others.

also present was han po, counsellor of the chinese embassy here.

yesterday evening, the chinese athletic team was honoured at a banquet given by the albanian state physical training and sports committee. the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Albanian Papers Warmly Greet Convocation of CPC 10th National Congress

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 4, 1973)

"seri i popullit" carried an editorial today entitled "tenth congress -- brilliant victory of the revolutionary line of the communist party of china", warmly greeting the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

the editorial says "the successful conclusion of the tenth congress of the communist party of china is an event of great revolutionary importance of our time. it gladdens immeasurably not only the chinese communists and the great chinese people, but also all the revolutionary forces in the world, all the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples and all those who are fighting against imperialism and social-imperialism and for freedom, independence and socialism.

"the hearts of the albanian people, who are bound with a great and unbreakable friendship with the chinese people, the hearts of the albanian communists who are marching and fighting together with the chinese communists under the triumphant banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, are filled with special pleasure and new revolutionary optimism by the brilliant results the congress of the glorious party of china has achieved. we have considered and consider the victories of people's china as our victories. we have been proud and will always be proud of the magnificent successes and results our brothers, friends, fellow fighters and close comrades-in-arms are achieving in the glorious battles for the building of socialism in their country, in defence of marxism-leninism and for the progress of the cause of world revolution.

"the tenth congress is an outstanding event in the life of the chinese party and people. it marks the elevation to a new higher degree of the chinese revolution, the further strengthening of the dictatorship of the proletariat in china, the increase in strength of the people's republic of china. this congress is a confirmation and at the same time a new triumph of the marxist-leninist revolutionary line and of the ideas of the great and tested revolutionary leader chairman mao tsetung. as a great strategist of revolution and outstanding fighter against imperialism and revisionism, irreconcilable opponent of any kind of opportunism and deviation, and uniting the universal truth of marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the revolution in china, comrade mao tsetung has further enriched the revolutionary theory of the proletariat.

"the communist party of china and the entire chinese people greeted the tenth congress with a great revolutionary unity, which is based on the powerful alliance of the working class and the labouring peasantry and on the sure leadership of the proletariat. this unity is the result of a long chain of class battles for the socialist transformation of the society. it is the crowning of the victories achieved in the struggle between two lines and the result of the smashing of the deviators and various counter-revolutionary elements. rightfully, the tenth congress was called the congress of unity and victory. it was convened at a time when the line of the ninth congress that marked the smashing of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi and the triumph of the cultural revolution has been realized with full success and at a time when the anti-party lin piao clique has been smashed once and for all. the chinese party and the entire chinese people responded to the appeal of chairman mao tsetung 'unite for one purpose, that is, the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat' and 'we must ensure that the people throughout the country are united to win victory under the leadership of the proletariat' with the strengthening and closing of their ranks and with the increase of the powerful trend of the chinese people's revolution.

"comrade mao tsetung has said: 'to lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidity of its own organization'. the tenth congress remained completely faithful to this outstanding teaching. it not only equipped the party with clear revolutionary directives and orientations, but also gave to it a tempered leadership -- the new central committee with comrade mao tsetung at its head. likewise, the adoption of the new constitution will strengthen further the party organizationally and strengthen more its leading role."

it goes on: "the smashing of lin piao and his followers has a great importance not only for the inner life of china, but also for international life." "the denunciation of lin piao and his failure are a fierce denunciation and a very heavy blow to the renegade brezhnev clique," it pointed out.

it says: "the tenth congress of the communist party of china made a deep-going marxist-leninist analysis of the balance of forces and the present world situation and defined the tasks facing the chinese party and people in the consistent implementation of the foreign policy. the congress stressed with a new force and conviction the determination of the communists and all the people to fight courageously through to the end against imperialism, colonialism and revisionism, in defence of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to carry forward the cause of revolution and liberation of the peoples."

it says: "the tenth congress has made people's china more invincible. it has made it more able and more ready to meet and break any assault from the enemies, wherever it may come. especially the tenth congress made this very clear to the soviet revisionists who cherish open aggressive aims towards china. 'maintain high vigilance and be fully prepared against any war of aggression that imperialism may launch and particularly against a surprise attack on our country by soviet revisionist social-imperialism', the report of the tenth congress stressses. the albanian people and their party of labour determinedly support this firm stand of people's china. they support its principled struggle against the counter-revolutionary aims of soviet revisionism to sabotage the revolutionary and national liberation movement and to establish its imperialist slavery over the peoples and whole areas of the world. 'in this struggle against our common enemies -- the soviet social-imperialist renegades, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people will always unite as one with the communist party of china and the chinese people till complete victory,' said comrade enver hoxha in his message of greetings in the name of the central committee of the albanian party of labour to the central committee of the communist party of china and comrade mao tsetung.

"our party has declared in public and with full voice that the progress of socialism in china, the strengthening of the international positions of people's china, its victories in the struggle against u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionism and various reactionaries play a decisive role in the evolution of the international situation in favour of the anti-imperialist forces, in the consolidation and progress of the revolutionary phenomena and processes in the world. that is why we immeasurably rejoice when we see that the internal and external position of the people's republic of china is strengthened, when we see that its international prestige and authority increase, when its struggle against imperialism and revisionism scores successes and when its friends and sympathizers increase," it notes.

it adds: "there is no doubt that the principled stand of the tenth congress and the line of opposition to the hegemonistic and expansionist policies of the two superpowers will inspire much more the revolutionaries and all the freedom-loving and peace-loving peoples of the world to wage a new and more powerful struggle."

it says: "the tasks laid down by the tenth congress of the communist party of china are very great both in width and depth. but for the powerful shoulders of the 28 million chinese communists and for the 800 million heroic chinese people, they are completely realizable."

the editorial says in conclusion: "wishing the successful realization of the revolutionary line and of the historic tasks set by the tenth congress, the albanian communists, our entire people, express the deep conviction that the communist party of china, the glorious chinese people, under the wise and far-sighted leadership of the great marxist-leninist, chairman mao tsetung, will achieve in the future new brilliant victories, raise still higher the glory of people's china and write a shining new chapter in the heroic struggle to subdue imperialism and revisionism and for the triumph of revolution and socialism."

other albanian papers "bashkimi", "puna" and "mesuesi" also carried editorials recently, warmly greeting the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Comrade E.F. Hill Sends Message of Greetings on CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Melbourne, Sept. 3, 1973)

comrade e.f. hill, chairman of the communist party of australia (marxist-leninist), yesterday sent a message to chairman mao tsetung and the central committee of the communist party of china, extending his warmest congratulations on the holding of the c.p.c. tenth national congress. full text of the message reads:

chairman mao tsetung and the central committee, communist party of china:

would you please accept my warmest greetings and congratulations on the historic holding, and decisions, of the 10th congress of the communist party of china. this is an event of world significance and an immense contribution to marxism-leninism. it carries forward the great work of the 9th congress of your party. in summing up and developing the victory of marxism-leninism in the struggle between 2 lines in the party and the continuation of revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it contains fundamental lessons for all communists. the analysis of the defeat of the lin piao counter-revolutionary revisionist conspiracy and summary of experiences of it will undoubtedly assist all revolutionary work. its reaffirmation that revisionism is the main danger is very timely:

i warmly welcome comrade chou en-lai's analysis of the international situation with its emphasis on the struggle of the peoples against soviet social-imperialism and u.s. imperialism. the congress showed that the internal situation in china is excellent. her international policy is supported by all revolutionaries and oppressed peoples -- in a complicated situation it is indeed a beacon light. your congress is of greatest importance to the chinese people but it is also of outstanding importance internationally and to the international communist movement. it richly develops marxism-leninism, the science of socialist revolution, in an all-round way; it will be closely and deeply studied by all genuine marxist-leninists. it is bound to lead to even greater successes and victories.

e.f. hill (signed)

chairman
communist party of australia (ml)

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets British Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, this evening met and had a friendly and frank conversation with roy harris jenkins, a labour party member of the british parliament and former cabinet minister, and his wife.

present on the occasion were ma chia-chun, chien chang-kuei and chang yi-chun.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi President Congratulates Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

michel micombero, president of the republic of burundi, yesterday sent a telegram to chairman mao tsetung warmly congratulating him on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the telegram reads as follows:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china,

peking

on the occasion of your re-election as the chairman of the chinese communist party, in the name of the burundi people, the unity and national progress party of burundi and in my own name, i beg your excellency to accept my most cordial and warmest congratulations as well as best wishes for your good health and complete success. the burundi people and i myself highly appreciate this gesture of confidence the great chinese people have once again shown to your august person. we are firmly convinced that under the wise and brilliant leadership of your excellency and thanks to their revolutionary determination the heroic chinese people will win new victories in their noble fight

against imperialism, hegemonism and neo-colonialism, enemies of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america who love peace and freedom, we wish to reiterate our desire to strengthen still further the ties of fraternal friendship and active solidarity which exist between our two countries and our two parties for the greatest well-being of our respective peoples.

with the highest consideration,

colonel michel micombero,
general secretary of the unity and
national progress party
president of the republic of burundi

bujumbura, september 3, 1973

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Vice President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Cairo, Sept. 3, 1973)

egyptian vice-president hussein el shafei today received and had a friendly talk with chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min.

mohamed atef nawawy, director of department of china and east asia of the foreign ministry of egypt, was also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Chinese Unearthed Relics Exhibition Closes in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 3, 1973)

the exhibition on unearthed relics of the people's republic of china closed in the patit palais here today. it attracted a total of more than 350,000 spectators during its nearly four months exhibition starting from may 8.

french prime minister pierre messmer and minister of cultural affairs maurice druon visited the exhibition today. they were accompanied by tien chih-tung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and wang cheng-li, chief of chinese group in charge of the exhibition. they looked at the exhibits carefully and praised especially the jade suit threaded with gold wire and a bronze galloping horse as well as some porcelain wares. the french prime minister expressed warm congratulations on the success of the exhibition. he said: "many people came here to appreciate your exhibits. the exhibition acquainted the frenchmen with china in the past and the eternal china as well." the prime minister said that the important thing is that the exhibition has enabled the french people to approach the chinese people. only by approaching each other, the people of all countries can have better mutual understanding. he also noted that the success of the exhibition was the result of the cooperation between the french and chinese governments.

the exhibition, the first of its kind ever held in europe, included some 400 pieces of treasured relics unearthed since the establishment of the people's republic of china. it was warmly welcomed by the french people. many archae-ologists and sinologists have written articles praising the chinese exhibition. vadime elisseeff, chief of the cernuschi museum, said in an article that china's achievements in archaeology in the past twenty years or more "have made it possible for us to know the processes and developments of various aspects of chinese culture". it can be said definitely that the exhibition would open the doors for the study of the histories of civilization, art etc., he said.

francoise denes, representative of the guimet museum, wrote: "people will have an unusual chance to get in touch with the aspects of china's civilization of which they have no knowledge and to realize the role played by archaeology in cultural policy."

the chinese exhibition also attracted a great number of visitors from other european countries, japan and the united states. on july 4 over 40 visitors came all the way from the u.s. to visit the exhibition. a guardian

of the museum of petit palais told this correspondent that he had worked there for scores of years and had never seen before so many visitors come to an exhibition during the holiday season.

as the exhibition drew near to its end, it attracted even more visitors. in the last two days, it received over 7,700 visitors daily. french papers have continued to praise the chinese exhibition.

during the period of the exhibition, members of the chinese group in charge of the exhibition paid a friendly visit in france. they visited a number of scenic spots and museums as well as the "mur des federes" and the tomb of eugene pottier, author of the "internationale".

Wu Yu-hsun Meets and Fetes French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with jean marc goguel, vice-president of the council of administration of the bureau of geological and mineral researches and chief-engineer of mining, and georges jobert, director of the institute of geophysics of paris and professor of the sixth university of paris. after the meeting, wu yu-hsun gave a dinner in honour of the french guests.

present on the occasions were leading members of departments concerned and scientific workers ku kung-hsu, chang wen-yu, chu yung-hsing and cheng yu-chi.

the guests arrived here on august 28 after their visits to shanghai and nanking. while in peking, they conducted academic exchanges with chinese scientists, visited research institutes, factories and people's communes and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the japanese delegation from economic circles. leader of the delegation is kogoro uemura, deputy leaders are yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama and advisor of the delegation is kazutsura kawase.

after the meeting liao cheng-chih gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation.

present at the meeting and banquet were chang hsiang-shan, wang yao-ting, lin li-yun, jung yi-jen, liu hsi-wen, tsui chun, yang wei, sun ping-hua, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and li yung-ting.

attending the banquet were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and officials of the japanese embassy in peking; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; and other japanese friends in peking.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, met here this evening with the japanese delegation from economic circles led by kogoro uemura, chairman of the federation of the economic organisations of japan and adviser to the japan-china economc association.

during the meeting, premier chou en-lai had a friendly conversation with delegation leader kogoro uemura, deputy leaders yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama, and adviser to the delegation kazutsura kawase.

present on the chinese side were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; and lin li-yun, liu hsi-wen, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung, wang wen-lin, chu chuan-hsien, li yung-ting and wang hsiao-hsien.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met with the japanese delegation from economic circles.

present at the meeting were over forty japanese friends including delegation leader kogoro uemura, deputy leaders yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama, adviser to the delegation kazutsura kawase.

present also were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, wang wen-lin, wu shu-tung and li yung-ting.

hosts and guests had a friendly conversation.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the japanese delegation of "radio peking" audience led by akie asano.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned tai cheng-yuan, hu jo-mu and li fu-teh.

Veteran Seal-Carver Promotes China-Japan Friendship

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 5, 1973)

chang han-yueh, a 68-year-old seal-carver of an arts and crafts factory in east china's kiangsu province, tries his best to make seal-carving promote cultural exchanges between the people of china and other countries.

he recently carved more than 200 seals in nine varieties for japan which present chinese gardens and other scenic

spots. on one seal is carved "congratulations on restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations", a poem by kuo mo-jo praising the traditional friendship between the peoples of china and japan linked by a strip of water.

his 30 seals of the pen-names of lu hsun, great chinese writer and revolutionary, were displayed at an "exhibition of modern chinese calligraphy" held in japan in 1966.

carving stone or metal seals in square, rectangular, round and oval shapes is a traditional chinese craft. in old society, the reactionary ruling classes and literati took it as a pastime and a means of spreading feudal ideas. chang han-yueh began to learn seal-carving at an early age, but at that time he carved only seals of personal names and names of buildings of some people.

prices for daily necessities soared three times a day and chang han-yueh was on the verge of starvation although he sold seals in shanghai, hangchow, soochow and wuhsi.

after liberation, seal-carving was fostered, developed and improved under the guidance of the party's principle "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new". chang han-yueh and other seal-carvers were politically emancipated and got regular salaries. soon he became a veteran craftsman of soochow arts and crafts factory, respected by the workers and technical personnel. later he was elected a member of the soochow municipal people's political consultative conference. many of his works have been shown at home and abroad.

in the great proletarian cultural revolution, chang han-yueh was helped by the factory party branch to study chairman mao's teaching "make the past serve the present" and evaluate his works with the marxist stand, viewpoint and method. this helped him create new works on socialist themes. he carefully chose the most suitable types of calligraphy and improved his carving skills.

before creating a set of seals to describe the militant life of lu hsun, he studied works by lu hsun to acquaint himself with the great writer's revolutionary experience and his militancy. with the help of the shanghai memorial hall for lu hsun, he collected 186 pen-names used by the great writer. he carved the pen-names in different types of writing, each on a piece of stone, and also the source, background and historical significance of each pen-name as a side-inscription on the seal. this set of seals provides valuable historical data for learning from lu hsun his unyielding integrity. noted for its artistic imagination, powerful strokes and exquisite and compact design, this set of works "lu hsun's pen-names in seal impressions" inherits and carries forward the traditional style.

to help chang han-yuen raise his skill and broaden his vistas, the party organization arranged for him to see the national arts and crafts exhibition in peking. when he saw his work "lu hsun's pen-names in seal impressions" among the exhibits, he was deeply moved. chang han-yueh was pleased to hear that his 17-year-old apprentice wang yung-sheng went on carving during his absence. a set of seals designed and carved by wang yung-sheng was included in an exhibition of arts and crafts by apprentices in soochow and won favourable comment from visitors. seeing that competent successors in the art of seal-carving are coming to the fore, chang han-yueh said: "thanks to the kind attention of the party and chairman mao, the ancient art of seal-carving has been rejuvenated."

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Gives National Day Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the d.p.r.k.

among the guests were:

han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of other departments concerned chan hai-ying, chen shu-fu, li ke, shih yi-chih, shih shao-hua, li ching-chuan, lin lin and wang hsiao-yi; and

thiounn mumm, minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

a korean feature film was shown at the reception.

Press Conference by Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk for 25th Anniversary of Founding of Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a press conference at the korean embassy here this morning on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

ambassador hyun jun keuk spoke to the chinese and foreign correspondents about the brilliant course traversed by the democratic people's republic of korea in the past twentyfive years. he said: "now the korean people are celebrating the national day significantly under the magnificent circumstances that a nation-wide struggle is going on vigorously in order to bring earlier the date of the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, holding aloft the grand programme for socialism and the 5-point programme for the country's reunification, advanced by comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the revolution."

he pointed out: "regarding the great juche-idea of comrade kim il sung as the guiding principle of the state activities, our republic mobilized the people to the struggle for implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence put forward by him and brought about great social, political and economic changes and, thereby, turned our country into a powerful socialist state with a complete political independence, a firm self-supporting national economy, powerful defence forces and brilliant national culture."

ambassador hyun jun keuk said that the 5-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland reclarified by comrade kim il sung "is the only correct and epochal programme for national salvation that can decisively frustrate the scheme of deliberately making two koreas by u.s. imperialism and the south korean authorities and link again the ties of the single nation, and actively pave the shortest way for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by mobilizing nationwidely all the patriotic forces of the north and the south."

ambassador hyun jun keuk condemned the south korean authorities for perpetrating openly the machinations of perpetuating the country's division and making two koreas, and for running blindly to suppress, arrest and imprison the patriotic forces who are fighting for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in south korea by mobilizing all sorts of means of tyranny. he exposed in particular the barbarous act of abducting kim dae jung, a south korean democratic

figure, in tokyo, japan, on august 8, and taking him to seoul, committed by the chief agents of the south korean "central intelligence agency" headed by li hu rak.

the ambassador pointed out that there could be no seat for such men like li hu rak to take as ever in the north-south co-ordination commission. he said: "the north-south co-ordination commission should reflect the will of the whole nation and, to this end, it should be participated in not only by the authorities but by representatives of political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in the north and south of korea. only then will the dialogue between the north and the south proceed smoothly on the basis of great national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be successfully promoted."

the ambassador stressed: "it is the supreme national task of the entire korean people to put an end to the tragedy of the territorial division and the national split that lasted for nearly 30 years due to the occupation of south korea by u.s. imperialism and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"the korean people will make all their efforts to realise the five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland reclarified by the great leader comrade kim il sung and certainly achieve the historical cause of the peaceful reunification of the country."

Peking Reception to Mark DPRK National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association gave a reception here this afternoon to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among the guests at the reception were hyun jun keuk, the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife, officials of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking and other korean comrades in peking.

present were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen shu-fu, li ke and chou jung-kuo.

CHINA AND NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Premier Chou En-lai Greets 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

a message of warm congratulations was sent yesterday to the 4th conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries by premier chou en-lai on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people. the message reads:

fourth conference of the
heads of state and government of
non-aligned countries,

algiers

on the occasion of the convocation of the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, i wish to extend warm congratulations to the conference on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people.

since the third conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in 1970, the international situation has further developed in the direction favourable to the peoples of the world and unfavourable to imperialism. uniting themselves on an ever broader basis, the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world have been fighting unremittingly and winning great victories in the struggle to achieve and safeguard national independence and defend state sovereignty against aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying by imperialism, colonialism and the superpowers. the countries of the third world are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become a great and irresistible trend of history. we are convinced that the asian, african and latin american countries and all independence-loving countries throughout the world, relying on their own strength, persevering in struggle, enhancing their unity, constantly maintaining vigilance and strengthening their defences, will certainly win still greater victories in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism.

the chinese people and the peoples of asia, africa and latin america have forged a profound friendship in their protracted common struggle. the chinese government and people firmly support the asian, african and latin american countries and peoples, as well as all other

countries and peoples of the world who love independence and uphold justice, in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, develop national economy and defend their national resources and maritime rights and interests, as well as their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, zionism and big-power hegemonism.

we hope that the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries will achieve positive results and make new contributions to the continued pursuance by non-aligned countries of the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, to the united struggle of the asian, african and latin american peoples against imperialism and domination of the world by the big powers, and to the cause of world peace and human progress. i wish success to the conference.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, september 3, 1973

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Congratulates Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

pakistan president chaudhry fazal elahi sent a message on september 1 to chairman mao tsetung, extending to him the heartiest congratulations on his re-election as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads:

on behalf of the government and the people of pakistan and on my own behalf it gives me great pleasure to extend to your excellency our heartiest congratulations and best wishes on your re-election as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. may the ties of friendship and cooperation so happily existing between the islamic republic of pakistan and the people's republic of china grow further in the time to come. i avail myself of the opportunity to wish health, happiness and long life to your excellency and ever-growing progress and prosperity to the friendly people of china under your excellency's inspiring leadership.

Pakistan Prime Minister Congratulates Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of Central Committee of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

prime minister of pakistan zulfikar ali bhutto sent a message of greetings on september 1 to chairman mao tsetung, extending to him heartiest congratulations on his re-election as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message reads:

it is with great pleasure that we in pakistan have learnt of your excellency's re-election as the chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

i extend to your excellency our heartiest felicitations on this happy occasion.

i am confident that under your excellency's wise leadership the friendly chinese people will further consolidate their unity and the great progress they have made since liberation and will play a still greater role on the world scene. i have no doubt that the manifold ties of friendship and cooperation which so closely bind pakistan and china will grow from strength to strength in the years to come.

please accept, mr. chairman, my best wishes for your health, happiness and long life and best wishes of the people of pakistan for the ever greater progress, prosperity and glory of the great chinese people.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Rwandan Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

justin tamahagali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of rwanda to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

officials of the rwandan embassy in peking were present on the occasion.

present also were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and hsueh kung-cho, deputy director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Sham Friend Unmasked

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

to pacify the strong discontent of the arab people following brezhnev's visit to the united states, the soviet revisionist leading clique has sent high-ranking officials to the middle east on cajolery missions and set in motion its propaganda machine, pouring out repeated claims that it is the "real friend" of the arab people, that it "stands on the side of the arab people" and has not "betrayed the interests of the arab people". but lies cannot stand the test of facts. the arab people have seen through the true features of this sham friend, soviet revisionism, in the course of their protracted struggle.

the arab people have not forgotten how the soviet revisionist leading clique had sworn by heaven that it "would help the arab peoples firmly counter the aggressors" during the june 5, 1967 war in the middle east, while actually selling them out on a large scale. in an article on the sixth anniversary of "the war of june 5", "le journal d'egypt" said that three days before israel launched the aggressive war, the soviet ambassador in cairo, on behalf of the soviet and u.s. governments, delivered to gamal abdel nasser, then president of egypt, a message saying that the soviet union and the united states "would join their forces against anyone who launched aggression and would flatly stop his attack". however, the soviet union did nothing after israel started a surprise attack against arab countries. according to press reports, five hours after the war broke out, the soviet revisionist leading clique told the united states through the "hot line" not to worry for it wanted no war with the u.s. in the middle east. recalling this bloody lesson, an egyptian leader recently pointed out that the israeli war of aggression against arab countries in 1967 was "the result of an international conspiracy", that "the russians and americans were in connivance" with each other and that "one administers the blow and the other reaps the profit". he said, "the big powers do not accept any presence other than their own and any action other than their own."

after the war of june 5, 1967, the soviet revisionist leading clique sold some arms to arab countries to show their "disinterested assistance" and "reliable friendship" and declared that only with the help of this "assistance" and "friendship" could the arab countries liquidate the consequences of israeli aggression. but the arab people are fully aware what kind of stuff is the "disinterested assistance" of the soviet revisionists. the arms supplied by the soviet revisionists are not only costly but also attached with many restrictions. for example, they did not provide offensive weapons and

prohibited their use for recovering lost territories. according to the egyptian paper "al ahram", brezhnev flatly turned down the request of some arab leaders for the purchase of a certain type of soviet aircraft. moreover he admonished: "i don't want to hear any more about this aircraft you are asking for with persistence. don't bring up the matter again." the weekly "arab world" reported that the soviet revisionist leading clique openly threatened the arab countries not to "resort to a military solution" in countering the israeli aggression lest it might lead to a "confrontation" between the americans and the soviets, touch off a "world war" and "lead to the liquidation of progressive (arab) regimes." in these circumstances, the weapons sold so dear by soviet revisionism to arab countries have virtually become scrap-heaps. six years have elapsed but the consequences of israeli aggression remain unchanged. the israeli aggressors not only continue to occupy vast arab territories and refuse to restore to the palestinian people their national right to return to their homeland. moreover they are swollen with arrogance and have repeatedly encroached upon neighbouring arab countries. the lebanese paper "al hayat" said, "this so-called (soviet) friendship and these aids and assistance whose value and importance have been exaggerated are among the most important elements and factors which have brought to the arab world numerous sufferings and miseries, contempt and humiliation, the loss of territory and dignity."

such soviet revisionist "assistance" may be useless trash for the arab people to resist israeli aggression but it has become a major means of soviet revisionist penetration and expansion in the middle east. in the years past, large numbers of soviet military "advisers" have followed close at the heels of soviet munition exports. the soviet revisionists strove to control key departments of some arab countries and obtain rights to use naval and air bases and ports. they sent a huge fleet to the mediterranean to play the bully and make a show of force gravely menacing the security of the mediterranean countries. soon afterwards, they stretched their claws of aggression into the persian gulf in a bid for grabbing oil resources and strategic points. such labels as "pro-imperialist forces", "arab reactionaries" and "anti-sovietism" are heaped on anyone showing discontent with or resisting their acts of aggression. tunisian president habib bourguiba in a recent interview granted to a reporter of the french paper "le monde" said, "all the while, the soviet union has been establishing itself in the region..... supplying arms to various arab countries and expanding its influence as in the time of the tsars. it is pursuing the same policy as a century ago: to have access to the hotly contended seas." the kuwaiti paper "al raislamm" pointed out that "under cover of hypocritical slogans", the soviet union "acted under the dictates of its ambitions and conspiracies as a superpower" in the middle east.

in order to make a deal with u.s. imperialism, the soviet revisionists have allowed an increasing number of soviet jews to emigrate to israel in recent years. this exploded the myth about their "reliable friendship". the number of jews emigrated to israel has increased from several hundred in 1970 to 32,000 in 1972. not long ago, in a bid for a "most-favoured-nation" treatment from the united states, the soviet revisionist authorities have formally assured the latter of an end to collecting exit fees from soviet jews with a view to facilitating their emigration to israel. according to a upi report, during his visit to the united states last june brezhnev told over 20 u.s. congressmen that more than 95 per cent of the applications of soviet jews for emigration had been approved. a report of "the new york times" said that "brezhnev had assured president nixon that a large number of soviet jews ... would soon be allowed to emigrate to israel". such undisguised self-seeking practice of the soviet revisionist leading clique has helped the arab people see through its true features: this "real friend" who have sworn to "help" the arab people "liquidate the consequences of israeli aggression" turns out to be an accomplice of the israeli zionists. the egyptian paper "al akhbar" pointed out in an editorial that the "immigration of large numbers of soviet jews into israel would amount to manpower and military reinforcement of israel. this would make israel more capable of meeting the targets of zionist colonialism."

the dirty undertaking of the soviet revisionists in the middle east has promoted the awakening of the arab peoples. the egyptian government announced in july last year the ending of the mission of soviet military advisers in egypt, thus fully expressing the firm will of the arab people against soviet revisionist control. an arab paper has declared, "the soviet union asked us to believe that it is the real friend. but the people here can tell the truth of the matter. they want to be free and to establish equal relations with other countries and do not want to be deceived by hypocrisy." other arab papers have also pointed out emphatically that the soviet union "is a more dangerous enemy" of the arab people, that it would be "futile to depend on the two super-powers for assistance in solving the palestine problem and regaining the occupied lands" and that it is necessary "to stand on our own feet" in order "to solve our own problem".

at present, the struggle of the arab people against aggression and big-nation hegemonism is converging into an irresistible historical current with the struggle of the mediterranean countries to drive the soviet and u.s. fleets out of the mediterranean and turn it into a sea of security, the struggle of the gulf states to shake off the scramble between the superpowers and the struggle of the oil-producing countries in the middle east to uphold their rights. gone are the days when the superpowers could plunder the middle east at will. the tricks of social-imperialism have become growingly ineffective.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Guest Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

mohamed elhasan ahmed elhasan, director and editor-in-chief of the sudanese paper "al sahafa" (the press) wound up his visit in peking and left here for shanghai by air this afternoon before going home.

present at the airport to see him off was chang cheng-teh, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency.

also present was sudanese ambassador to china abdelwahab zainulabidin.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Freighter Arrives at Cua Viet-Dong Ha, South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Dong Ha City, Quang Tri Province, South Vietnam, Sept. 3, 1973)

the chinese freighter no. 1018, loaded with chinese aid materials arrived for the first time at cua viet-dong ha port, quang tri province, south viet nam on the afternoon of september 1.

cua viet-dong ha port is one of the ports under the control of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. upon its arrival at the port, the chinese freighter was warmly welcomed by duong thanh long, representative of the p.r.g. of r.s.v.n.; pham hong son, representative of the ministry of economy and finance; le san, chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province; nguyen thi thanh toan, representative of the quang tri provincial committee of the national front for liberation; tran phuong suc, chairman of the people's revolutionary committee of dong ha city; and le van dai, director of dong ha port. the welcomers went on board the ship, expressed cordial regards to the crew and invited the captain chen da-ying, political commissar huang lin-tung and representatives of the crew to attend a welcoming ceremony held in dong ha city by the people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province and dong ha port.

the welcoming ceremony held on the same day was attended by representatives of cadres, army units and people of quang tri province and dong ha city. on behalf of the south vietnamese people, national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n., pham hong son, expressed warm welcome and heartfelt thanks to the chinese crew for bringing the profound friendship of the fraternal chinese people to the south vietnamese people.

he said: "our revolutionary struggle has now entered into a new stage. the respected and beloved chairman mao, the communist party of china, the chinese government, and the fraternal chinese people continue to give our people profound sympathy and great and precious support. the freighter no. 1018 has transported to dong ha port for the first time materials send by the chinese government to the p.r.g. of the r.s.v.n. under the agreement on the emergency supplementary free economic aid in 1973. this is a tremendous encouragement to our compatriots and fighters who are carrying on the just struggle to fulfil the historic tasks entrusted by the nation. it is also a precious contribution to our work of healing war wounds, rapidly surmounting present difficulties and consolidating and building the powerful liberated areas."

on the evening of the same day, le san held a banquet in honour of the chinese comrades-in-arms. he said at the banquet: "the freighter no. 1018 is the first foreign ship welcomed by the people of quang tri province at dong ha port since the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam. coming from afar and weathering the storms, you have brought us the profound friendship of the 700 million fraternal chinese people."

he said, "for the armed forces and people in south viet nam and quang tri province, this event is of great significance. it has immensely encouraged us to overcome difficulties, rapidly rebuild the liberated areas, improve the living conditions of the people and to make positive contribution to the cause of building a peaceful, independent, neutral, democratic and prosperous south viet nam of national concord and proceeding to reunify the motherland in a peaceful way."

he continued, "the people of our two countries will, as in the past, unite together fight together and win victories together under any circumstances.

on behalf of all crew members of the freighter, huang lin-tung expressed heartfelt thanks to the r.s.v.n. p.r.g. and the people's revolutionary committee of quang tri province for their most cordial, grand welcome and hospitality. he warmly greeted the splendid victories the heroic south vietnamese people and the people in quang tri province have won in their struggle

against u.s. imperialism and the reactionary nguyen van thieu clique.

he said, "after we arrived at the heroic cua viet port, quang tri province, we have witnessed new achievements made by the local people in healing war wounds and restoring production. we are great inspired. we learn from you and pay respect to you."

"in accordance with the teaching of chairman mao: 'we are of the same family exclamation' we will, as always, take it as our bounden internationalist duty to support the just struggle of the vietnamese people. we are determined to do a better work in maritime transportation and to be united, to fight together and win victories together with the vietnamese people."

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternity.

after the banquet, le san, in the name of the people's revolutionary committee and the local inhabitants of quang tri province, presented gifts to the chinese comrades. a documentary of south viet nam was shown.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda of Zambia Congratulates Chairman Mao Tsetung on Success of CPC 10th National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

k.d. kaunda, president of the republic of zambia, sent a message on august 31 to chairman mao tsetung, greeting the success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung, chairman of the chinese communist party

peking

on the occasion of the meeting of the 10th congress of the communist party, i, on behalf of the party, government and the people of zambia and indeed on my own behalf, send you our warmest and most cordial greetings and best wishes for the success of this important congress. we trust that the militant people of china will continue to prosper as the future unfolds. we are confident also

that the happy relations between our two countries and peoples will grow even stronger. we have found the chinese nationals working on various projects as true friends who are ready to make sacrifices for the cause of peace and development with justice. the policy of the chinese government which is one of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations has done a lot to strengthen further our confidence in the chinese leadership and the disciplined and revolutionary chinese workers. we trust that the 10th congress of the chinese communist party will end as a resounding success. we wish you good health and continued success.

k.d. kaunda
president of the republic of zambia

lusaka, august 31, 1973

CONFERENCE OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Chinese Delegation Leaves for Spain to Attend ITU Plenipotentiary Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

a delegation of the people's republic of china left here by air today to attend the plenipotentiary conference of the international telecommunication union in malaga-torremolinos, spain. leader of the delegation is liu cheng-ching and deputy leader liu yuan.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were minister chung fu-hsiang and vice-ministers shen kuang and chu chun-ho of posts and telecommunications, and leading members of departments concerned, including peng hung-chih, ling ching and chen chao-yuan.

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WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

24th Session of Western Pacific Regional Committee of World Health Organization Closes in Wellington

(NCNA-English Wellington, Sept. 4, 1973)

the 24th session of the western pacific regional committee of the world health organization closed here today. the session adopted the "programme and budget estimates for the financial year of 1975", and approved the annual report presented by the regional director and some resolutions.

chinese representative chen hai-feng made a speech on august 30 during the discussion on the programme and the budget. he said: "the chinese delegation has noted that the traitorous lon nol clique will be provided service and assistance in the programme and budget estimates for 1975 of this region. it must be pointed out once again that the traitorous lon nol clique is but a handful of national scum which can by no means represent the cambodian people, and that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the cambodian people. we are resolutely opposed to providing any service and assistance to the traitorous lon nol clique."

chen hai-feng pointed out: "at present there exist in south viet nam two administrations, namely the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam. provision of any assistance to south viet nam, through whatever means, must first be discussed by the parties concerned in south viet nam, and agreement must be sought from both parties. we hold that in the present circumstances it is not appropriate to provide service and assistance unilaterally to the saigon authorities."

the session decided that the next session of the regional committee will be held in kuala lumpur, malaysia, in 1974.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TABLE TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Young Japanese Wins Over Chinese World Singles Champion at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

china's world men's singles champion hsi en-ting was eliminated by 17-year-old hiroyuki abe of japan at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this afternoon.

the young japanese exchanged furious smashes with hsi en-ting and won the fluctuating match 21-9, 23-21, 13-21, 13-21 and 25-23.

in the last set, the score was tied 4-4, 5-5, 7-7, 13-13, 14-14, 15-15 and 16-16. hsi en-ting led 19-16 and 20-18 by long drives and short drop shots to keep abe on the run. but the japanese aced his service twice to deuce the set, and continued to hit it out with hsi en-ting from 20-20, 21-21 to 22-22 and 23-23. abe won the set and match point by a low spinning service which hsi en-ting missed narrowly.

the crowd gave the two players a tremendous ovation after the thrilling match. china's former world champion chang hsieh-lin was the first among many foreign players who congratulated the two players.

a high school senior from osaka, 17-year-old hiroyuki abe is rated on a par with tokio tasaka and other leading japanese players technically by japanese experts. only yesterday hsi en-ting predicted a great future for him after they met in a mixed doubles match.

commenting on the match, japanese coach koji kimura said: "abe is bold in attack. he has no pressure on him so he just plays every shot to kill."

chinese coach chuang chia-fu said: "abe showed good footwork in his fast attacking game. he continued to attack boldly even when he was trailing. hsi en-ting was not up to his level best and failed to concentrate on abe's weaker backhand."

shigeo ito, another japanese coach, said: "hsi en-ting did not show his full strength today. he showed only 60 per cent of his strength while hiroyuki abe really outdid himself today and showed 120 per cent strength."

this match climaxed a programme of exciting men's and women's singles and doubles competition this afternoon. in another chinese-japanese men's singles match, liang ko-liang defeated norio takeshima, the current japanese national champion, 17-21, 22-20, 21-18 and 21-18.

in other matches that went to the maximum five sets, nguyen thi mai and vũ thu nga of the democratic republic of viet nam came from behind to win their women's doubles match from indu puri and rupa mukherjee of india; hector cabrido of the philippines won his singles match from yeo kok wah of malaysia; ligia lucia velez and maria helena vargas of colombia won from nguyen thi lan and nguyen thi lan anh of the republic of south vietnam; monica marie desouza of jamaica won from omaima gharbi of egypt; and khau bou and kim yong of cambodia won their men's doubles match from huang yung-chi and lu chin-ho of macao.

deryck de silva and lionel darceuil of trinidad and tobago and ricky khosla and hitesh shah of kenya were engaged in a most protracted men's doubles match. after losing the first two sets, the caribbean pair took the next three sets to win the match. the last two sets were won by the score of 23-21 and 21-19.

after the elimination matches this afternoon, the survivors were 32 players in the men's singles event and 16 players in the women's singles event, and 16 pairs each in the men's and women's doubles events.

Doubles Events Enter Semi-Finals at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

four pairs each qualified for the semi-finals in the men's and women's doubles events at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament after two rounds of keen competition here this evening.

the four men's pairs were tokio tasaka and yuujiro imano of japan, khau bou and kim yong of cambodia, niraj bajaj and manjit dua of india, and yun chul and pak kil du of korea.

the four women's pairs were cha kyung mi and pak yong ok of korea, cheng huai-ying and chang li of china, kim chang ae and pak yong sun of korea, and miho hamada and sachiko yokota of japan.

tokio tasaka and yuujiro imano met strong resistance in their match with nguyen ngoc phan and tran van quynh of the democratic republic of viet nam to qualify for the semi-finals. after losing the first two sets 18:21, 4-21, the vietnamese players took the third set 22-20.

there were incessant outbursts of cheers for the fine play of both sides. the fourth set was a close tussel from the start. it levelled 2-2, 3-3, 7-7, 8-8, 9-9, 12-12, 14-14, 16-16 and 17-17, but experience told when the japanese pair won 4 points in a row to take the set 21:17 and the match.

the japanese pair defeated jo yong ho and kong jae gyu of korea 3:0 in the semi-quarter-finals before they met the vietnamese players.

niraj bajaj and manjit dua of india won both matches from norio takashima and hiroyuki abe of japan in the fifth round and babatunde obisanya and fatai ayinde of nigeria in the quarter-finals by the identical score of 3:1.

khau bou and kim yong of cambodia beat hsi en-ting and liang ko-liang of china 3:1 in the fifth round and joseph quansah and ebenezer bartels of ghana in three straight sets in the quarter-finals.

pak kil du and yun chul won both matches from galal ezz and ahmed dawlatly of egypt and koay huck siang and fan sin wai of malaysia by 3:0 to qualify for the semi-finals.

all the four matches in the quarter-finals for the women's doubles ended 3:0, but the chilean pair of hilda.avaria vargas and gladys pastenes rosello played a closely-fought match with omaima gharbi and nahed kamal from egypt, ten minutes before they met the korean pair of kim chang ae and pak yong sun in the quarter-finals.

the chilean girls took the first two sets 22-20, 25-23, but the egyptian players took back the next two sets 21-17, 21-19 to level. both sides played the deciding set point for point, and it deuced four times before the chileans hit two winners to win the match.

Men's and Women's Singles Events Through Second Round at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

eight women players and 16 men players are still in the race to contend for the women's and men's singles titles as the second round of play ended at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

four korean girls, two japanese and two chinese girls advanced to the last eight by eliminating two opponents each today. the 16 unbeaten men players are three japanese and three chinese, two each from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam

and egypt, and one each from argentina, nigeria, the republic of south viet nam and thailand.

so far two of the top eight seeds in each event have been upset. 17-year-old hiroyuki abe beat reigning world champion hsi en-ting, the top seed in the men's singles, in a gruelling five-set match. the agile japanese boy later defeated fatai ayinde of nigeria in straight sets to become the first to enter the last 16.

the number 6 seed, pak kil du of korea, was eliminated by china's wang chia-lin in a close match. wang chia-lin who won the national junior table tennis title in 1971, forced his opponent away from the table with long forehand drives. the score was 22:20, 21:19, 21:9.

the other six top seeds, tokio tasaka and yuujiro imano of japan, yun chul of korea, liang ko-liang of china, nguyen ngoc phan of d.r.v.n. and babatunde obisanya of nigeria, moved into the third round unscathed. however, eighth seeded b. obisanya was strongly challenged by luu duc of the republic of south viet nam before he came through 3:1.

nguyen ngoc the, another player from the republic of south viet nam, came from behind to win his eighth final match from iran's abutaleb najafi. he showed his fighting qualities when he trailed one set to two. combining loop drives with fast smashes, he took the next two sets by a narrow margin 21:19, 23:21.

reigning world women's singles champion hu yu-lan of china and five other top seeds all won today. but the seventh and eighth seeds, nguyen thi mai of d.r.v.n. and hilda avalia vargas of chile suffered defeat at the hands of two young korean girls.

unseeded pak yong sun was always on the attack in her match against nguyen thi mai. brushing aside her usual cutting stroke game, nguyen thi mai kept close to the table and countered with hard drives. she lost in three sets.

the kim chang ae vs. hilda avalia vargas match was one of the fastest seen in the tournament, with the two players exchanging hits from beginning to end. the korean girl was more accurate and furious in her drives and won.

the third round of both men's and women's singles competition is scheduled for wednesday evening.

Asian Table Tennis Players on Fourth Day of Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

four men's and four women's pairs from asia today entered the semi-final pool in the doubles events at the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the four men's doubles pairs are tokio tasaka/yuujiro imano of japan, khau bou/kim yong of cambodia, bajaj/dua of india and pak kil du/yun chul of the democratic people's republic of korea. the four women's pairs are cha kyung mi/pak yong ok of korea, cheng huai-ying/chang li of china, kim chang ae/pak yong sun of korea and miho hamada/sachiko yokota of japan.

twelve men players from asia entered the pool of the last 16 and 8 women players from asia entered the quarter-final pool of the singles events.

the eight women players are pak yong sun, pak yong ok, kim chang ae and cha kyung mi of korea, miho hamada and sachiko yokota of japan and hu yu-lan and chang li of china.

among the 16 men players that entered the eighth-finals, two are from korea, two from the democratic republic of viet nam, one from the republic of south viet nam, three from japan, three from china and one from thailand.

hiroyuki abe, 17-year-old osaka high school student, pulled off an upset today when he beat china's world men's singles champion hsi en-ting 3:2.

the japanese student showed aggressive forehand power and took the first two sets 21-9 and 23-21. then hsi en-ting tightened his attack, standing at his backhand corner to hit back the rapid-fire smashes from his opponent. he took the next two sets with the same score of 21-23.

in the fifth set, the capacity crowd watched with breathless attention as the tally swung back and forth and the score was deadlocked at 4:4, 5:5 and 7:7. hiroyuki abe imparted terrific power behind his forehand smashes and hit a flurry of winners to lead 13:9. with good placement and by combining long drives with short drop shots, hsi en-ting tied the score 13:13, 14:14, 15:15, 16:16 and then led 19:16 and 20:18. but hiroyuki abe aced his service twice to deuce the set and continued to hit hard to clinch the set 25:23.

hiroyuki abe has made great progress in his skill over the past year, some experts pointed out. he came to china with a japanese junior table tennis team last year and had a 4-9 won-lost record. only three months ago, he was defeated by hsi en-ting when the latter was visiting japan.

in the men's doubles, the cambodian pair of khau bou and kim yong beat the chinese partnership of hsi en-ting and liang ko-liang 3:1. niraj bajaj, paired with indu puri, of india defeated norio takashima and hiroyuki abe of japan 3:1.

Latin American Table Tennis Players in Fourth Day of Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

hilda avaria vargas and gladys pastenes rosello of chile entered the last eight pool in the women's doubles after two rounds of keen competition today at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking. but they fell to kim chang ae and pak yong sun from the democratic people's republic of korea in the quarter-final this evening.

they are the only latin american players to reach the quarter-final stage in the women's doubles event. the colombian pair of ligia lucia velez and maria e. vargas that entered the last 16 pool was defeated by do thuy nga and tran thi thi of the democratic republic of viet nam.

avaria and pastenes played an exciting match today with the seeded egyptian pair of nahed kamal and omaima gharbi. they led 2:0 but was caught up at 2 all. in the deciding fifth set, lead changed hands many times till the score came to 22 all. then the chilean pair smashed two winners to take the set and the match.

alberto lipinszki of argentina is the only player from latin america who entered the last 16 pool in the men's singles event. he defeated peru's luis legarda and china's chung kao-shan (taiwan province).

monica marie desouza of jamaica and hilda avaria vargas of chile, the two latin american players who had entered the last 16 pool in the women's singles, were defeated respectively by china's world women's singles champion hu yu-lan and kim chang ae of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the two pairs of trinidad and tobago, deryck de silva and lionel darceuil and selwyn singh and mansingh amarsingh, did very well in the third round of the men's doubles. in a match with a kenyan pair, de silva and darceuil trailed 2:0 at first but subsequently their smashes and heavily spun services worked better and they scored three wins in a row to take the match. the other pair also won 3:2 from

an iranian pair. both of them entered the last 16 pool but were defeated by players from nigeria and ghana this evening. singh and amarsingh put up a tenacious fight against the gnana pair and tied the score nine times in the fifth set. their tenacious spirit and fine performance won warm applause from the spectators.

Compatriots from Taiwan Province Hold Forum in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

at the invitation of the united front work department of the central committee of the communist party of china, chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany who have come to attend the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament had a forum today with personages from taiwan province living in peking.

the forum was held this morning at the taiwan hall in the great hall of the people. among those present were tsai hsiao and lin li-yun of taiwan province who were elected members of the central committee of the communist party of china at the tenth national congress of the c.p.c.; liu yu-fa, li chin-teh and tung hsiao-peng, leading members of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee; chao cheng-hung, chuang hsi-chuan and kuo tung-chun, leading members of departments concerned; and su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta and li chun-ching, personages from taiwan province living here.

liu yu-fa presided over the forum which proceeded in an atmosphere of family reunion. addressing the forum, li chin-teh said: "on behalf of the united front work department of the c.p.c. central committee, i extend cordial greetings and warm welcome to compatriots from taiwan province who have come back from japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany. you have overcome many difficulties and travelled long distances to return to the motherland. we think highly of the warm affection you have shown for the motherland."

tsai hsiao, lin li-yun, su tzu-heng, tien fu-ta and li chun-ching also spoke at the forum. citing their personal experience, they described the excellent situation in the socialist motherland as well as how they studied, worked and lived. they said that their hearts were always turned towards the compatriots in taiwan province and that they yearned for the liberation of taiwan at an early date so as to realize the unification of the motherland.

in a speech at the forum, huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a., acclaimed the victory of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. he said: "we are happy to see that two compatriots from taiwan province have been elected members of the tenth central committee of the party. we are greatly encouraged by this expression of loving attention for us people of taiwan province shown by the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee. returning to the motherland this time, i feel all the more that the people on the mainland and the compatriots in taiwan province are brothers by blood, who can never be separated." chen yu, huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung, advisers to the delegation, chen yu-hui, representative of compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany, and other compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., chatted cordially with those present at the forum. together with the personages from taiwan province living in peking they all expressed the determination to respond to the solemn call for liberating taiwan and realizing the unification of the motherland issued by comrade chou en-lai in the "report to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china". they pledged to unite and make concerted efforts to achieve this goal.

liu yu-fa and others gave a banquet in honour of the compatriots from taiwan province after the forum.

also present at today's forum were personages from taiwan province in peking chen wen-pin, hsu meng-shan, chen ping-chi, chen mu-sen, wei cheng-ming, wu ko-tai, yeh chi-tung, tien chung-shan, lin ching-chun, wang pi-yun, wu ming-ko, cheng yi-tsung, chien fu-hsing, lin sheng-chung, li kuo-jen, fang yi, lin li-fang, li ho-min, wang mao-sheng, tsai tzu-min and ling hung;

compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s. tsai tung kuo, shao kuo chu, huang te hsiung, hsieh ta yi, kuo shun yi, wang shun shih, liu chang yen, chu ching yang, hsiao yu shu, wang wen chu, lin tu, huang pa hsiung, chuang chih sheng, tan chen tien, chang ping, tang ming fang, su ching chu, chou chung chu, hsia chuan hua, chung kao shan, fan su min, tang chu san, chuang chi chu, sun chun huan, chang shih chao and lin yi hsiung.

African Players Achieve Good Results in Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 4, 1973)

african players have entered the top 8ool of the last eight in both the men's and women's doubles events at the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament here. though they were defeated in the quarter finals this evening, they displayed a tenacious fighting spirit and fine skill.

after winning 3:0 from trinidad and tobago players, the seeded nigerian pair obisanya and ayinde met bajaj and dua of india in a contest for the top four placings in the men's doubles. the indian players were in good form and had just defeated norio takashima and hiroyuki abe of japan prior to the contest.

after dropping the first set, obisanya played loop-drives to force the opponents into errors and ayinde scored with sudden smashes to win the second set. the score was very close in the third and fourth sets and the nigerian players attacked bravely. though they conceded the match, their skill has won good comments from the spectators.

quansah and bartels, the seeded ghanaian pair had a keen contest with singh and amarsingh of trinidad and tobago this evening. they came up from behind to win the match 3:2. the fifth set was deadlocked eight times. then they proceeded to compete for the first four places with cambodia's khau bou and kim yong. they attacked vigorously and put up a good performance before losing 0:3.

the only african pair among the last eight in the women's doubles is nigeria's jacks and johnson. after defeating thailand's vilai and rewadee 3:0, they lost 0:3 to miho hamada, co-holder of the world women's doubles title, and sachiko yokota, japan's women's singles champion, in competing for the top four placings. the match was keenly contested but friendly.

the other three african pairs among the last sixteen in the men's and women's doubles events are ezz and dawlatly of egypt, nigeria's fenuyi and sunmola and egypt's kamal and gharbi. in the eighth finals this evening, they lost to the men players of the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam and women players of chile respectively. in the match with the women players of chile, egypt's kamal and gharbi conceded the first two sets but pulled up to level the score at 2:2. in the deciding fifth set, the score zigzaged and the egyptian players lost by the narrow margin 22:24.

in the men's singles competition, egypt's ezz and sonbol and nigeria's obisanya defeated their opponents respectively to rank among the last sixteen.

egypt's gharbi lost 2:3 to jamaica's monica marie desouza in the women's singles. nigeria's jacks won 3:0 from cuba's yolanda velasquez portal but lost 0:3 to japan's sachiko yokota.

in the men's singles, nigeria's ayinde and ghana's quansah won in the first round but lost to japan's hiroyuki abe and egypt's sonbol in the second round. the other african players liberia's charles collins, tunisia's abdelkadar zouaoui and ghana's emmanuel aryee quaye were defeated in the first round.

Exciting Junior Singles Matches at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the limelight was on junior players under 17 who played their quarter-final matches this morning at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here.

raquel ortiz tresod of cuba entered the semi-finals by defeating lau wah of hongkong. she was on the brink of defeat when she lost the first two sets 15-21 and 6-21 and the third set was played to deuce. but she was unperturbed and continued to play steadily. she won the set 22-20 and this turned the tide. she took the next two sets 21-17 and 21-19.

she will play chang san sun of the democratic people's republic of korea in the semi-finals this evening.

in another exciting girls' singles quarter-final match, yip poh cheng of malaysia defeated kumi maeda of japan 21-16, 17-21, 22-20 and 24-22. she will meet ma kyin win of burma in the semi-finals.

dede odile d'almeida of togo, one of the smallest girls in the field, played a courageous game against chang san sun of korea. she matched the hard smashing korean girl stroke for stroke in the first two sets and lost by the same score of 19-21. but in the third set the korean girl forced her to retrieve the long drives way back from the table and won the set 21-9.

in the boys' singles, kenichi sakamoto of japan was two sets down before he overtook maung tin oo lin of burma and won 20-22, 21-23, 21-13, 21-15, 21-14. in the semi-finals he will play kim chang am of korea who showed good form in winning his quarter-final match from roberto esquejo of the philippines in three straight sets.

mario bedoya of colombia, the lone latin american quarter-finalist in this event, was outplayed by somdej saichitborisuth of thailand 21-17, 15-21, 18-21 and 19-21. each set was closely contested and the stadium crowd cheered every good shot.

the other semi-finalist was hong chul of korea who won from guy raonindriaka of madagascar in three sets.

three rounds of mixed doubles matches were played this morning in addition to the boys' and girls' singles.

here is how the semi-finalists will line up this evening:

hsi en-ting and chang li, china, vs. norio takashima and miho hamada of japan;

tokio tasaka and tomie edano, japan, vs. yuujiro imano and sachiko yokota, japan.

in reaching the semi-finals, takio tasaka and tomie edano had to come from behind to win from the strong korean pair of jo yong ho and pak yong sun 25-27, 19-21, 21-16, 21-10 and 21-10.

Table Tennis Players Work for Friendship Among Asian, African, Latin-American People

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

table tennis players from asian, african and latin american countries and regions are acting as envoys of friendship of their people at the tri-continental tournament here.

souvenirs made of downed enemy planes

lao table tennis players were greeted with admiration when they presented players from other countries souvenirs made of the remains of enemy airplanes shot down by lao fighters.

accepting these symbols of victory and friendship, the congolese delegation hailed "long live laos exclamation" "long live the congo exclamation" and the lao players shouted "long live the friendship between laos and the congo exclamation"

gregoire matoumpa, leader of the congolese delegation, said to the lao players: "we've closely followed your struggle and will always support you in your just cause." sopha khotphouthong, leader of the lao delegation, replied: "you support our revolution and we support the struggle of the congolese people. the people of all countries support and assist each other."

applause for both sides

when the fast attacking game between the men's teams of peru and mexico ended, the two players who met in the last match embraced each other and the mexican team shouted "peru exclamation peru exclamation" roberto otero, mexico's men's singles champion, visited his peruvian friends to exchange experience with them right after they returned to the hotel. he told pressmen: "though we lost the game, the spectators applauded both the winner and the loser. this moved us very much. the spirit of friendship first and competition second is fully demonstrated. i firmly believe that this tournament will further promote friendship and unity among the people."

iranian champion and his chinese doctor

iran's national men's singles champion of 1973, mohammad sanjari, had injured his arm before he came to china, but this did not hamper his resolve to attend the a.a.a. tournament.

one day, when his team joined the cambodian team in a keenly-contested match, a chinese doctor at the capital stadium waited all the time outside the surrounds till the match ended, almost at midnight, so as to give sanjari a massage.

sanjari said: "twice i've come to china, and what impresses me most is the chinese people's profound friendship for the iranian people, for the people of all countries." he emerged group winner in the first stage round robin series in the men's singles event that soon followed.

we'll have successors

a younger generation of table tennis players is learning to cherish unity and friendship among asian, african and latin american people.

"friendship first, competition second exclamation" declared 11-year-old odile dede dalmeida of togo in chinese as she stepped down the plane at peking airport. in one of her hard fought matches she raised her right hand to show she had served a net ball. when she won and her opponent ran up to congratulate her, little odile said: "we play for friendship exclamation"

on the kenyan delegation to the 1971 asian-african friendship invitational tournament was 13-year-old shah,

and this time there is the 15-year-old ribeiro. the kenyan delegation leader said: "i've brought them to peking so that we shall have successors to the cause for which we work together."

Languages may differ, the keynote is one

julio gilberto croes, leader of the delegation from aruba, arrived in peking with his guitar. from africa come table tennis players with their drums. from nanking, chinese steel workers sent a song they had composed for the a.a.a. tournament. teresa nvo nsang of equatorial guinea wrote a song in peking in praise of everlasting friendship. coming from the forefront of struggle for national independence, dannis brutus, delegate of south africa non-racial table tennis board, wrote poems acclaiming the flowering of friendship of asian, african and latin american people in peking.

languages may differ, but the keynote of their songs and poems and of the tournament as a whole is the same, that is friendship and unity among the people.

Three African Players Enter Quarter-Finals in AAA Tournament Singles Events

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

nigeria's obisanya defeated lipinszki of argentina 3:0 this evening to rank among the top eight players in the men's singles event at the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament. but he lost to japan's tokio tasaka in the quarter-finals.

twenty-three-year-old obisanya, nigeria's men's singles champion, played both forehand and backhand loop-drives and showed good footwork. but his opponent, japan's no. 3 last year, smashed furiously to win the match 3:0.

egypt's ezz and sonbol, who had moved into the pool of the last sixteen in the men's singles event, lost to japan's yuujiro imano and yun chul of the democratic people's republic of korea 0:3 and 1:3 respectively in the third round.

eleven-year-old d'almeida of togo was defeated by korea's chang san sun 0:3 in the girls' singles quarter-finals this morning. the togolese girl is a hand-shake grip player who plays mainly a defensive game, while the korean girl is an all-out attacker with a pen-holder grip. the match was keenly contested, and d'almeida lost the first two set by only two points each.

another african quarter-finalist, madagascar's g. raonindriaka had a tenacious game with korea's hong chul in the boys' singles event this morning. he lost 0:3.

egypt's zakaria and gharbi overcame ghana's quansah and eshun 3:2 in the fourth round of mixed doubles this morning, but lost 1:3 to wang chia-lin and liu hsin-yen of china in the fifth round. the egyptian players cooperated particularly well in the third set. they counterhit at opportune moments to win the set 21:17.

three other african mixed doubles pairs egypt's ezz and tawfic, sonbol and shaarawi, and hao thyn voon and li wai pang of mauritius were defeated respectively in the four round by players of india, china and korea.

Peking Spectators Cheer Keenly-Contested Matches at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

peking spectators who packed the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium highly cheered the exciting quarter-final and semi-final matches at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

chu teh, su chen-hua, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, wang chen, wang meng, chuang tse-tung, yu pu-hsieh, and lin hui-ching watched the games.

a total of 21 matches were played on four tables to decide the finalists in the mixed doubles, the boys' and girls' singles events and the semi-finalists in the men's and women's singles events.

hsi en-ting and chang li of china, seeded no. 1, defeated norio takashima and miho hamada of japan 3:0 to qualify for the finals in the mixed doubles event.

they will meet tokio tasaka and tomie edano of japan next evening to decide the winner. the latter won from their team mates yuujiro imano and sachiko yokota 3:1.

the chinese pair played a fast attacking game and took the first set 21-10, but had trouble in returning norio and miho's low spun shots in the second set. the set was played to a close margin, it levelled 13-13, 15-15, 16-16, 20-20 and ended 22-20.

the japanese pair of cutting stroke specialists led twice in the third set at 4-1, 11-10, but hsi en-ting and chang li improved their attacking power and led all the way after 16-16. the chinese players won it 21-16 and the match despite norio-miho's defence which was so tight that the chinese players had to hit 4 or 5 times to win many of the points.

hu yu-lan, current world women's singles champion, won a hard-fought match from 16-year-old pak yong sun from the democratic people's republic of korea 3:2 to qualify for the semi-finals tomorrow morning.

the three other semi-finalists for the women's singles are sachiko yokota of japan who beat cha kyung mi 3:1, chang li of china who beat kim chang ae of korea 3:0, and pak yong ok of korea who beat miho hamada of japan 3:2.

in the match between hu yu-lan and pak yong sun, the chinese girl lost the first set 21-23, took the next two sets 21-13, 21-18 and lost the fourth again 19-21. pak yong sun led again in the final set until 13-13. at one time the margin was widened to 5 points. hu yu-lan, who is still suffering from a cold, managed to come back and served to take 5 points in a row and led 17-13. when hu yu-lan took the service again at 19-16, she hit two winners to win the set and the match.

two japanese players, one chinese player and one korean player won their matches to qualify for the semi-finals in the men's singles event. they are tokio tasaka, yuujiro imano, liang ko-liang and kong jae gyu.

kim chang am of korea will meet somdej saichitborisuth of thailand in the finals of the boys' singles while ma kyin win of burma will meet chang san sun of korea in the finals of the girls' singles. both matches will be played next evening.

the semi-finals for the men's and women's singles and doubles events will be played tomorrow morning.

Latin American Table Tennis Players Finish Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

all latin american table tennis players finished their competition as the individual events at the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament reached the semi-final or quarter-final stage today.

raquel ortiz tresod of cuba finished third in the girls' singles event by beating lau wah from hongkong in the quarter-finals this morning but losing to chang san sun of korea 2:3 in the semi-finals this evening.

alberto lipinszki of argentina, the only latin american player who had won through to the last 16 pool in the men's singles event, was knocked out in the eighth-finals by babatunde obisanya of nigeria, all-african men's singles runner-up. lipinszki displayed fine skills in this exciting match. when he trailed 15:19 in the first set, he kept hitting hard and forced his opponent to lob the ball far from the table. at one time he executed nine successive smashes and then sent a drop shot low over the net which caught his opponent off his guard and scored. his fine performance won warm applause from chinese and foreign spectators though he lost 0:3.

in the mixed doubles this morning, the trinidad and tobago pair of lionel darceuil and leela calpu, winner of mixed doubles at the caribbean table tennis championships this year, beat a singapore pair 3:2 to enter the last 16 pool. but they were knocked out by the chinese pair of liang ko-liang, world mixed doubles winner, and cheng huai-ying. after the match, cheng huai-ying presented handkerchiefs printed with the mark of the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament to leela calpu and two other women players of trinidad and tobago as a souvenir of the friendship they forged during the tournament. leela calpu expressed thanks for this.

Asian Table Tennis Players on Fifth Day of Individual Events at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

yuujiro imano and tokio tasaka of japan, liang wu-liang of china and kong jae gyu of the democratic people's republic of korea entered the semi-final pool of the men's singles after four rounds of elimination play at the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

hu yu-lan of china, pak yong ok of korea, chang li of china and sachiko yokota of japan were advanced into the semi-final pool of the women's singles event.

hsi en-ting/chang li of china beat norio takashima/miho hamada 3:0. tokio tasaka/tomie edano of japan beat yuujiro imano/sachiko yokota 3:1. both pairings entered the final pool of the mixed doubles.

the following four men's doubles pairs entered the semi-final pool: khau bou/kim yong of cambodia, tokio tasaka/yuujiro imano of japan, bajaj/dua of india, and pak kil du/yun chul of korea. the following four women's doubles pairs entered the semi-final pool: cha kyung mi/pak yong ok of korea, cheng huai-ying/chang li of china, kim chang ae/pak yong sun of korea and miho hamada/sachiko yokota of japan.

in the boys' singles event, kim chang am of korea defeated kenichi sakamoto of japan 3:0 and somdej saichitborisuth of thailand defeated hong chul of korea 3:2 in the semi-final matches. in the girls' singles, ma kyin win of burma beat yip pon cheng of malaysia 3:0 and chang san sun of korea beat raquel ortiz tresod of cuba 3:0. they will compete tomorrow evening for the final placing.

hu yu-lan, the defending world women's singles champion, was fully extended by a 16-year-old korean girl pak yong sun before she took the quarter-final match 3:2.

in a quarter-final match of the men's singles, kong jae gyu of korea beat hiroyuki abe of japan 3:2. yesterday hiroyuki abe beat reigning world men's singles champion hsi en-ting.

china's wang wen-jung lost to tokio tasaka of japan 0:3 in an eighth-final match. both players today employed a tactic of hit-or-miss.

in a hard fought match lasting more than an hour pak yong ok of korea beat miho hamada of japan 3:2.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 18, 1973 No. 5457

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO ANTI-PARTY CLIQUE

We Must Especially Be on the Alert against a Surprise Attack Launched by Social-Imperialism

by

all commanders and fighters of the "Tu-chiang Kung-ch'en Company" (渡江功臣连) of a certain artillery unit of the Peking units

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 3, 1973)

The commanders and fighters of our whole company warmly hail the victorious conclusion of the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, warmly hail the re-election of the great leader Chairman Mao as Chairman of the Central Committee, and firmly support the wise decision of the "10th Congress" on expelling forever bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao from the Party, on expelling forever Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party, and on dismissing him from all posts inside and outside the Party.

The press communique of the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party calls on us: "It is essential to strengthen preparedness against aggressive war, to be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and especially a surprise attack launched by social-imperialism, and to annihilate resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all enemies who dare to come and invade us!" We'll actively respond to and firmly carry out this call.

At present, the international situation is developing in a direction favorable to the people of all countries and unfavorable to imperialism and the reactionaries of all countries. Countries want independence, nations

want liberation and the people want revolution. This has become the irresistible trend of historical development. The revolutionary people all over the world, closely converging in the just struggle against the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union, have won one great victory after another, and the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union have found the going tougher and tougher with each passing day. However the aggressive nature of imperialism and social-imperialism will not change, and as long as they are still in existence, there is no peace in the world. In particular, social-imperialism has deployed a million troops along the Chinese border and is ever-ready to launch a surprise attack against China. We can never have the least lethargic thought to take the enemy lightly.

During the Liberation War, all commanders and fighters of our company firmly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching that "the People's Liberation Army is forever a fighting force." They did not relax their effort under the excellent situation. They maintained at all times a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and properly made all kinds of preparations for battle. In coordination with the fraternal forces, they pushed forward a thousand li, fought heroically, and hit hard at the Kuomintang reactionaries and imperialism. On April 20, 1949, during the river-crossing campaign well known all over the world, the ferocious imperialists and Kuomintang reactionaries suddenly tore away their peace mask and openly attacked our armed forces with planes, warships and big guns. At the time, with a strong conviction in carrying the revolution through to the end, the commanders and fighters of our company fought bravely, and valiantly and doggedly shelled the enemy until the imperialist warship "Amethyst" was crippled and forced to fly a white flag. They fought a well-coordinated battle that enabled our army to cross the natural barrier of the Yangtze River by force and bury the Chiang dynasty. In this campaign, our company was honored with the glorious title of "the company making significant contribution to the crossing of the Yangtze River."

Looking back over our course of fighting, we deeply realize that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life blood and line of victory of our army. As long as we closely follow the great leader Chairman Mao and conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we are invincible. Today, we certainly must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Heighten your vigilance, defend the motherland," embrace the thought of untiringly keeping ourselves in a state of preparedness at all times, and strengthen our preparedness against aggressive war. We must conduct rigorous military training, further improve our military potentiality and heighten our vigilance a hundredfold against the outbreak of an imperialist world war. We must especially be on the alert against a surprise attack launched by social imperialism, and must at all times be prepared to annihilate resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all enemies who dare to come and invade us!

* * *

Be Constantly Prepared To Wipe Out Enemies Who Dare To Come and Invade Us

by

the Party Branch of the First Company of a certain unit of the Peking Garrison District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

The 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China has successfully convened in the excellent situation inside and outside the country, and admist the songs glorifying the great victory won in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. We excitedly and warmly celebrate the successful convening of the congress, and hilariously shout: "Long live the great, glorious, correct Communist Party of China! Long live our great leader Chairman Mao!" We must conscientiously study the documents and fulfill the fighting tasks set by the 10th Party Congress.

Since the day of birth of our battalion, we have all along stood by the side of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In March 1949, on the eve before the victory of the revolution throughout China, Chairman Mao personally presided over the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee of great historic significance, and our battalion gloriously took up the task of guarding the congress. In the 24 years from the 2nd plenum of the 7th CCP Central Committee to the successful convening of the 10th Party Congress, we have followed Chairman Mao's great teaching: "After the enemies with guns have been wiped out, there will still be enemies without guns; they are bound to struggle desperately against us, and we must never regard these enemies lightly," insisted on educating cadres and fighters on the struggle between the two classes and the two lines, and upheld and developed the good tradition of our Party and army. We have rendered contributions at the glorious post of defending the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao and have been awarded the pennant "Defending Chairman Mao Is Most Glorious."

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, following Chairman Mao's three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," we indignantly condemn the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, deeply criticize and repudiate Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, constantly raise the commanders and fighters' awareness of class struggle, the struggle in line and continual revolution, and strengthen their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Through criticizing Lin Piao's crime in sabotaging the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the cadres and fighters conscientiously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Through criticizing and repudiating the crimes of Lin Piao in disrupting military training and vainly attempting to disintegrate the fighting power of our army, the cadres and fighters firmly embrace the idea of forever be a fighting force, diligently undergo military training and raise their military quality. Through criticizing Lin Piao's criminal act of wrecking Party building, we seriously implement Chairman Mao's line in Party building, and strengthen the ideological and organizational reconstruction of the Party

branch. We must continue to grasp firmly such a matter of prime importance as criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, fully utilize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example to further educate cadres and fighters on class struggle and the struggle in line, criticize revisionism and bourgeois world outlook and heighten our competence in distinguishing between genuine and sham Marxism.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in the political report at the 10th Party Congress, "We must uphold Chairman Mao's teaching that we should 'be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people' and should 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony.' maintain high vigilance and be fully prepared against any war of aggression that imperialism may launch and particularly against surprise attack on our country by Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Our heroic People's Liberation Army and our vast militia must be prepared at all times to wipe out any enemy that may invade." We are the guard fighters by the side of the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. In the present excellent situation, we must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teachings: "The People's Liberation Army is always a fighting force," "Absolutely must not relax in the least their will to fight." In response to the call of the 10th Party Congress, we must at all times uphold the firm and correct political orientation, maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance, and train hard our ability to wipe out enemies. We must strengthen our preparedness against war, and together with the people throughout the country, be prepared at any time to wipe out resolutely, thoroughly, wholly and completely all the enemies who dare to come and invade us and fight for the defense of our great socialist motherland.

* * *

Firmly Oppose the Hegemonism of the Two Superpowers-- the USA and the USSR

by

Kuo Hsing-t'ai (郭兴泰)
A worker-peasant-soldier student of the Department of International Politics at Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

All the worker-peasant-soldier students at Peking University joyfully and warmly hail the successful conclusion of the CPC 10th National Congress, which represents an overwhelming victory for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, a great triumph for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and a heavy blow at imperialism, modern revisionism and reactionaries of various countries.

The 10th Party Congress calls on us to uphold proletarian internationalism, adhere to the consistent policy of the Party, strengthen our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and with all countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and form the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers--the USA and the USSR. We must resolutely implement this fighting task.

These two great superpowers--US imperialism and Soviet revisionism--are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and with one crisis after the other. They are already in the sorry plight of "Flowers fall off, do what one may." They contend as well as collude with each other in Europe, the Middle East and other places in the world; and their collusion is aimed at still greater contention. The fight for world hegemony and the struggle in carving out the spheres of influence between the two tyrants of the USA and the USSR form the root cause of international tension.

In their attempt to take the place of another superpower, Soviet revisionists are at present stretching their arms everywhere, "making a feint to the east while attacking in the west, and stepping up their contention in Europe and expansion in the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean and every place their hands can reach." In Asia they go all-out to sell the stolen goods of so-called system of "Asian Collective Security" in an attempt to extend their sphere of influence. The wild ambition and criminal conspiracy of Soviet social-imperialism have aroused the vigilance of the people of Europe, Asia and other countries in the world, and have encountered widespread resistance and opposition.

At present, large numbers of medium-sized and small countries in the world, especially the countries and people in the Third World, are strengthening their solidarity, united in struggle, strongly voicing their opposition to the hegemony of the two great superpowers, and expressing their firm resolution to uphold their national independence and state sovereignty, and defend their national rights. In resolute response to the call of the 10th Party Congress

and in conformity with Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line, we Chinese people firmly support the righteous struggle of the people of all countries in the world against the hegemony of the two superpowers. It can be affirmed that the policy of aggression and expansion of the USA and the USSR is bound to fail and the just struggle of the people of various countries in the world against the two despotic countries is bound to triumph!

* * *

Strive To Be Good Successors to the Revolution

by

Ch'en Hsiang-wen (陈相文)
Secretary of the Tientsin Municipal Committee
of the Communist Youth League

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

The successful convening of the 10th Party Congress of great historic significance, presided over in person by our great leader Chairman Mao, is a jubilant event in the political life of the people all over the country. In these auspicious days, we warmly hail with revolutionary excitement the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The new Central Committee elected by the 10th Party Congress, implements the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. Among them are the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries who had gone through the First and Second Revolutionary Civil Wars in the early days of Party building, leading cadres on various fronts who had gone through the ordeal of gunfire from the Anti-Japanese War, the War of Liberation and the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War, outstanding fighters in the three great revolutionary movements and the struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction during the period of socialist revolution, and young comrades who have recently joined the Party since the proletarian cultural revolution. This fully shows that our Party is thriving and prosperous, has no lack of successors, and is strong and united; it also fully shows Chairman Mao's solicitude for and confidence in the younger generation. We must impose strict demands on ourselves, strive to be good successors to the revolution, and together with the older generation of revolutionaries, build a stronger Party, full of vigor and vitality, and struggle for the fulfillment of the various fighting tasks set by the 10th Party Congress.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." This is an absolute truth. At the early stage of the cultural revolution, our ideology was for a time unable to keep pace with the development of the situation. From our lessons we realized that revolution could not be guided by simple class feelings alone, and there must also be a high awareness of the struggle in line. I later joined the broad masses of Red Guards in the energetic struggle to smash the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique. The stormy class struggle raised my awareness and hardened my fighting spirit. In 1970, the Party sent me to an army unit for training. I seriously received re-education through my contacts with workers, peasants and soldiers, further raised my consciousness in transforming my world outlook and heightened my awareness of class struggle and the struggle in line.

In the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and especially after the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, I deeply realize that in order to mature healthily, I must impose strict demands on myself according to the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. I certainly must be able to change my position

without changing the natural colors of a common soldier, insist on going constantly to the basic level unit to learn from workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, old revolutionary cadres and the broad masses of young people. I should temper myself in the heat of mass struggle, improve my ability, unite the broad masses of the Communist Youth League members and young people around the Party, and score still greater victories.

* * *

Continue To Grasp As a Matter of Cardinal Importance the Criticism of Lin Piao and the Rectification of the Style of Work

by

Wang Chiu-lan (王 久 兰)
Model labor and veteran worker of K'ailuan Coal Mine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

The successful convening of the Party's 10th CCP National Congress represents a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a great joyful event of historic significance.

The 10th Party Congress calls on us to continue to give top priority to criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, a matter of cardinal importance, which we must continue to grasp firmly and properly.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique betrayed the line of the 9th Congress of the Party and vainly attempted to change the Party's basic line and policies, topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. Their conspiracy fell flat, and they came to an ignominious end. We firmly support the Central Party's resolution to expel Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-t'a (陈伯达), principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique from the Party once and for all. We firmly support the action taken by the Central Committee of the Party against the other leading members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures adopted.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique is the deadly enemy of the working class. They vainly attempted to drag socialist China back to the dark, old society. We will never consent! We miners indignantly condemn the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

The K'ailuan Coal Mine had been dominated by imperialism for more than 70 years. At that time, we coal miners were held down at the bottom layer of Hell. "The pit was like the Palace of the Demon King, and coal was mined at the cost of life." Many coal miners met violent death down in the pits. Our family has been miners for four generations. In 1943, I was compelled to work at the early age of 12 and fully experienced the cruel exploitation and suppression of the foreign employers and feudal foremen. Chairman Mao's Communist Party led us to make revolution, and after toppling the three great mountains, we workers became the masters of the mines and our family got out from the sea of bitterness to live again under the sky and sunlight. In pace with the development of the mines, our life has improved day by day. Now my children have gone down to the pits to join the troop of coal miners. As I recall the class misery and national hatred in the old society and look at the present joyful life, I deeply understand that but for the Communist Party, Chairman Mao and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I, Wang Yu-lan, and we coal miners would not be as we are today.

Under the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, K'ailuan Coal Mine has experienced world-shaking transformation with production rapidly developing. Coal output in the 24 years since liberation has greatly surpassed the total coal output for more than 70 years before liberation. After the proletarian cultural revolution and especially the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, production has tremendously increased and national plans have been overfulfilled every year. Crude coal output in 1972 increased by 47 percent compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, and exceeding the designed productive capacity by 43 percent. Crude coal output in the first eight months of this year is again 9.7 percent higher than the corresponding period of last year and the national plans have been overfulfilled in each month. A scene of prosperity is seen everywhere in K'ailuan Coal Mine this year.

In warm response to the great call of the 10th Party Congress, we seriously study and firmly implement the resolutions adopted by the Party Congress. We are resolved to thoroughly criticize and repudiate Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, firmly defend and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and unite under the guidance of the line of the 10th Congress formulated by our great leader Chairman Mao to win still greater victories.

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Resolutely Respond to the Battle Call of the "10th National Congress"

by

the CCP committee of Hsiyang hsien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 2, 1973)

The 200,000 people of Hsiyang hsien bravely fighting on the forefront of the effort to learn from Tachai in agriculture warmly cheer the triumphant conclusion of the CCP 10th National Congress. Guided by the line of the "10th National Congress," the broad masses of the whole hsien are determined to unite in fighting and wrest a new victory at a greater speed and with bigger strides.

The Party's 10th National Congress calls on us to continue putting the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style in the first place and make full use of this teacher by negative example--the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in an effort to give the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country education in class struggle and two-line struggle and make them study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticizie revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. We must continue to grasp properly the superstructure and the struggle-criticism-transformation effort in various spheres of culture and strive to grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do a better job in various kinds of work. We resolutely respond to the battle call of the Party's "10th National Congress" and resolutely carry out the various combat tasks put forward by the Party's "10th National Congress."

In the past two years, guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," our Hsiyang hsien united all forces that could be united and set in motion positive factors in various fields to create a situation marked by countless people learning from Tachai. After the September 13 Incident, we again vigorously grasped the campaign to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work. Everywhere in the whole hsien was turned into a battlefield for criticizing Lin Piao and other swindlers. Their counter-revolutionary crimes were exposed and criticized. The consciousness of the broad masses in class struggle and two-line struggle was raised. In the short period of two years, the whole hsien completed over 2,000 projects to bring mountains and rivers under control. An additional area of 35,000-odd mow of irrigated field was newly created. Last year, we overcame an unusually serious dry spell and wrested a good harvest. This year, we brought into full play the revolutionary vigor radiated by the masses in the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style, hauled water for irrigation, and overcame once again the extraordinary spring dry spell and the "strangling" severe drought after the beginning of summer. A foundation has been laid for the wresting of a good autumn harvest.

When the good tidings of the triumphant conclusion of the Party's "10th National Congress" came, the participant comrades in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the work style in the hsien were full of excitement. It was unanimously held that the battle call of the Party's "10th

National Congress" made us see our orientation more clearly, see farther ahead and show greater confidence and greater vigor. In conformity with the political line defined by the "10th National Congress" and the new Party Constitution adopted, we must build our Party to give it greater strength and more vim and vigor. Guided by the line of the "10th National Congress," our proletarian dictatorship will be further consolidated, the pace of socialist construction will be accelerated and the campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture will deepen further. We resolutely respond to the battle call of the "10th National Congress" and firmly carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must more properly take part in collective productive labor, improve the style of leadership, maintain close ties with the masses and lead the people of the whole hsien in fighting amidst hardship and uniting toward a rapid advance and building Hsiyang hsien into a better place.

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Carry the Criticize-Lin Piao and Rectify-Style Campaign Through to the End

by

the Guarantee-Passenger Group of the "Mao Tse-tung" Locomotive of Peking Railway Administration

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 2, 1973)

Our Party's "10th National Congress" has triumphantly closed. This is a congress of unity, of victory and of vim and vigor. It is a source of great inspiration to the people of the whole country and to the whole body of workers of our guarantee-passenger group of the "Mao Tse-tung" Locomotive.

Filled with great class indignation, we denounce the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. We resolutely support the Party Central Committee's resolution: Forever expel from the Party Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor; forever expel from the Party Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party. We unanimously support the action taken by the Party Central Committee toward other leading members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures adopted. The brilliant resolution of the CCP Central Committee has expressed in a concentrated way the wishes of the whole Party and the people of the whole country.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "We have won great victory. But the defeated class will still struggle. These people are still around and this class still exists. Therefore, we cannot speak of final victory. Not even for decades. We must not lose our vigilance." In smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the victory achieved is great. But the collapse of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique does not mean the end of two-line struggle within the Party. We resolutely respond to the call of the Party's 10th National Congress and must continue putting criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style above all else and make full use of this teacher by negative example--the Lin Piao anti-Party clique--to give the broad masses education in class struggle and two-line struggle. We of the working class must be the locomotive in the criticism of revisionism and be the locomotive in the criticism of the bourgeois world outlook and carry the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style through to the end.

The Lin Piao anti-Party clique practiced revisionism and not Marxism. They vainly attempted to alter the Party's basic line, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism. We certainly must practice Marxism and not revisionism. To practice Marxism, we must study Marxism. To criticize revisionism, we must lay hold of the weapon of criticism. Only in this way can we penetratingly and thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line politically, ideologically and theoretically. And only in

this way can penetrating education in class struggle and two-line struggle be conducted for the broad masses. Hereafter, we of the guarantee-passenger group of the "Mao Tse-tung" Locomotive are determined to study better Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and give impetus to the continuous deepening of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign.

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Continuously Put Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of Work Style in the First Place

by

the General Party Branch of No. 1 Electric Furnace Workshop, Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 31, 1973)

With matchless excitement, the workers, cadres and technical personnel of our steelsmelting workshop studied the press communique of the 10th National Party Congress. This meeting of unity, of victory, and a meeting full of vigor and vitality convened under an excellent situation at home and abroad with the great leader Chairman Mao presiding over, is a congress of historic significance. The convening of this congress is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In front of the glowing flames of the steel smelting furnace, the workers seriously studied the communique as they indignantly denounced the towering crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The comrades said, "We resolutely support the resolution of the Party Central Committee: Expel forever from the Party Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor; expel forever from the Party Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist and dismiss him from all posts inside and outside the Party. We resolutely support the action taken by Party Central Committee toward other leading members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures adopted. The Party Central Committee's resolution is a brilliant and wise decision for consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, an effective measure for purifying the proletarian revolutionary ranks and a highly gratifying event. The facts of the two-line struggle show that Marxism will triumph over revisionism!"

Everyone also recalled the course of the two-line struggle within the Party since the Party's "9th National Congress." It was deeply realized that only by seriously studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and bearing firmly in mind the Party's basic line can the proletarian revolutionary cause be marked with continuous triumphant progress. Many comrades said that of the one thousand and one rules, the first and foremost is the Party's basic line. Only by laying hold of such a key link as the line can we keep from losing bearings in a stormy sea, can the heroic spirit of "not bowing with Taishan caving in" be displayed in wresting a new victory in revolution and production.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." We seriously studied books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works, sought a deep understanding of the Party's basic line, and laid hold of the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and vigorously criticized the reactionary fallacies represented by it. The broad masses of workers and cadres came to see more clearly the criminal aim of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique in opposing the proletarian dictatorship and continuous revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and vainly attempting to alter the Party's

basic line. Everyone strove to grasp revolution in the sphere of the superstructure, carried forward the communist style of work of "Lungchiang," carried out socialist cooperation, and persevered in grasping revolution and promoting production. In the whole workshop, there appeared a seething scene of "studying and criticizing in a big way to stimulate the exertion of efforts in a big way." For several consecutive years, under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th National Congress," our workshop registered relatively big-margin increases. From the beginning of this year, in the face of such difficulties as limited workshop space, antiquated equipment and small number of working personnel, the broad masses of workers and cadres discussed the line, unity and the new production relations. The whole workshop acted in close cooperation and showed mutual support. A new victory in iron-steel production was scored. On the basis of year-to-year overfulfillment of state plans, steel output in the first eight months of this year chalked up an increase of over 30 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

We resolutely respond to the call of the Party's "10th National Congress" and will continue to put criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of work style in the first place. We will seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and further raise our consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We will energetically grasp revolution and vigorously promote production, greet the triumphant convening of the Party's 10th National Congress with more outstanding achievements, and thoroughly smash Lin Piao's shameless slander about the "stagnation and standstill of the national economy."

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Chinghai Holds Women's Congress, Elects the 4th Committee of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

(NCNA Sining, September 2, 1973) Chinghai held the 4th Women's Congress between August 28 and September 1, and elected the 4th Committee of the Chinghai Provincial Women's Federation. The delegates to the congress, warmly hailed with unrivaled excitement the successful conclusion of the 10th CCP National Congress of historic significance, cheered the newly elected CCP Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and applauded our Party's great victory in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. The delegates seriously studied and enthusiastically discussed the press communique of the 10th Party Congress. The women's congress called on women's organizations throughout the province and the broad masses of women of various nationalities to study seriously the documents of the 10th Party Congress, and under the Party's leadership, fight with unflagging efforts to fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by the Party Congress.

Among the 700 delegates to the congress are representatives of the seven nationalities of Han, Tibetan, Hui, T'u, Mongolian, Sala and Kazakh. Delegates of minority nationalities represent 41 percent, and 72.8 percent are delegates of working women from the fronts of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry.

Attending the congress were Sung Chang-keng (宋长庚), Secretary of the CCP Chinghai Provincial Committee and First Political Commissar of the PLA Chinghai Provincial Command; and Hsueh Hung-fu (薛宏福), Lu Chih-an (鲁治安), Ti Tzu-ts'ai (狄子才), Tseng Cheng (曾征), Chang Wen-fang (张文芳), Ch'eng Kuang-yuan (程光远), Liu P'u-ch'en (刘蒲辰), Chi Ch'un-kuang (姬春光), Ka Pu-lung (尕布龙), Hao Su (郝苏), Shih Chung-yu (石中玉) and other responsible persons of the CCP Chinghai Provincial Committee, Chinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee and PLA Chinghai Provincial Command. Comrade Sung Chang-keng addressed the meeting and warmly congratulated the convening of the congress.

Delegates to the congress talked freely on the excellent state of the provincial women's movement at present. All of them noted that during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of women in Chinghai, full of deep proletarian feelings, conscientiously studied the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and energetically threw themselves into the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. They thoroughly criticized the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and indignantly condemned the criminal acts of Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They further enhanced their awareness of class struggle, two-line struggle and continual revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. In socialist construction, the broad masses of women, with determination and ardor, seriously implemented the Party's general line of building socialism. They energetically joined the mass movements of "learning from Tach'ai in agriculture" and "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and played an important role.

Many outstanding women who have come to the fore in the struggle have joined the Chinese Communist Party and Communist Youth League. A considerable number of women from among workers and peasants have been selected for admission into the leading bodies at various levels.

During the congress, the delegates seriously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on criticism of Lin Piao, rectification of the style of work and on women's work. After the good news of the successful conclusion of the 10th Party Congress was received, the delegates held celebration activities and warmly hailed the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They expressed their firm support for the documents of the 10th Party Congress--Comrade Chou En-lai's political report, Comrade Wang Hung-wen's (王洪文) report on revision of the Party Constitution and the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China." They firmly supported the Central Party in expelling Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta from the Party once and for all, the Party's action against the other leading members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures taken. The delegates described the smashing of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as the removal of a great evil from the Party. They made revolutionary mass criticism at the congress and indignantly condemned the criminal acts of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

The congress defined the women's future tasks in the province as: to firmly implement the correct political line of the 10th Party Congress and fulfill the various combat tasks put forward by the Party Congress. At present, criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work should be continuously given top priority. The Lin Piao anti-Party clique should be fully utilized as a teacher by negative example to educate women of various nationalities on class struggle and two-line struggle. The broad masses of women should be organized to seriously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and to continuously raise their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle. They should be bold in fighting firmly against erroneous lines and tendencies, and should thoroughly criticize and repudiate revisionism, the bourgeois world outlook and the crimes of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. They should heighten their vigilance and strengthen their preparedness against war. The masses of women should be mobilized on the widest scale to participate in socialist construction, and the Party's various policies for women should be seriously implemented. The exploiting class ideology of male chauvinism should be opposed, while the policy of equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes should be implemented, and late marriage and family planning advocated. Problems of immediate interest to women should be attended to and solved, and protection work for women and children strengthened. Women Party members and women cadres should be actively developed and trained. Women's organizations at various levels should, under the Party's leadership, assist the departments concerned in the work of sending educated young people to mountain and rural areas.

In accordance with the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for the successors to the cause of proletarian revolution, and after full discussions and consultations, the congress elected the 4th Committee of the Chinghai Provincial Women's Federation. After the election at the Committee's 1st plenary session and the approval of the CCP Chinghai Provincial Committee,

Hsing Ping-ts'ai (邢炳彩) was elected president of the Chinghai Provincial Women's Federation and Lü Ts'un-chieh (吕存娟, T'u nationality), Wang Yü-chih (王玉芝), K'a Mao-chieh (卡毛杰, Tibetan), Li Po-hua (李伯华) and Hao Yung-chin (郝永进) were elected vice presidents.

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STUDY DOCUMENTS OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

Chinese Workers and Peasants Study Documents of Tenth Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

workers and peasants in different parts of china are earnestly studying the documents adopted at the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and are deepening the criticism of the revisionist line pushed by lin piao and his handful of sworn followers. this has resulted in a vigorous development in both revolution and production.

when the press communiques of the victorious tenth party congress reached the 60-year-old penchi iron and steel company in liaoning province, the company's party committee promptly made a decision, calling on all party members and other workers there to make a serious study of the documents of the congress, carry to still greater depth the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and conscientiously fulfil the fighting tasks set by the congress.

through such media as meetings, blackboard bulletins and broadcasts over the public address system, workers of the company have launched a mass revolutionary criticism of the lin piao anti-party clique. large numbers of communist party members and veteran workers here, who suffered miseries in the old society, cherish profound proletarian feelings for the party and chairman mao and have intense hatred for lin piao's criminal plot to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. they firmly supported the decision of the party's central committee to expel lin piao and chen po-ta from the party once and for all, hailing it as a major event that rejoiced everyone.

workers of the nanfen open-cut iron mine under the company noted that only socialism could save china and that only chairman mao's revolutionary line could guide china to strength and prosperity and enable the working class to achieve emancipation. they declared they would never allow lin piao and other swindlers like him to get away with their wild attempt to reinstate the overthrown landlord and bourgeois classes and turn china into a colony of social-imperialism and throw the chinese people back into the dark old society.

party members and masses of the penchi machinery plant have these days studied the documents of the congress and chairman mao's article "a single spark can start a prairie fire" and his important speeches since the 9th congress. by analysing lin piao's entire record from the early days of china's new democratic revolution to his death

in a crash at undur khan in the people's republic of mongolia, they saw more clearly the true nature of this bourgeois careerist, conspirator and double-dealer.

inspired by the congress, the whole company has stepped up production. by september second, output of steel, rolled steel, iron ore, coke, and electricity increased anywhere from seven to 34 per cent over the state plan.

while studying the press communique of the party congress, members of the party committee of the chienan mining area under the capital iron and steel company reviewed the history of the mining area. in the big leap forward year of 1958, the workers opened mines in high spirits and the iron and steel company was thriving. later, owing to interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi's revisionist line, the construction of the mines for a time came to a standstill. during the cultural revolution the workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the mining area throve again under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the ninth party congress. in the spring of 1969, more than 10,000 workers, cadres, technicians and revolutionary teachers and students from other parts of the country joined the miners in building the mining area. they opened two big iron mines in a little more than two years. since then, the capital iron and steel company has been self-sufficient in iron ore. the study of the document helped members of the party committee understand better the truth of this teaching of chairman mao's -- "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything". if the iron and steel company carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line, it develops rapidly; otherwise, it suffers setback. yang yun-kuei, secretary of the party committee, said: "though the lin piao anti-party clique was smashed, the struggle between the two lines is by no means over. we must thoroughly criticize lin piao's revisionist line and unite to win still greater victories under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

at a study session, veteran worker yu chung-hou, a communist party member, recalled his past suffering. in the old society his father and elder brother died of poverty and illness. his mother worked as a servant for a capitalist. he toiled for a landlord at the age of 12 and suffered untold hardships. after liberation he and other poor peasants overthrew the landlords and received land. their lives have been getting better and better. during the cultural revolution he went to peking as a representative of the miners and had the joy of seeing chairman mao at the great hall of the people. he said: "we workers owe what we have today to the wise leadership of chairman mao and the communist party. the lin piao anti-party clique launched an armed counter-revolutionary coup d'etat in a wild attempt to assassinate our great leader chairman mao and set up a rival central committee. we will never allow them to drag us back to the old society. we must firmly bear in

mind the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism and completely discredit lin piao and company."

having studied the documents of the party congress in the light of the two-line struggle within the party, chiang fu-chang, deputy secretary of the party committee of the tashihho iron mine, has a deeper understanding of the three basic principles of "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire." he said that the principles put forward by chairman mao are most important. the two-line struggle never stopped even for a single day in our party's history, and it will continue in the future. we must bear in mind the three basic principles so that we can keep to a firm and correct political orientation in the protracted and complex two-line struggle. we must take them as guiding principles for the work of our party committee and do a better job in leading party members and masses to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook.

workers are determined to celebrate the tenth party congress with new achievements made in grasping revolution and promoting production. records of production appeared one after another in the iron mine. in the day following the publication of the communique of the tenth party congress, the mine set a new record in the daily output of fine ore powder.

in the tachai production brigade, peasants have conscientiously studied the documents of the tenth party congress and held discussions these days. they hailed the re-election of the great leader chairman mao as the chairman of the party. they said that chairman mao has over the past fifty years linked marxism-leninism with the concrete practice of the chinese revolution, led the whole party and the people in surmounting countless difficulties and dangers to smash interference and sabotage by "left" and right opportunist lines and win the victories today. the commune members said that the tenth major struggle between the two lines within the party has smashed the lin piao anti-party clique and eradicated a great evil for the whole party, army and people. chia chin-tsai, chairman of the poor and lower-middle peasants association of the brigade, said, "our party is stronger and more prosperous after smashing the lin piao anti-party clique. chairman mao is the great liberator of us poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

they rejoiced at the participation of so many delegates of worker, peasant and soldier party members in the party congress and the election of many worker and peasant communists into the party central committee. they regarded the election of comrade chen yung-kuei into the political bureau of the party central committee as an honour of the poor and lower-middle peasants and trust placed in them by chairman mao and the party central committee. chairman kuo ai-lien of the women's association of the brigade said,

"the leading organs of the tenth central committee has a brand-new look and is vigorous. with this great, glorious and correct leadership of the party, our cause of revolution and construction is bound to develop rapidly." while studying the documents, deputy secretary of the party branch sung li-ying said: "the leading bodies of the new central committee demonstrate that our party is flourishing and has no lack of successors. we must rally round the central committee headed by chairman mao and strive to fulfil the militant tasks set by the tenth party congress and build our brigade still better by further developing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle,"

in response to the call of the tenth party congress, cadres and masses of the tachai brigade are determined to do their work well. brigade leader chia cheng-jang, and deputy secretaries of the brigade party branch kuo feng-lien, liang pien-liang and sung li-ying went to work before dawn and went home late for days running. they have started water irrigation projects on a large scale ahead of schedule.

when the happy tidings of the victorious party congress reached the shushan people's commune that chairman mao inspected on october 28, 1959, members and cadres of the commune on the outskirts of hofei city in east china's anhwei province had discussions and hailed the great victory of the congress. time and again they cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

they held that the congress is a great victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they said it was the wish and happiness of the people throughout the country that chairman mao was elected chairman of the new party central committee.

the commune members recalled the unforgettable day when chairman mao inspected it 14 years ago. under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, this once backward commune has now turned into a land of fish and rice. the commune's output last year was 7.7 tons per hectare as against 1.3 tons before it was founded. speaking of their achievements, the commune members said: "we owe all our victories to chairman mao's wise leadership. these are the victories of chairman mao's revolutionary line. we must rally round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, study seriously and implement the spirit of the tenth party congress. we must persist in making revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and make new contributions for the party and the people.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution Stimulates China's Iron and Steel Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

china's iron and steel industry has grown fairly rapidly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. from 1965 to 1972, pig iron output rose 2.2 times and iron ore 2.7 times. steel output increased by a big margin and more than 400 varieties of rolled steel were added. there were new increases in output of steel, rolled steel, pig iron and iron ore, in the first half of this year, compared with the same 1972 period.

nation-wide drives to develop the iron and steel industry have been set going since liberation, especially during the big leap forward in 1958, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line. big, medium-sized and small iron and steel works and iron mines went up all over the country. steel output in 1960 reached 18,670,000 tons. but no much progress was made after that until the cultural revolution because liu shao-chi and company pushed a revisionist line and slashed back virtually all the small iron and steel works and iron mines built during the great leap forward.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, workers in a deep-going way criticized the revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and lin piao and, their consciousness in carrying out the two-line struggle rose greatly, as did socialist enthusiasm. this ushered in another mass drive to develop the iron and steel industry. the targets of the third five-year plan were completed in 1970. china's 1972 steel output reached 23 million tons. this is proof of the truth stated by chairman mao that "revolution means liberating the productive forces".

all iron and steel enterprises, big or small, have expanded very rapidly, thanks to better implementation of the principle of "walking on two legs" which brings into play the initiative of both the central and local governments. compared with 1969, steel output in 1972 increased 50 per cent in shanghai, 24 per cent in the anshan iron and steel company, 2.4 times in peking's capital iron and steel company and 2.3 times in the wuhan iron and steel company. transformation and expansion of these enterprises went ahead at the same time. the capacity of the first blooming mill under the anshan iron and steel company in 1972 was 4.9 times that originally, and in the first half of this year was higher than in the same 1972 period.

the small enterprises which were virtually eliminated by liu shao-chi and company were put back into operation during the cultural revolution. in the seven years from 1965 to 1972, the quantity of steel produced by small and medium-sized iron and steel enterprises rose four times and pig iron six times. all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except the tibet autonomous region each have one or more small and medium-sized iron and steel works.

the rapid growth of small and medium-sized iron and steel works aids agriculture and local industries greatly. thirteen of the 14 administrative regions and cities in honan province have built small and medium-sized iron and steel works. they used the iron and steel they fabricated to build nine narrow gauge railways, make 200,000 sets of pumping equipment, 60 sets of equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants and more than 100,000 fodder crushers. people of the yentai region in shantung province built a small iron and steel complex during the cultural revolution. using its steel, the region produced tens of thousands of diesel engines, pumps, motors, machine tools and machines for harvesting, threshing, crushing and milling.

before the cultural revolution, mining construction fell short of the needs to turn out more iron and steel. this was due to the interference by liu shao-chi and company who advocated the reactionary principle of developing steelmaking to the neglect of mining and steel rolling. this changed quickly after the workers raised sharp criticism during the cultural revolution. a mass drive to expand mining boosted iron ore output. as a result, some iron and steel complexes achieved self-sufficiency in iron ore. the capital iron and steel company in 1972 completed an iron mine 6.5 times its original mining capacity and increased ore dressing capacity 6.7 times that originally in achieving sufficiency in iron ore. the penchi iron and steel company developed mining in a big way and raised iron ore output by 40 per cent. this, plus the new mines which were put into operation made it self-sufficient. the mining capacity of iron and steel companies in anshan, wuhan and maanshan has also been greatly expanded.

research and trial-production of new steels using china's resources, which began during the cultural revolution, is going ahead well. new steel varieties are double the number in 1966. achievements have also been made in the research and trial-production of high-strength steel, high temperature resistant alloys and other alloys with special physical properties. china now produces more than 1,100 kinds of steel. varieties and specifications of rolled steel number more than 20,000.

the mass technical innovations movement has brought some advanced technology, equipment and techniques. breaking down fetishes and emancipating the mind, the workers of the capital iron and steel company lowered the coke consumption rate of the no. 3 blast furnace to 457 kilogrammes for smelting a ton of pig iron and succeeded in prolonging the life-span of an oxygen top-blown converter to 941 heats. the talien steel works since 1970 has made 2,200 technical innovations, improved more than 180 items of technology and more than 560 pieces of equipment. its 1972 steel output was 67.7 per cent more than in 1965, far above the designed capacity. the shanghai no. 3 steel works enlarged the capacity of two 10-ton open hearth furnaces to one hundred tons each.

iron and steel workers all over the country are now conscientiously studying the documents of the party's tenth national congress, deepening the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, and redoubling their efforts to carry out all the fighting tasks set by the congress and fulfil the 1973 iron and steel targets.

SINKIANG PLA PRODUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Chinese Red Army Veterans in PLA Production and Construction Corps

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 5, 1973)

a group of red army veterans are active in the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army. they have carried forward the chinese red army's tradition of hard struggle and made new contributions to building up the border region of the motherland.

kao yu-fu, deputy chief of staff of a division of the corps, fought the enemy bravely and was repeatedly commended during the revolutionary war. he was a labour hero in the great production campaign in nanniwan during the yenan days and had the opportunity to meet the great leader chairman mao. after countrywide liberation, kao yu-fu led a number of armymen in reclaiming large tracts of wasteland and setting up army farms in the dzungaria basin.

when a unit in his division planted paddy rice in 1970, kao yu-fu took part in the entire process from

sowing to harvesting. every day after work, he was seen hoe on his shoulder, chatting cheerfully with fighters on his way home from the fields.

kao yu-fu uses two old wooden boxes to store documents in his office. someone suggested that he get a cabinet. kao yu-fu refused, saying that the two wooden boxes, which had been used to contain handgrenades, were revolutionary treasures. he had kept these boxes since he was a quartermaster in the army. after the war, he always brought them along to encourage himself to maintain the fine quality of hard struggle.

li chen-hai, a deputy divisional commander, was a hired farmhand before he joined the red army in 1935. he fought the enemy bravely and was commander of a cavalry regiment during the war.

he has never been to school and learned to read and write only after he joined the revolution. he still has some difficulty in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works. he therefore studies very hard. by getting up early and going to bed late, he spends two to three hours a day studying marxist-leninist works. he has finished reading the "manifesto of the communist party" and "the state and revolution", and the four volumes of the "selected works of mao tsetung." he always links theory with practice and goes to make investigations at the grassroots level.

liao cheng-fang, a woman red army veteran, has since liberation been working hard in the frontier region in response to chairman mao's call and is now deputy head of a school for children in a reclaimed area.

she is busy working from morning till night every day for the well-being of the 2,000 teachers, pupils and staff members. she often goes to the kitchen and has heart to heart talks with the cooks and help them chop vegetables and do cooking. she also helps clean up places. when comrades asked her to take it easy, she would say: "the more the revolutionary work, the happier i am".

she has maintained the style of hard struggle and the fine qualities of the working people. she is dressed in patched clothes and wears shoes made by herself. when she first came to work at the school, she lived far away and had to walk a long distance to school and back home every day though she was in poor health. her comrades asked her, "why didn't you ask for a car?" she answered: "walking can build up my will-power and physique. we won victory through the long march, didn't we? we should never give up this revolutionary tradition of hard struggle."

veteran red armyman li fa-chi, director of a hostel in urumchi of a p.l.a. division, has maintained the good style of hard struggle. he works whole-heartedly for the people.

when his left leg contracted rheumatism in 1958, the leadership asked him to go to sanatorium for treatment. he declined the offer. to enable him to get treatment in urumchi, the leadership assigned him to work in the hostel.

the hostel was rebuilt on the basis of an old workshop with a dozen houses. he led the staff members in removing scrap iron and other waste from the courtyard, clean up the houses and build a kitchen, a canteen and other facilities. within a few years, they transformed the old workshop into a tidy hostel with some 200 beds.

GRAIN HARVEST

China Reaps Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

china gathered a good harvest of early rice this year despite low temperatures, excessive rainfall and other natural adversities in the rice growing regions. both total and unit yields hit an all-time high. they were above 1972, itself a good year.

most of the 13 major early rice growing areas in southern china showed increases over last year, some registering a 30 per cent rise. only a few localities reported decreases in output owing to floods.

a brigade of the chinwei commune in chinshan county on shanghai's outskirts averaged more than nine tons per hectare as against 8.67 tons last year. a great number of people's communes and production brigades and teams in various provinces topped 7.5 tons.

this year's good early rice harvest was due to the deepening of the campaign to criticize lin piao and rectify style of work. communist party organizations at the various levels sent great numbers of cadres to the grassroots to carry out education among the masses on the party's basic line and join them in criticizing the revisionist line pushed by lin piao. this heightened the consciousness of rural cadres and peasants in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and their socialist enthusiasm for winning a good early rice harvest.

during the growth of the early rice, southern china was hit by low temperatures, excessive rainfall, waterlogging, floods, drought and insect pests. some coastal areas were struck by typhoons. the party committees at the various

levels led the masses in a stubborn fight against the bad weather.

cadres and peasants in shanghai, chekiang and fukien provinces stepped up the building of water control projects while adopting measures to protect the seedlings. this ensured prompt transplanting of the early rice on a bigger acreage than last year's. commune members in hunan, hupeh, kiangsu and anhwei provinces along the yangtze river dug canals to drain paddy fields submerged by heavy rains and ensured the normal growth of the rice. the affected areas received support in manpower and material from various trades.

scientific farming also played an important role in gaining the good early rice harvest. study classes were organized to sum up and popularize experience in scientific farming. large numbers of peasant-technicians were trained. a bigger acreage was sown to good rice strains.

LAND RECLAMATION

South China Autonomous Hsien Transforms Limestone Area

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 5, 1973)

the multi-national people in a south china autonomous county have shown hard work can bring rich harvests year after year even in a predominantly limestone area.

visitors to the tu-an yao autonomous county in the kwangsi region marvel at the changed landscape: terraced lands rising on slopes shrouded in mist, and reservoirs and ponds dotting the land. pumps hoist water to farmland from hitherto unexplored underground caverns and tunnels driven through mountains facilitate irrigation or drainage. these projects have basically changed farming conditions.

the county's grain output doubled between 1966 and 1971. it went up by another 20 per cent last year despite an eight-month dry spell, the worst in many decades. formerly grain deficient, the county sold the state 60,000 tons of surplus grain in the last five years, in addition to 210,000 pigs and sheep.

limestone covers nine-tenths of the land in the autonomous county which is inhabited by 700,000 people of yao, chuang, miao, han, hui, maonan and molao nationalities. rainstorms used to hurl mountain torrents down on

the low-lying valleys hemmed in on all sides by limestone hills like water pouring into a pail. floods were aggravated by water oozing out of the limestone caverns. the land on the slopes, on the other hand, would become parched after a few days of dry weather.

the people of various nationalities were oppressed by the kuomintang reactionaries and feudal landlords before liberation and lived from hand to mouth. they described their pre-liberation life in a verse which runs in part "our misery has no end. bran and wild plants are our food and we eat without salt or cooking oil. three stones serve as our stove."

the people's government sent grain to the county every year after liberation and allocated construction funds. but the county remained grain deficient until 1968.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has fired the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and masses.

after it was set up in march 1968 during the cultural revolution, the revolutionary committee of the autonomous county decided to lead the people in making a fundamental change. it called on the people to work hard and self-reliantly in emulation of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture.

leading cadres of the county spend two-thirds of their time every year working at the grassroots level and they take the lead in doing the hardest work.

all water control and farm improvement projects in this area involve blasting, breaking up and moving of limestone. the cadres swing sledge hammers, lay detonation charges, carry stone and earth and do other work with the masses. they study and sum up the people's experience and use this to guide the over-all work.

forty members of the kanwan production brigade blasted a hill slope, filled in gullies and moved in earth to create 0.06 hectares of terraced fields, completing the work in 30 days. the terraces prevent the loss of water and fertile topsoil and therefore yield two or three times as much as the sloping land. the brigade was praised by the county party committee. its experience showed that however difficult the local farming conditions, the people's collective effort could change them. its revolutionary spirit, shown in "moving 1,000 cubic metres of stone to build every mou of terraced field" (15 mou to a hectare), has set an example for the whole county. so far, 10,000 hectares of hilly land have been turned into terraced fields giving high and stable yields.

li ping-chien of chuang nationality, deputy secretary of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the

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county revolutionary committee, took part in surveying the three major rivers. one of them, the tiaochiang river, was not utilized before because its swift currents made construction of a dam difficult. the local people tried to build a dam on the turbulent river five times, but each time it was washed away. li ping-chien joined local people in making detailed studies and then worked out methods to cope with the problems involved. the dam they built stood firm. following the construction of dams, 850 water turbine pumps, and electric and engine-driven pumps have been installed to lift water to farmland from the three rivers.

the kwangsi regional government sent a geological team to the county to study the distribution of underground rivers. the people helped collect hydrological data. lan tsai-chiu, a fifteen-year-old girl of yao nationality, climbed down a slippery wall to a 40-metre deep limestone cavern to take readings of a river every day, 480 days on end. altogether 3,200 hydrological data were gathered from 84 selected points in the county.

some underground rivers rise and fall as many as 40 metres between the dry and rainy seasons. ordinary types of pumping stations, submerged in the rainy season and above the water in the dry season, would not operate normally. pooling their ideas, the people designed and built movable pumping stations on cement boats which rise and fall with the underground rivers. so far, more than 180 movable pumping stations have been built, watering some 1,800 hectares.

when the first tunnel of the county, 407 metres long, was going to be built in the panmai production brigade of the hsiao people's commune, the brigade members used angle gauges of their own make, ropes and bamboo sticks to make surveys. after each explosion was set off, it took a long time for the dense smoke inside the tunnel to disperse. the builders evolved a method of spraying water after each explosion to damp down the smoke and this speeded up construction.

eightythree-year-old lu wan-feng, an old stone mason of chuang nationality, volunteered to be a "technical adviser" for the project. he told his son: "if we can pierce the mountain and divert water from the creek on the other side of the mountain to our land, our village will be transformed. now that i am old, take the hammer that i once used and work hard to dig the tunnel." the old man himself went to the building site to pass on methods of preventing cave-ins.

later, his son lu yu-kang was injured in the right foot when he went to reset a detonation charge that had failed to explode. he was returned to health after a month of hospitalization. refusing to rest, he went to terrace hilly land. the lu family sent a grandson, lu chien-kuei, to take part in building more tunnels. the story of how members of all three generations of this family worked on the projects has spread far and wide in this area.

it is with such an unswerving revolutionary spirit that the people in this limestone area have hacked across hills and tunnelled through mountains. throughout the county, 40,000 water control projects, including dams, canals, pumping stations and rain-catchment ponds, have been completed in the past five years and more, expanding the irrigated area by 14,000 hectares. one hundred and ten tunnels have been driven to facilitate irrigation or drainage.

the county, which used to grow one crop of rice or maize a year, now produces two. average per-hectare grain yield, which stood at 2.3 tons in 1966, rose to 4.8 tons in 1971 and then to 6.1 tons in 1972.

the government has appropriated construction funds to the county and supplied it with rolled steel, cement, explosives and other building materials. county- and commune-run industries turned out machinery and building materials for the projects. all the construction work was done by commune members using chisels, hammers, picks and other simple tools.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna International Fair Opens

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 4, 1973)

the 98th vienna international fair of austria opened this evening. 38 countries and regions take part in the fair, including austria, china, albania and romania.

franz jonas, president of the republic of austria, presided over the opening ceremony.

president of the austrian national council anton benya, vice-chancellor rudolf haeuser, and other officials were present at the ceremony.

the fair held a reception after the opening ceremony.

chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi and director of the chinese pavilion to the fair yu chi-yuan attended the opening ceremony and the reception.

this is the fourth time that china takes part in the fair.

the exhibits at the chinese pavilion are mainly textiles and other light industry articles as well as handicrafts.

Chinese Ambassador to Austria and Chinese Pavilion Director Give Reception

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 6, 1973)

wang yueh-yi, chinese ambassador to austria, and yu chi-yuan, director of the chinese pavilion to the 98th vienna international fair, gave a reception yesterday evening to mark the chinese pavilion day.

among the 300 people present at the reception were rudolf sallinger, president of the federal economic chamber of austria, franz josef haslinger, president of the china committee of the austrian industrialists' association, and personages from other circles.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to austria and pavilion directors of some countries also attended the reception.

the guests made a tour of the chinese pavilion. many of them praised the new achievements gained in china's socialist construction, especially chinese arts and crafts. they believed that the exhibition would promote the friendship between the two peoples and the trade relations between the two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium Greets CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

fernand lefebvre, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium, yesterday sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the convocation of its tenth national congress. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

we extend our greetings on the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and the election of the new central committee headed by comrade mao tsetung. the congress, which marks the strengthening of the party and its unity, is an important stage for new victories of the chinese people in the building of socialism and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in the struggle against imperialism, social-imperialism and all reaction.

may the internationalist ties and the unity among all the genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations throughout the world become enhanced exclamation

long live the unity between the great communist party of china and the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

fernand lefebvre
first secretary of the central committee
the marxist-leninist communist party of belgium

brussels, september 4, 1973

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Calls on Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Algiers, Sept. 4, 1973)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at his hotel here this evening.

samdech norodom sihanouk, who has come here to attend the 4th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Socialist Party General Secretary Greets Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

carlos altamirano, general secretary of the socialist party of chile, yesterday sent a telegram to chairman mao tsetung congratulating him on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. the message reads as follows:

comrade mao tsetung,
chairman of the communist party of china,

peking, people's republic of china

please accept the congratulations of the socialist party of chile on your re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china. we express to you our wishes for your personal happiness and for greater successes for the chinese people on the road of socialism and building communism.

carlos altamirano, general secretary
santiago of chile, september 5, 1973

CHINA AND CYPRUS

Chinese Pavilion Day Reception Held in Cyprus

(NCNA-English Nicosia, Sept. 4, 1973)

tai lu, chinese ambassador to cyprus, and yang kuang-hui, head of the delegation of chinese exhibition at the cyprus international fair, gave a chinese pavilion day reception here this evening.

among the over 400 guests attending the reception were glafcos clerides, acting president and president of the house of representatives of cyprus, a. triantafyllides, president of the supreme court, george ioannides, minister of the interior and national defence, andreas patsalides, minister of finance, andreas kouros, minister of education, michael kolokassides, minister of commerce and industry, yangos zambartoukos, minister of communications and works, odysseus ioannides, minister of agriculture and natural resources.

diplomatic envoys of a number of countries and heads of some pavilions here were also present.

many cypriot friends praised the continuous development of cypro-chinese relations after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. they were convinced that the exhibition of the chinese pavilion would further strengthen the friendship and understanding between the people of two countries.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Chinese Economic, Trade Exhibition Closes in Copenhagen

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 5, 1973)

the economic and trade exhibition of china closed in copenhagen today, according to a report from the danish capital.

the exhibition opened on august 23. more than 30,000 danish people from all walks of life visited it during the past two weeks.

danish foreign minister k.b. andersen and commerce minister erling jensen visited the exhibition on separate occasions.

after viewing the exhibits, a great many visitors acclaimed the achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist construction. they also expressed the profound sentiments of friendship towards the chinese people and the strong desire for the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese and danish peoples.

during the exhibition, chinese films were shown which were warmly welcomed by the audience.

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam and Princess Manijeh of Iran Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, his wife princess manijeh pahlavi and their party arrived in peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to china.

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china who met the prince at shumchun, arrived by the same plane.

among those welcoming the distinguished iranian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and his wife lin chia-mei; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife wang hao; li ching-chuan, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, leading members of departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, chu tse,

kao chien-chung and lin ai-li, and chinese ambassador to iran cheng hsin-jen.

also present were diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here, members of the iranian table tennis delegation to the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and diplomatic envoys of several countries to china.

during their stop-over at kwangchow earlier today, prince gholam, princess manijeh and the other distinguished iranian visitors were greeted by chao cho-yun, a standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang kuo-chih, a standing committee member of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Prince Gholam and Princess Manijeh of Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this afternoon in honour of prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and his wife princess manijeh pahlavi.

prior to the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien met prince gholam, his wife and their party.

vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed a toast at the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. he expressed admiration for the continuous efforts and successes of the government and people of iran in safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting national resources, developing national culture and building their country under the leadership of his imperial majesty the shahanshah. he expressed the wish that the government and people of iran would continue to win new victories on their road of advance.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said, "we are glad to see that the friendly relations between our two countries have developed rapidly on a new foundation in the past two years. with the joint efforts of the governments and peoples of china and iran, our friendly relations will further develop."

he said, "prince gholam pays close attention to the development of the friendly relations between china and iran. under the leadership of his royal highness, the iranian

national olympic committee has made friendly and positive efforts for the sports organizations of the people's republic of china to gain their legitimate status and rights in the asian games federation. for this, we express our sincere thanks to his royal highness and the iranian government.

"we are convinced that the visit of his royal highness and princess manijeh pahlavi will make new contributions to the further development of the friendly relations between our two countries," vice-premier li hsien-nien stated.

in his toast at the banquet, prince gholam reza pahlavi warmly praised the long-standing friendship between the people of iran and china. he said, the historical and cultural relationship between iran and china is one of the most ancient ties between countries in the world. he said: "i am convinced that the long-standing relationship and the all-round efforts made by the people of the two countries at the present time have created conditions for the constant development of the relations between our two countries." prince gholam reza pahlavi paid tribute to the chinese people for the economic and social progress they have made in the great, new society under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

prince gholam reza pahlavi pointed out that the iranian government shows particular attention to participation of sportsmen of the people's republic of china in the seventh asian games to be held in tehran in september, 1974. sports organizations of iran and china have exchanged ideas and cooperated closely in striving to win the legitimate status of the people's republic of china in the asian games federation and other international sports organizations. this, he said, serves as another example of the friendship and unity between iran and china.

among those attending the banquet were prince gholam's party, iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here, and members of the iranian delegation to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

also present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, leading member of the physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, wang hao, wang yeh-chiu, wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang, chu tse, kao chien-chung and lin ai-li, as well as chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Liao Cheng-chih, Chu Tu-nan Meet Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

liao cheng-chih and chu tu-nan today met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the kenzo matsumura kenshokai visiting group from japan.

the visiting group include leader toyonobu ueda, deputy leader eikichi jomura, secretary-general seinen matsumura and children of the late kenzo matsumura hiroshi matsumura, hanako matsumura and susumu matsumura, as well as his friends and fellow villagers.

present at the meeting were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chang yu, sun ping-hua and li tieh-ying.

the visiting group arrived in peking on september 3. in the following evening, the china international travel service gave a reception in honour of the japanese guests.

attending the reception were deputy leader chu tu-nan and members wang yun-sheng, hao liang, li chi and chu liang of the china-japan friendship delegation who toured the native village of kenzo matsumura in may this year.

the japanese group will leave peking for other parts of china tomorrow and then leave for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

a friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army, with sung shih-lun, president of the p.l.a. academy of military science, as leader and liao hai-kuang, deputy political commissar of the foochow units, as deputy leader, left peking by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the group was seen off at the railway station by hsiang chung-hua, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, and leading

members of other departments concerned including wang wan-lin, cheng chun and wang yueh-hsi.

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, senior colonel kang song chol, military attache, and colonel cha dong huan and captain li sang u, deputy military attaches, of the korean embassy here, were also present.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Central Committee of Communist Party of Malaya Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent on september 2 a message to the central committee of the communist party of china extending the warmest greetings on the complete success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

we are exceedingly glad to learn of the happy news on the complete success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. on behalf of all the members of the communist party of malaya, all the fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the revolutionary malayan people, we extend to you and, through you, to the great chinese people our warmest congratulations on the historic victory of this congress.

under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese people have, since the ninth national congress of the party, persistently continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhered to proletarian internationalism, and won a series of radiant victories on all fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the struggle supporting the revolutionary cause of the peoples. the communist party of china and the chinese people smashed the lin piao anti-party clique and frustrated the counter-revolutionary conspiracies of the class enemy at home and abroad who tried to capture the fortress from within. this is a great victory of the line of the ninth congress and is a telling blow to imperialism, revisionism and all

reaction. today, as a result of the thorough implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is more consolidated than ever before and china is enjoying an unprecedentedly high international prestige. the great socialist china is playing an ever greater role in advancing the course of world revolution.

the tenth national congress of the communist party of china was a congress of unity, of victory, and full of vigour. the documents adopted at the tenth congress glow with the radiance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and embody the lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism. they are a new contribution to the theory and practice of marxism. we deeply believe that the communist party of china and the chinese people will surely advance from victory to victory in their coming struggle under the guidance of the line of the tenth congress.

holding high the revolutionary banner of opposing imperialism, revisionism and all reaction, the communist party of china is the staunchest and long-tested shock brigade in the international communist movement. socialist china is an unbreakable fortress of world revolution. every victory won by the communist party of china and the chinese people is a powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of the people of our country and those of other countries.

while congratulating you on the historic victory of the tenth national congress of your party, we most heartily wish the communist party of china and the chinese people under the brilliant leadership of the tenth central committee headed by chairman mao still more brilliant victories in their struggle for thoroughly implementing the line of the tenth congress so as to make greater contributions to the cause of human emancipation.

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties and two peoples exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live ever-victorious marxism-leninsim-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live the great teacher chairman mao exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of malaya

september 2, 1973

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Receives Members of Chinese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with members of the chinese government economic delegation led by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, in his office yesterday, according to a valletta report.

present also were the maltese minister of trade, industry, agriculture and tourism paul xuereb, and chairman of the malta development corporation john mizzi.

the chinese ambassador to malta liu pu and the economic counsellor of the chinese embassy li ying were in attendance.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Permanent Representative to UN Concludes Visit to Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Sept. 4, 1973)

china's permanent representative to the united nations, huang hua, and his wife ho li-liang, left here for new york today after a visit to mexico.

the couple had been here at the invitation of mexican president luis echeverria to attend the congress meeting on september 1 when the president presented his third government report.

mexican foreign secretary emilio rabasa met and had a friendly talk with huang hua on august 30. present on the occasion were ruben gonzalez sosa, mexican under-secretary of foreign affairs, and li shan-yi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy.

president luis echeverria met with huang hua and his wife on august 31 when he received all foreign delegates invited to the congress meeting to hear his government report.

the couple was present at a reception in honour of all foreign delegates given by fausto zapata, under-secretary of the presidential house, on the evening of september 1.

on september 3, huang hua and his wife hosted a banquet in honour of fausto zapata. chinese charge d'affaires ad interim li shan-yi was also present.

during their stay, the chinese guests toured places of historical interest and scenic spots.

Premier Chou En-lai Sends Message of Sympathy to Mexican President

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message of sympathy to mexican president luis echeverria on september 3 on the recent earthquake and floods in mexico. the message reads:

honourable mr. luis echeverria alvarez,
president of the united states of mexico

shocked to learn about the strong earthquake in southeast mexico and the heavy floods in the central north and southeast, i wish to express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the government of mexico and the mexican people, particularly the inhabitants of the afflicted areas.

we believe that the government of mexico and the industrious and valiant mexican people, under the leadership of mr. president, will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties caused by the earthquake and floods.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

september 3, 1973

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Secretary of Central Committee of Marxist-Leninist Party of Netherlands Greets 10th National Congress of CPC

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands, on august 30 sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the holding of its 10th national congress. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

congratulations on the holding of the 10th congress. wish you success for the decisions taken.

c. petersen, secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of the netherlands

august 30, 1973 alkmaar

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of RCP Central Committee Leaves Bucharest for Peking

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 4, 1973)

a delegation of the central committee of the romanian communist party left here by special plane today for an unofficial friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china. the delegation comprises emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by gheorghe pana, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee; dumitru popescu.

member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee; and dumitru turcus, deputy head of a department under the r.c.p. central committee.

also present were li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, and li min su, korean ambassador to romania.

Romanian CP Central Committee Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

a delegation of the central committee of the romanian communist party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon for an unofficial friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the delegation is composed of emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party; and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the romanian communist party.

present at the airport to warmly welcome the delegation were chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-foreign minister; yu chan, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of other departments concerned chin chao-yeh and wang ming-hsiu.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

Comrades Chou En-lai and Chang Chun-chiao Meet and Fete Comrades Emil Bodnaras and Cornel Burtica

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met with and hosted a banquet for the delegation of the central committee of the romanian communist party composed of emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the r.c.p. central committee.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two parties and two peoples of china and romania.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present on both occasions.

present on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Romanian Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

a 12-member friendship visiting group from romania led by simion dobrovici, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the vrancea county party committee, arrived here by air this afternoon.

the group was welcomed at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned cheng chih-ping, hsing jen-hsien, liu ju-kun, tao yung-nien and ho jo-chuan.

diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here were also present.

the group was honoured at a dinner this evening hosted by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets and Fetes Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and feted all members of the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party and their wives. the group is led by cocirla trandafir, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first secretary of the caras-severin county party committee. hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

members of the group are cirtina constantin, member of the r.c.p. central committee, and ene florea, curticeanu siluiu and stroian gheorghe.

present on the occasion was marius gheorghiu, second secretary of the romanian embassy in china.

present on the chinese side were kuo yu-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chao lan-hsiang, mao pao-chung and ku li-hung.

Vacationists' Group of Chinese PLA Cadres Back in Peking from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the vacationists' group of chinese people's liberation army cadres arrived back in peking by air this afternoon after vacationing and paying a friendly visit in romania. leader of the group is chang chen, deputy commander of the p.l.a. wuhan units, and deputy leader is yang chen, vice-president of the p.l.a. military and political college.

the group was met at the airport by hsiao ke, president of the p.l.a. military and political college, and leading members of departments concerned hua nan, li ching, kao ten-hsiang and kan mai, and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu of the romanian embassy here.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Hold Talks with Comrades Emil Bodnaras, Cornel Burtica

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, today held talks with emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-foreign minister; and staff members including chiang pen-liang, lien cheng-pao and lu hui-hsiang.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Leaves Istanbul for Ankara

(NCNA-English Istanbul, Sept. 4, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china concluded its two-week performance tour here and left for the turkish capital, ankara, yesterday.

the troupe gave 11 performances here to the warm welcome of over 37,000 spectators.

every evening, the 3,500-seat sport hall was packed to overflowing. many among the audience saw chinese acrobatic art for the first time in their life. the performances drew applause, cheers and merry laughter from the audience.

the istanbul press prominently featured president fahri koruturk's presence at the premiere of the troupe.

on august 24, senator cevdet sunay, former president of the republic, and his wife as well as government officials and prominent artists saw the performance.

on august 25, semih gunver, general director of the cultural department of the foreign ministry, attended the show. on behalf of president fahri koruturk, he presented a presidential gift, a silver-ware, to the troupe.

in his conversation with yuan tung-lin, head of the troupe, gunver expressed welcome to the troupe on behalf of the turkish government. he said: "your performance is excellent. turkey and china should increase their mutual understanding. now we have a good beginning."

on august 24, yuan tung-lin and other leading members of the troupe paid a call on namik kemal senturk, governor of istanbul province, and fahri atabey, mayor of istanbul municipality, respectively. the hosts and guests had friendly conversations.

noted turkish artists dined with all members of the shanghai troupe on the evening of august 27 at the "galata tower" built in the 6th century. from the top of the tower, they had a bird's eye view of beautiful istanbul which connects europe and asia. at the dinner, esin afsar, well-known turkish singer, sang for entertainment. artists from the turkish folk dance association also performed graceful national dances.

during their stay here, the chinese guests visited a factory, boated on the marmara sea and the bosporus straits which divides europe from asia and watched the ancient fortress built by the turkish people in defence of their sovereignty over the straits.

Turkish Foreign Minister Receives Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Leaders

(NCNA-English Ankara, Sept. 5, 1973)

turkish foreign minister haluk bayulken received here this morning yuan tung-lin, leader, and li kuo-liang, deputy leader, of the visiting shanghai acrobatic troupe.

in a friendly talk with the chinese guests, minister bayulken welcomed the chinese troupe to turkey and wished its performances a success. he praised the long, friendly intercourse between turkey and china and expressed the hope that the two countries would have an extensive friendly exchange in trade, cultural and other fields.

present on the occasion were semih gunver, acting secretary general, and director general of the cultural department, of the turkish foreign ministry, and hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in turkey.

CHINA AND US

Associate Justice of US Supreme Court Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 5, 1973)

william orville douglas, an associate justice of the supreme court of the united states, his wife and his party wound up their visit to china and left here for home today.

while in china, they visited peking, tsingtao, tsinan, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, kueilin and kwangchow.

the american guests were seen off by ko po-nien, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including chen pin, hung jung-sheng and cheng wan-chen.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Journalists Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 5, 1973)

venezuelan journalists santiago valero and julio navarro marzo wound up their friendly visit to china, and entrained for home this morning.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

South Vietnam NFL Central Committee Sends Warmest Greetings on Success of Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation sent a message on september 3 to the central committee of the communist party of china extending the warmest greetings on the success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the occasion of the 10th successful congress of the communist party of china, on behalf of the people and the national front for liberation of south viet nam, we wish to extend to the central committee of the communist party of china, all the party members and the fraternal chinese people our militant solidarity and warmest greetings.

over more than half a century, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have repeatedly recorded extremely resounding victories in defeating the fascist aggressor, shattering the yoke of the chiang kai-shek reactionary clique, founding the great people's republic of china and in quickly building the poor and backward china into a prosperous socialist country endowed with an all-roundly developed national economy, powerful defense potentials and advanced culture, science and technology.

the splendid successes of the people's republic of china in all aspects have strengthened by many folds the world revolutionary forces, strongly encouraged the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america and greatly contributed to the defense of peace in asia and in the world.

the people and the national front for liberation of south viet nam greatly rejoice at the great achievements recorded by the fraternal chinese people and are firmly convinced that after the 10th congress, under the leadership of the glorious communist party of china, headed by esteemed chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will score more splendid achievements in the building of a powerful china, thereby making important contributions to the struggle of the world people against imperialism and old and new colonialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

in the anti-u.s. resistance for national salvation as well as in the present revolutionary struggle, the south vietnamese people have always enjoyed the active and strong support and great, precious and effective assistance of the communist party, the government and the brotherly people of china.

on this occasion, we wish to express our sincere and profound gratitude to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party, the government and the people of china for their noble internationalist support and assistance.

the people and the national front for liberation of south viet nam pledge to build the friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china ever firmer and finer.

may the great friendship and militant solidarity between the south vietnamese and chinese peoples last forever.

the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation

september 3, 1973

south viet nam

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Gymnastic Association Gives Banquet for FRG National Men's Gymnastic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the gymnastic association of china gave a banquet here at noon today in honour of the national men's gymnastic delegation from the federal republic of germany led by albert zellekens, president of the technical committee of the german gymnastic union.

among the guests were h.a. steger, charge d'affaires ad interim, and ulrich meyer, cultural counsellor, of the f.r.g. embassy in peking.

present at the banquet were yao hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission; chung shih-tung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; kung ke-fei, a leading member of the chinese gymnastic association; chang hsi, kuo lei

and jen chao, leading members of departments concerned; and gymnasts yin hsi-nan and tsai huan-tsung.

kung ke-fei and albert zellekens proposed toasts at the banquet. kung ke-fei said in his toast that the gymnasts of the federal republic of germany have good skill and rich experience. their visit, kung ke-fei said, would promote the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and germany. in his toast, albert zellekens expressed hearty greetings to chinese gymnasts and wished that the friendly contacts between the people of germany and china would continue for a long time to come.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on september 1 for a friendly visit to china. the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese gymnastic association hosted a banquet in the evening in honour of the guests. on the evening of september 3, the west german gymnasts had friendly performances together with gymnasts of kwangtung province. attending the performances were chang hsu-chu, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports committee; chi yi-fu, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the all-china sports federation; and delegation leader albert zellekens. the delegation arrived here by air from kwangchow yesterday.

Peking Ceremony Welcomes FRG National Men's Gymnastic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the gymnastic association of china held a ceremony in the peking workers' indoor stadium this evening to welcome the national men's gymnastic delegation from the federal republic of germany. after the ceremony the teams of the f.r.g. and china held a friendly match.

attending the ceremony and seeing the match were leading members of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, the all-china sports federation, the chinese gymnastic association and other departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, chung shih-tung, kung ke-fei, chang hsi, kuo lei and jen chao.

present were albert zellekens, leader of the delegation and president of the technical committee of the german gymnastic union, h.a. steger, charge d'affaires ad interim of the f.r.g. embassy in peking, and other embassy officials.

the sportsmen of the two countries competed in the events of free exercises, pommelled horse, rings, vaulting horse, horizontal bar and parallel bars. their fine skill won warm applause from the 13,000 spectators.

the delegation will leave for home via kwangchow.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

New Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 5, 1973)

chang hai-feng, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, presented his credentials to mitja ribicic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal presidential council, at the building of the federal executive council here today.

after receiving the credentials, vice-president mitja ribicic had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were slavko kuhar, general secretary of the yugoslav federal presidential council, and jaksa petric, under-secretary of the federal state secretariat for foreign affairs.

counsellor wang chin and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

on august 27, milos minic, vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council and concurrently federal secretary for foreign affairs, received chinese ambassador chang hai-feng and had a friendly conversation with him.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on august 24.

Chinese PLA Surgeons' Delegation Leaves for Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

a surgeons' delegation of the chinese people's liberation army led by tu tung-chin, a leading member of the public health department under the general logistics department of the p.l.a., left here for yugoslavia by air yesterday on a friendly visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned sun meng-chi, kan mai, wang erh-chung and liu hsuan-ting.

col. bogdan malbasic, military attache of the yugoslav embassy in peking, was also on hand.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Chang Nai-chao Leaves Peking for 25th Session of WMO Executive Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

chang nai-chao, acting member of the executive committee of the world meteorological organization (w.m.o.) and permanent representative of china, left here for geneva by air today to attend the 25th session of the w.m.o. executive committee.

present at the airport to see him off were jao hsing and tung tao, leading members of the central meteorological bureau.

THIRD WORLD VS SUPERPOWERS

Third World United in Struggle Against Superpower Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 5, 1973)

the world is in great disorder, just like the "wind sweeping through the tower heralding a rising storm in the mountains."

the two superpowers that have brought the world intranquillity have been thrown into confusion and become increasingly isolated in face of the struggle of the peoples of the world.

the vigorously rising third world, dare to struggle and united in fighting, has formed a strong wind resisting the hegemony and power politics of the superpowers. this is an important sign of the present excellent international situation.

destiny-deciding struggle

since the end of the second world war, the national liberation movements in asia, africa and latin america have been surging daily, the rear areas of imperialism have become the frontline of struggle against imperialism, the imperialist colonial system has been collapsing fast and a number of countries in asia, africa and latin america have acquired independence. the third world has been playing an ever important role as a vigorous new-born force in the international political arena.

but the united states and the soviet union, the two superpowers, have vainly tried to arrest the advance of history so that they may ride roughshod over the medium-sized and small countries in asia, africa and latin america and plunder them at will. this is particularly true of soviet social-imperialism which has followed the footstep of u.s. imperialism. it has put up the signboard of "socialism" and flaunted the banner of "supporting the anti-imperialist struggle" while stretching out its claws everywhere and engaging zealously in expansion. more and more countries have gradually come to see through the true colours of this superpower as social-imperialism and have begun waging a struggle against its interference, control, aggression and subversion.

pounded by the waves of the struggle of the third world against superpower hegemony, soviet social-imperialism has become panicky. it is trying its utmost to spread in the third world the argument that the two superpowers should not be opposed, asserting that the soviet union should not be put on a par with imperialism. but facts cannot be suppressed. what soviet social-imperialism has done is known to all. look exclamation it is engaged in frantic arms expansion in preparation for war, seeks nuclear superiority and scrambles for maritime hegemony. from europe, the mediterranean to the middle and near east, from the gulf, the indian ocean and sub-continent to the far east, it is worming its way into every place wherever possible. it has occupied the territories of many of its neighbours. it has stationed massive troops in its so-called "fraternal countries", gone so far as to send troops to occupy czechoslovakia, occupying and enslaving these countries. it has dismembered pakistan, backed the traitor lon nol clique of cambodia and committed acts of subversion, interference, control and exploitation against many countries in the third world. it has also split, deceived and betrayed the national liberation movements. it is precisely for this reason that public opinion of many countries in the third world has pointed out that the soviet union is a "false friend" and a "dangerous friend" who has honey on his lips and murder in his heart and that "the soviet union is actually an imperialist country". from their own experience the people of the third world have come to know that the two superpowers are imperialist countries and their common enemies. the small and medium-sized countries would again fall victim to the neo-colonialist yoke of the superpowers if they do not wage a resolute struggle against superpower hegemony and expansionism. this struggle has direct bearing on the destiny of the countries in the third world.

the struggle against the hegemony of the two superpowers is the demand of the course of events and the outcome of the evolution of history. the history of

asia, africa and latin america in the past decades is a history of struggle against colonialism, against neo-colonialism and against the hegemony of the two superpowers. the non-aligned movement which rose in the 1960's is growing and maturing precisely in the stormy struggle of the third world against the hegemony of the two superpowers. since 1961, the conferences of the non-aligned countries have put forth for themselves the task of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for supporting the national liberation movements and in defence of world peace. the third summit conference of the non-aligned countries in 1970 went a step further in denouncing the crimes of the superpowers in contending for world domination and issued a clarion call against the intervention of big powers in the internal affairs of other countries. today many non-aligned countries uphold independence and freedom from dependence on one or the other superpower, stand for the democratization of international relations, oppose imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and struggle against superpower hegemony, expansionism and power politics. these calls and demands confirm the positive role the non-aligned movement is playing in international politics today and its status that cannot be ignored. it proclaims to the world that the day has gone forever when the imperialist superpowers could bully and dominate the small and medium-sized countries at will.

dare to struggle, persist in struggle

today many small and medium-sized countries of the third world have blown to smithereens the myth about the superpowers. they have learned through their practice in struggle that so long as they dare to rebuff and resist and fight in unity, the monster-like superpower will reveal its essential weakness and cannot escape its inevitable doom.

a glorious example of this is the great victories won by the vietnamese, lao and cambodian peoples in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. in its war of aggression against viet nam, u.s. imperialism despatched over half a million troops and thousands of aircraft, dropped nearly 8 million tons of bombs, spent about 200 billion dollars in direct war expenditure, employed all kinds of sophisticated arms short of nuclear weapons and spread the flames of war from south to north viet nam. however, it was beaten by the vietnamese people again and again and finally had to sign the paris agreement for restoring peace in viet nam and withdraw all its armed forces from viet nam.

the brilliant victory won by the valiant cambodian people is a new song of triumph of a small nation over a big power. u.s. imperialism has done everything it can to foster the traitorous lon nol clique and at the

same time sent large groups of u.s. aircraft to bomb indiscriminately the liberated areas of cambodia. yet the patriotic army and people of cambodia are not subdued and have grown stronger and stronger in battle compelling u.s. imperialism to cease bombing and throwing the traitorous lon nol clique into hopeless straits.

the practice of struggle shows that it is impossible for a superpower to subdue, with armed force, a nation that is determined to fight for independence and liberation. relying on the people, daring to fight and persisting in the struggle, a weak or small nation can certainly defeat aggression by a big and strong country.

soviet social-imperialism is also a paper tiger. using "aid" as a bait and "anti-imperialism" as a smokescreen, it always step in by taking advantage of others' troubles. actually, its "anti-imperialism" is nothing but a scramble with u.s. imperialism for spheres of influence and its "aid" is only a means to carry out infiltration and domination. the arab people have seen through such despicable acts of the soviet revisionists. an excellent illustration of this is the july 18, 1972 announcement of egyptian president anwar sadat on "an end to the soviet military advisers' mission in egypt", asking these advisers to pack up and get out.

quite a number of small and medium-sized countries have in recent years waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the big-power hegemony of the soviet revisionists. some of them have firmly stood up to the political pressure from the soviet union to sign so-called "treaty of friendship"; while others, in defence of their own national dignity, have opposed the big-power chauvinist approach of the soviet union in international intercourse and refused to allow soviet war vessels to ply their ports and territorial waters; still others have expelled soviet agents who conducted subversive activities in the disguise of diplomats,....

in face of the head-on counter-blows of the small and medium-sized countries, soviet social-imperialism is exasperated but could do nothing.

the struggle of the latin american countries to defend their rights over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and economic zones writes a new chapter in the struggle of the third world against big-power hegemony. while contending for maritime hegemony, the two superpowers are colluding with each other in pushing ahead with their maritime colonialism so as to encroach on the sovereignty of the small and medium-sized nations over their territorial waters and deprive them of their right to exploit maritime resources. but in defiance of all threats, the latin american countries have repeatedly seized piratic fishing boats that intruded into the territorial waters for

illegal fishing, and taken steps to defend their sovereignty over their territorial waters and maritime resources. the struggle in defence of the sovereignty over territorial waters and against the sea tyrant sponsored by chile and peru has spread quickly. now, a number of coastal countries, not only in latin america, but also in asia and africa, have joined the struggle to safeguard their sovereignty and declared an extension of the territorial waters. these facts have demonstrated the determination and strength of the small and medium-sized countries to resist big-power hegemony.

unity is guarantee for victory

the two superpowers have been scrambling for hegemony at the coast of the interest of small and medium-sized countries. the common fate and target of struggle have linked closely the countries of the third world. they have deeply realized that unity is a necessity for the struggle against hegemony, a guarantee for victory. "the solemn declaration on general policy", unanimously adopted by the 10th assembly of the heads of state and government of the african countries not long ago, declares, "in the face of the imperialist manoeuvres aimed at undermining our unity, we pledge ourselves to remain united."

in recent years, the remarkable strengthening of unity, cooperation and united struggle by the african countries has powerfully pushed forward the development of the african people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and big-power hegemony. as a result of their unity, the african countries are able to smash the armed aggression and subversive schemes contrived and supported by imperialism, resist all kinds of pressure from the superpowers and defend state sovereignty. as a result of the african countries' united struggle, the racist regimes in the south africa and rhodesia have become unprecedentedly isolated. with the support of the african countries, the people of mozambique, angola, and guinea (bissau) have made headway in their armed struggle against portuguese colonialism. on the basis of this unity, some african countries have settled through friendly consultations some of the disputes between them left over from colonial domination.

the victory won by the organization of the petroleum exporting countries over the imperialist oil monopolies has proved the might of the medium-sized and small countries in uniting to take concerted actions. the international oil consortiums have monopolized for a long time the oil resources of the third world and robbed them of enormous wealth. when the petroleum exporting countries however united as one in coordinating their policies and taking concerted actions, these consortiums were forced at last to make one concession after another. consequently, these countries were able to steadily

increase their income and even exercise their sovereignty to different extent.

in opposition to the policy of nuclear threat and blackmail on the part of the superpowers, the medium-sized and small countries in many regions jointly proposed the setting up of "non-nuclear zone" or "zone of peace", but soviet social-imperialism openly takes the opposite stand. it has thus far made no concrete pledge to the demand of the latin american countries for establishing a latin american non-nuclear area and become the only nuclear country which has not signed the additional protocol ii to the "treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in latin america". it has also turned a deaf ear to the "declaration of the indian ocean as a zone of peace" made jointly by sri lanka and other 26 countries. when this draft resolution was put to vote at the u.n. first committee, the overwhelming majority voted for it whereas the soviet union, together with the united states, portugal and south africa, "abstained". these facts reveal the ferocious features of the superpowers in stubbornly clinging to the policy of hegemony and their isolation in face of the joint struggle of the third world countries.

the countries and people of the third world who have common experiences unite to wage a joint struggle and strengthen their alliance in the course of the struggle. this is something of which the superpowers are most afraid.

x x x x

the world belongs to the world's people. the fond dream of one or two superpowers to dominate the world runs counter to the trend of history. the one-time arrogant u.s. imperialism which boasted that it will lead the world for ever has been dropping step by step from its summit. gloomy prospects are ahead of soviet social-imperialism which is energetically indulging in expansion. it also is outwardly imposing but inwardly brittle and very weak.

countries want independence, nations want liberation, people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history. the people of the third world and europe, north america and oceania support and coordinate each other in their just struggle. the entire international situation is just like the "wind sweeping through the tower heralding a rising storm in the mountains." the two superpowers are beset with difficulties both at home and abroad and heading for doom. pounded by the anti-imperialist revolutionary storm throughout the world, they are in a dilemma just as a line of a verse says: "flowers fall off, do what one may".

TRI-CONTINENTAL TT TOURNAMENT

Up-and-Coming Korean Girl Eliminates World Champion at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

hard hitting woman player pak yong ok from the democratic people's republic of korea edged out reigning world champion hu yu-lan of china three sets to one in an exciting match in the women's singles semi-final at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this morning.

19-year-old pak yong ok will play another chinese girl chang li in the final this evening. chang li defeated japan's cutting stroke expert sachiko yokota 3:0 in another semi-final match.

the left-handed korean player who burst upon international scene less than two years ago, mounted a bold offensive from the very beginning. her powerful forehand smashes seldom missed, and she quickly took the first two sets 21-14, 21-18.

hu yu-lan came back strongly in the third set, hitting hard after service, and led all the way to winning the set 21-10.

pak yong ok maintained a cool head and countered with redoubled effort in the fourth set. she looped her drives for an opening to kill and forced hu yu-lan into defence. pak jumped to an early lead 6-2, and widened it to 18-12, 19-13. hu hit back and narrowed the arrears at 17-19. then the world champion overdrove pak's service, 17-20. pak netted a ball, 20-18. the korean girl served and followed it up with a forehand smash which hu failed to return. pak won the set 21-18, the match and the right to play in the final this evening.

warm applause burst forth in the stands. hu yu-lan and chinese coach liang yu-neng walked over to congratulate the korean player for her sterling performance. hu yu-lan told hsinhua after the match: "pak yong ok is bold in attack and her drives are both formidable and accurate. i must learn from her. i'm happy to see the korean girls coming up fast. this is the outcome of their hard training. their progress is a contributing factor for the development of table tennis in asia, africa, latin america and the world as a whole."

earlier, pak yong ok paired cha kyung mi to win from chang li and cheng huai-ying of china 3:1 to qualify for the women's doubles final. their compatriots kim chang ae and pak yong sun who lost the doubles match to miho hamada and sachiko

yokota 1:2 in the team contest on august 29, defeated the same japanese pair in three straight sets. so, the women's doubles final will be an all-korean affair.

japan is sure to capture the men's singles title when tokio tassaka and yuujiro imano outsmashed china's liang ko-liang 3:1 and kong jae gyu of korea 3:0 respectively in the semi-final matches. the two fast-attacking japanese players will meet to decide who is the best men player at the tournament.

the men's doubles title will be decided between japan and korea this evening. tokio tasaka and yuujiro imano beat khau bou and kim yong of cambodia in a four-set semi-final match which produced many an exchange of hard drives. a few minutes later, korea's pak kil du and yun chul looped their way through the indian pair, niraj bajaj and manjit dua, 3:1 to advance to the final.

the finals for the seven individual events -- men's and women's singles, men's and women's doubles, mixed doubles, boys' and girls' singles -- are scheduled to start at 19:30 peking time. the mixed doubles final will see action between hsi en-ting and chang li of china and tokio tasaka and tomie edano of japan. kim chang am of korea will play somdej saichitborisuth of thailand in the boys' final, and burmese teenager ma kyin win will meet korea's chang san sun in the girls' final.

TT Delegation Leaders Plant Fir Trees at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

leading members of the international table tennis federation and the leaders of the 86 table tennis delegations participating in the current asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament planted three fir trees on the northern edge of the capital indoor stadium, one of the venues of the tri-continental tournament. the trees embody the unity and friendship between the peoples of the three continents.

the leaders of the table tennis delegations came to the stadium at about 2:00 p.m. in high spirits. they took up spades and planted the trees. after planting, they warmly clapped their hands, wishing that the unity and friendship of the tri-continental peoples would grow daily and that the three fir trees would remain green forever.

Meeting of Heads of Delegations to AAA Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Ends

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

the meeting.
of the heads of delegations of various countries and regions to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament ended in peking today.

attending the closing session were representatives of the member nations of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament plutarco zuniga caro (chile), yang su bong (democratic people's republic of korea), luis rodriguez rendon (ecuador), amin abou heif (egypt), hisao kido (japan), chintaman rambocus (mauritius), nripendra singh (nepal), a.a. efunkoya (nigeria), henry m.o. clemens (tanzania) and chen hsien (china) as well as leaders and delegates of table tennis delegations from 86 asian, african and latin american countries and regions.

guests at the meeting included h. roy evans, president, a.k. vint, honorary general secretary, jean mercier, honorary treasurer, of the international table tennis federation, and leaders of the asian table tennis union, african table tennis federation, arab table tennis federation, table tennis confederation of south america and the caribbean table tennis federation.

today's session was presided over by yang su bong, representative of the democratic people's republic of korea.

a communique of the meeting was unanimously adopted amidst warm applause at the closing session.

plutarco zuniga caro, representative of chile, made a closing remark. he said: "we are very glad to see that, through the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, table tennis, our favourite sport, has become a powerful lever in promoting the friendship and unity of the people of various countries."

he said the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" ran through all the meetings and the tournament. i consider it the true essence of sports. it is owing to this spirit that sports itself has gained the place it deserves. it is no longer the sports of rivalries, but has become a means for promoting exchange of dialogue and visits. we are no longer rivals but brothers.

he concluded with good wishes for the success of the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament to be held in 1975 in nigeria.

Meeting of Heads of Delegations to AAA Tournament Issues Communique

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

a communique issued by the meeting of the heads of the table tennis delegations to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here today declared that the second asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be held in nigeria in 1975.

the meeting reaffirmed the aims of the tournament as: to enhance the friendship and unity among the peoples and players of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis in these continents.

the communique said that the preparatory committee for the next tournament will be formed by the table tennis organizations of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, guyana, japan, mauritius, mexico, nepal, nigeria, peru, tanzania and uruguay.

the full text of the communique follows:

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was successfully held in peking from august 25 to september 6, 1973. the table tennis or sports organizations of the following 86 countries and regions in asia, africa and latin america participated in this grand sports gathering upon invitation: afghanistan, algeria, argentina, aruba, barbados, bhutan, bolivia, burma, burundi, cambodia, cameroon, chad, chile, china, colombia, the congo, costa rica, cuba, curacao, cyprus, dahomey, the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the dominican republic, ecuador, egypt, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, gambia, ghana, grenada, guinea, guyana, honduras, hong kong, india, iran, iraq, jamaica, japan, jordan, kenya, kuwait, laos (laotian patriotic front), lebanon, liberia, macao, madagascar, malaysia, maldives, mali, mauritania, mauritius, mexico, nepal, nicaragua, nigeria, pakistan, palestine, panama, the people's democratic republic of yemen, peru, the philippines, puerto rico, the republic of south viet nam, rwanda, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, south africa (non-racial table tennis board), sri lanka, the sudan, syria, tanzania, thailand, togo, trinidad and tobago, tunisia, uganda, upper volta, uruguay, venezuela, the yemen arab republic, zaire and zambia. attending the tournament upon invitation are leading members of the international table tennis federation and continental table tennis organizations in asia, africa and latin america, as well as other distinguished guests.

during the tournament, a meeting was held by the heads of delegations from the various participating countries and regions. upholding the principles of equality and democratic consultation

and proceeding in an almosphere of friendship and unity, the meeting carried out full and serious discussion and reached unanimity on the questions of enhancing friendship among the peoples and players of asia, africa and latin america and promoting table tennis in the three continents.

the participants noted with gratification that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament had achieved full success through the joint efforts of the sports organizations and players from all the participating countries and regions. more than 1,100 players and delegates from the three continents took part in this gigantic tournament, which demonstrated the great unity of the asian, african and latin american peoples, promoted the development of table tennis on an extensive scale and opened up inspiring prospects for the friendly contacts and exchange of experience among the peoples and players of the three continents.

the meeting pointed out that the asian, african and latin american peoples, who shared the same fate in the past and are facing common fighting tasks today, are deeply aware of the importance of strengthening friendly cooperation among themselves. exchanges in the field of sports help to realize their common aspiration for unity. the meeting held that in the future the table tennis organizations and players in various countries and regions of the three continents should carry out friendly exchanges of diverse forms and make positive contributions to the further development of the asian, african and latin american people's cause of unity.

after full consultation, the meeting decided to entrust the nigeria table tennis association with the hosting of the next asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in 1975. the preparatory committee for the next tournament will be formed by the table tennis organizations of china, the democratic people's republic of korea, egypt, guyana, japan, mauritius, mexico, nepal, nigeria, peru, tanzania and uruguay. the meeting reaffirmed the aims of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament as: to enhance the friendship and unity among the peoples and players of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions and to promote the development of table tennis in these continents.

the meeting believes that the sports organizations and table tennis players in various countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america will unite ever more closely and continue to make unremitting efforts for the enhancement of friendship among the peoples and players of asia, africa and latin america and for the development of table tennis in the three continents and the world over.

Japanese Players Win Men's Doubles Event at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

tokio tasaka and yujiro imano of japan won the men's doubles event by defeating pak kil du and yun chul of the democratic people's republic of korea 3:0 in the final at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

pak kil du and yun chul were runners-up, and khau bou and kim yong of cambodia and niraj bajaj and manjit dua of india were the losing semi-finalists. the losing quarter-finalists in this event were nguyen ngoc phan and tran van quynh of the democratic republic of viet nam, fan sin wai and koay huck siang of malaysia, joseph quansah and ebenezer bartels of ghana, and babatunde obisanya and fatai ayinde of nigeria.

Korean Players Wins Women's Singles Crown at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

pak yong ok of the democratic people's republic of korea won the women's singles event by defeating china's chang li 3:2 in the final match at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

chang li was runner-up, and hu yu-lan of china and sachiko yokota of japan were the losing semi-finalists. the losing quarter-finalists in this event were miho hamada of japan, kim chang ae, pak yong sun and cha kyung mi of korea.

Burmese Players Wins Girls' Singles Title at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

ma kyin win of burma won the girls' singles title by defeating chang san sun from the democratic people's republic of korea 3:2 in the final at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

chang san sun was runner-up. the losing semi-finalists were yip poh cheng of malaysia and raquel ortiz tresod of cuba. the losing quarter-finalists were lin pei-ching of macao, dede d'almeida of togo, kumi maeda of japan and lau wah of hongkong.

Japanese Pair Wins Men's Doubles Title at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

tokio tasaka and yujiro imano of japan defeated pak kil du and yun chul of the democratic people's republic of korea in three straight sets to win the men's doubles title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

but each set was closely contested as the japanese pair won 22-20, 21-15 and 22-20.

the 18,000-seat capital indoor stadium was packed full half an hour before the finals started. the enthusiastic crowd gave the two pairs warm applause.

both sides played a fast attacking game and exciting rallies followed each service as the four players exchanged long smashes across the table.

the japanese players won by virtue of their greater accuracy in dealing with the top-spin drives of the koreans.

in the third set, the score was tied 15-15, 18-18, 19-19 and 20-20. with yujiro imano serving, tokio tasaka hit the return by yun chul with a widely angled shot which pak kil du into the net. (21-20). imano then returned yun chul's service with a quick smash to win the set and match.

tokio tasaka and yujiro imano, two of the fastest players in the tournament, will later meet in an all-japanese men's singles final this evening. tasaka, in addition, will play his third final this evening in the mixed doubles. he will partner tomie edano to meet china's hsi en-ting and chang li.

Exciting Women's Singles Final at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

nineteen-year-old pak yong ok from the democratic people's republic of korea came from two sets behind to win the women's singles title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

she beat china's chang li 12-21, 8-21, 21-12, 21-18, 24-22.

tactical play and exchange of powerful forehand smashes marked the final match which brought the 18,000 spectators on the edge of their seats.

vociferous cheers broke out in the stands when pak yong ok put across her winning shot.

twentythree-year-old chang li played fast blocking shots alternately to the two corners of the table to keep her opponent on the run. pak yong ok counter-smashed, but her drives were erratic. she lost the two sets by big margins.

the korean girl changed her tactics in the third set. she chopped the ball low over the net and waited for an opening to make the kill. this proved successful, and she jumped to an early lead 8-2. chang li countered with hard smashes, but could not close the gap and conceded the set 12-21.

the fourth set was close as the score progressed from 14-all to 18-all. then pak yong ok began to hit. she won three points to level the set score at 2-2.

pak yong ok attacked from the start in the fifth and decisive set. chang li refused to go down and countered with hard smashes. the score seesawed. at 17-all pak yong ok's forehand drives began to tell. she pulled ahead at 19-17, 20-18. chang li deuced it by sending over fast blocking shots. at 22-all, chang li overdrove a shot and then pak yong ok hit an ace to win the set 24-22, the match and the women's singles crown.

amid warm applause, chang li walked over to shake pak yong ok's hands and congratulated her on her success.

as this story is being sent, final matches of other individual events are still in progress.

Korean Player Wins Boys' Singles Title At AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

kim chang am of the democratic people's republic of korea won the boys' singles title by defeating somdej saichitborisuth of thailand 3:0 in the final at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

somdej saichitborisuth was runner-up. the losing semi-finalists were kenichi sakamoto of japan and hong chul of korea. the losing quarter-finalists were roberto esquejo of the philippines, mario bedoya of colombia, maung tin oo lin of burma and guy raonindriaka of madagascar.

Chinese Pair Wins Mixed Doubles Crown at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

the chinese pair of hsi en-ting and chang li captured the mixed doubles title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening. they defeated tokio tasaka and tomie edano of japan 3:2 in the final.

tokio tasaka and tomie edano were runners-up, and other two japanese pairs, norio takashima and miho hamada and yujiro imano and sachiko yokota, were the losing semi-finalists. the losing quarter-finalists in this event were yun chul and cha kyung mi of the democratic people's republic of korea, liang ko-liang and cheng huai-ying of china, wang chia-lin and liu hsin-yen of china, and pak kil du and pak yong ok of korea.

Kim Chang Ae, Pak Yong Sun of Korea Win Women's Doubles Event at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

kim chang ae and pak yong sun of the democratic people's republic of korea defeated their compatriots cha kyung mi and pak yong ok 3:1 in the women's doubles final at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

cha kyung mi and pak yong ok were runners-up, and miho hamada and sachiko yokota of japan and cheng huai-ying and chang li of china were the losing semi-finalists. the losing quarter-finalists in this event were hilda avaria vargas and gladys pastenes rosello of chile, do thuy nga and tran thi thi of the democratic republic of viet nam, ethel jacks and omowunmi johnson of nigeria, and parveen minwalla and shaheen usmani of pakistan.

Yujiro Imano Captures Men's Singles Title at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

japanese player yujiro imano defeated his compatriot tokio tasaka 3:1 in the final to become the men's singles champion at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

tokio tasaka was runner-up, and kong jae gyu of the democratic people's republic of korea and liang ko-liang of china were the losing semi-finalists. the losing quarter-finalists in the men's singles event were wang chia-lin of china, babatunde obisanya of nigeria, sirichai watanametta of thailand, and yun chul of korea.

Boys' Singles Final at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

kim chang am of the democratic people's republic of korea won the boys' singles title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening by defeating somdej saichitborisuth of thailand 22-20, 21-14, 21-18.

kim chang am, a 15-year-old pyongyang middle school student, showed good form in a match of topspin drives against fast block shots. trailing 19-20 in the first set, somdej saichitborisuth, the thai junior singles champion, played fast placement shots to deuce the set. but kim chang am hit back two long drives way back from the table to take the set 22-20.

somdej found it difficult to return the spinning service of the korean player and conceded the second set 14:21.

the thai player successfully countered his opponent's topspin drives in the third set. after the score progressed 3-3, 4-4, 5-5, somdej took a lead of 10-6. the korean boy jumped high to hammer home high balls one after another and tied the score at 12-12 and 18-18. kim chang am pulled away to lead 20-18. somdej smashed an ace (20-19). when somdej drove a hard diagonal shot down kim's backhand, the fast korean darted away and hit back a very beautiful backhand shot to win the set and match.

Chinese Players Win Mixed Doubles Title at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

hsi en-ting and chang li of china defeated tukio tasaka and tomie edano of japan in the final 3:2 to win the mixed doubles title at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

played before a packed crowd of 18,000, the match was such a close tussle that no one could tell which side would be the winner until the last second.

the fifth set was most exciting and gruelling in the match. the two pairs fought almost point for point and the score was deadlocked 14 times. after 16-16 the chinese players led all the way up to their victory by finishing it 21-18.

both sides played a fast attacking game and had many quick exchange of hard smashes. their good performance

drew repeated applause and warm cheers from the enthusiastic spectators.

in the first set hsi en-ting and chang li led all the way and won 21-10.

the second set was also played to a close margin. it levelled 1-1, 3-3, 9-9, 11-11, and deuced three times and ended 24-22 in favour of the chinese.

trailing 0:2, the japanese pair staged a bold comeback by taking the next two sets 21-15, 21-13 to level the score at 2:2. the chinese players won the last set and the match.

Burma VS Korea Girls' Singles Final at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

nimble ma kyin win of burma emerged victorious in a five-set final of the girls' singles event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

sixteen-year-old ma kyin win defeated chang san sun of the democratic people's republic of korea 21-23, 21-12, 14-21, 21-15, 21-9 to become the girls' singles champion.

both players employed the same tactics of using blocking shots on the backhand and smashing on the forehand. both advanced to the final without conceding a single set in previous matches.

both tried to wrest the initiative by hitting at the first chance in their match this evening. the score was deadlocked eight times in the first set. ma kyin win pulled ahead to 20-16 as her opponent became erratic in her drives. unruffled, chang san sun hit boldly to deuce the set twice, and went on to hit two quick winners to win 23-21.

ma kyin win played a faster game in the second set, and her block shots earned her many points. she levelled the score at one-all.

after the two finalists took one more set each, the burmese girl kept close to the table and put across fast block shots to both corners of the table. this put her ahead at the early stage of the fifth set. though chang san sun smashed hard, she could not close the gap and ma kyin win won the decider 21-9.

the exciting performance of the burmese and korean girls drew warm applause from the spectators.

Yujiro Imano of Japan Outsmashes Compatriot Tokio Tasaka in Men's Singles Final at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

yujiro imano of japan outsmashed his compatriot tokio tasaka three sets to one in a fast attacking game to win the men's singles event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

the final match was a contest of speed and power. the packed stadium roared with cheer as the two japanese players exchanged lightning smashes and counter-smashes away from the table.

yujiro imano had a slight edge over tokio tasaka who was a bit slower in his drives, obviously tired after two previous final matches in the men's doubles and mixed doubles.

the first two sets saw yujiro imano leading all the way to winning 21-18, 21-12.

tokio tasaka came back strongly in the third set. he packed more power behind his drives, and the lead changed hands several times until deuce. at 21-all, tokio tasaka hit two winners to finish it 23:21 and at one set to two.

the score in the fourth set was levelled at 1-1, 5-5, 7-7 as the two players matched each other point for point. it was yujiro imano's faster speed that helped him win eight points while tokio tasaka only earned one. yujiro imano made full use of the advantage to widen the lead at 20-9. tokio tasaka fought back and won four more points before he lost the set 13-21, and the match.

Korean Players Give Fine Performance at Women's Doubles Final

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

an exciting match between two pairs of women players from the democratic people's republic of korea marked the end of the women's doubles event at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening.

kim chang ae and pak yong sun defeated their sister pair of cha kyung mi and pak yong ok 3:1 to win the women's doubles title of the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament.

the game began with fast exchange of fierce attacks. the score was tied 7 times in the first set before pak yong sun and kim chang ae made two killing smashes to lead 20:19. at

the decisive juncture, pak yong ok fell to one side of the table when retrieving a drop shot and she was too late to return another shot sent by kim change ae down the other side of the table.

in the keenly contested second set, cha kyung mi and pak yong ok tightened their attacks with harder hittings. the two sides were locked up in fast exchange of long drives far from the table. kim chang ae and pak yong sun led 10:5 by hitting hard service returns, but was soon caught up at 12:12 and 14:14. then it was cha kyung mi and pak yong ok's turn to lead. but it was not long before the other side caught them up again. the score was 20:20. but kim chang ae and pak yong sun failed to return two heavily spun shots and conceded the second set.

all the four players played a fast attacking game close to the table. but the pair of kim chang ae and pak yong sun cooperated better than the other pair, with nimble footwork and a variety of strokes. they took another two sets 21:16 and 21:17 and the match.

their fine performance was warmly applauded by 18,000 chinese and foreign spectators.

Tri-Continental Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament came to a triumphant conclusion here this evening in an atmosphere of friendship and unity.

the grand tournament was crowned with success after thirteen days of friendly contacts and keen competition among table tennis players from 86 asian, african and latin american countries and regions. it was a grand gathering to enhance the great unity of the people of the three continents and promote the widespread development of table tennis.

present at the closing ceremony were:

chinese leaders tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, ulanfu, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen and hsu teh-heng, as well as chi peng-fei, wang meng, hsieh ching-yi, chuang tse-tung, yu pu-hsueh and lin hui-ching;

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, as well as ministers of the r.g.n.u.c.;

hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam;

emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.;

prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and his wife.

attending the closing ceremony were also:

representatives of the member nations of the preparatory committee for the a.a.a. friendship tournament: plutarco zuniga caro (chile), yang su bong (the democratic people's republic of korea), luis rodriguez rendon (ecuador), amin abou heif (egypt), hiroshi yaoito (japan), chintaman rambocus (mauritius), nripendra singh (nepal), a.a. efunkoya (nigeria), henry m.o. clemens (tanzania) and chen hsien (china);

heads, deputy heads or delegates of the delegations of the asian, african and latin american countries and regions to the tournament;

h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife, hisao kido, i.t.t.f. deputy president and leader of the delegation of the organizing committee of the second asian table tennis championships, and his wife, a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of i.t.t.f. and his wife, jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and his wife, jaime munoz campozano, i.t.t.f. vice-president and president of the table tennis confederation of south america, rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union, tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u., kenneth de abrew, president of the caribbean table tennis federation, juan velasco gonzalez, son of peruvian president juan velasco alvarado, and his wife, and kiyotaro hasegawa, leader of the japanese veteran table tennis players delegation;

asian, african and latin american friends in peking, and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

the finals to decide the first and second placing in the seven individual events -- men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles, mixed doubles, boys' singles and girls' singles -- were played before the closing ceremony.

at the prize-giving ceremony that followed, roy evans, hisao kido, a.k. vint, jean mercier, amin abou heif, jaime munoz campozano and tan sock kern respectively presented cups

to the winners of the seven individual events and gold, silver and bronze medals to the players of the first five placings in these events amidst band music and warm applause. then the chairman and vice-chairmen of the tournament organizing committee presented friendship cups to the delegations of the 86 countries and regions attending the tournament.

chuang tse-tung, vice-chairman of the tournament organizing committee, addressed the closing ceremony. he said: "the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, which manifests the unity and friendship among the peoples and players of various countries and regions of the three continents, is coming to a triumphant close this evening. let us warmly hail the complete success of the tournament."

he expressed the conviction that "the seeds of friendship sown by the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will take roots, blossom and bear abundant fruits on the vast lands of asia, africa and latin america."

thunderous applause broke out when hundreds of boys and girls, dressed in colourful national costume, rushed into the competition arena and waved flowers, garlands and coloured streamers to the friends from various countries and regions. they performed national dances in a warm send-off for the friends from asia, africa and latin america and other guests.

at 10:45 in the evening, the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was officially declared closed in triumph.

List of Prize Winners and Recipients of Friendship Cups at AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 6, 1973)

following is the list of prize winners and recipients of the friendship cups awarded at the closing of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament here this evening:

men's singles: champion - yujiro imano, japan. runner-up - tokio tasaka, japan. losing semi-finalists - kong jae gyu, democratic people's republic of korea, and liang ko-liang, china. losing quarter-finalists - wang chia-lin, china, babatunde obisanya, nigeria, sirichai watanametta, thailand, yun chul, korea.

women's singles: champion - pak yong ok, korea. runner-up - chang li, china. losing semi-finalists - hu yu-

tan, china, and sachiko yokota, japan. losing quarter-finalists - miho hamada, japan, kim chang ae, pak yong sun and cha kyung mi, korea.

men's doubles: champions - tokio tasaka and yujiro imano, japan. runners-up - pak kil du and yun chul, korea. losing semi-finalists - khau bou and kim yong, cambodia, miraj bajaj and manjit dua, india. losing quarter-finalists - nguyen ngoc phan and tran van quynh, democratic republic of viet nam, tan sin wai and koay huck siang, malaysia, joseph quansah and ebenezer bartels, ghana, babatunde obisanya and fatai ayinde, nigeria.

women's doubles: champions - kim chang ae and pak yong sun, korea. runners-up - cha kyung mi and pak yong ok, korea. losing semi-finalists - miho hamada and sachiko yokota, japan, cheng huai-ying and chang li, china. losing quarter-finalists - nilda avaria vargas and gladys pastenes rosello, chile, do thuy nga and tran thi thi, d.r.v.n., ethel jacks and omowunmi johnson, nigeria, parveen minwalla and shaheen usmani, pakistan.

mixed doubles: champions - hsi en-ting and chang li, china. runners-up - takio tasaka and tomie edano, japan. losing semi-finalists - norio takashima and miho hamada, japan, yujiro imano and sachiko yokota, japan. losing quarter-finalists: yun chul and cha kyung mi, korea, liang ke-liang and cheng huai-ying, china, wang chia-lin and liu hsin-yen, china, pak kil du and pak yong ok, korea.

boys' singles: champion - kim chang am, korea. runner-up - somdej saichitborisuth, thailand. losing semi-finalists - kenichi sakamoto, japan, hong chul, korea. losing quarter-finalists - roberto esquejo, philippines, mario bedoya, colombia, maung tin oo lin, burma, guy raonindriaka, madagascar.

girls' singles: champion - ma kyin win, burma. runner-up - chang sam sun, korea. losing semi-finalists - yip poh cheng, malaysia, raquel ortiz tresod, cuba. losing quarter-finalists - lin pei-ching, macao, dede d'almeida, togo, kumi maeda, japan, lau wah, hongkong.

recipients of friendship cups:

afghanistan - abdul sattar hekmati. algeria - tamine malik. argentina - alfredo mayer. aruba - mariana ridderstap.

barbados - anthony seymour holder. bhutan - thenkey geytshen. bolivia - luis boyan. burma - ma kyin win. burundi - aimable nyagatoma.

cambodia - ung sanneary. cameroon - samuel missomba. chad - ramadane mahamat. chile - holio alvayay perez. colombia - maria helena vargas. the congo - felix taty. costa rica - jaime herrera. cuba - maria antonia lastra clements. curacao - robert hose. cyprus - christos taliadoros.

dahomey - yves kidjo. democratic people's republic of korea - pak yong sun. democratic republic of viet nam - nguyen thi mai. dominican republic - carlos garcia.

ecuador - miriam meza. egypt - bahiga shaarawi. equatorial guinea - eleuterio eyegue nansie. ethiopia - solomon bekele.

gambia - beran njie. ghana - emmanuel aryee quaye. grenada - kenneth quarshie. guinea - malick youla. guyana - clement harper.

honduras - armando san martin. hongkong - chiu man kuen.

india - nayera mowla. iran - abutaleb najafi. iraq - said khalil saadoun.

jamaica - yolande hall. japan - norio takashima. jordan - ziad darwish el kurdi.

kenya - charles ndolo. kuwait - ibrahim al-husseini.

laos (patriotic front) - phouany phet. lebanon - mohamed ali hassan. liberia - charles collins.

macao - chen ching-ying. madagascar - samuelson andriamanisa. malaysia - fan sin wai. maldives - abdul sattar. mali - ramata sanogo. mauritania - guto ould abdel haye abderrahmane. mauritius - lim shih hoy ah choon. mexico - armando quintero.

nepal - prachandra suwal. nicaragua - luis molina. nigeria - ethel jacks.

pakistan - sohail tayat. palestine - abed elnaser akawi. panama - luis moreno rodriguez.

people's democratic republic of yemen - hana mohammad ali. peru - luis legarda. the philippines - reynaldo domingo. puerto rico - manuel derieux.

republic of south viet nam - nguyen ngoc the. rwanda - nkunzabo jean bosco.

senegal - sassy n'gom. sierra leone - wilben short. singapore - yap chin boon. somalia - adar islow mohamed. south africa (non-racial table tennis board) - dennis brutus. sri lanka - belle wirekoon. the sudan - siham mohamed ali. syria - issam homsi.

tanzania - vinay solanky. thailand - somdej saichitborisuth. togo - godfried pasmal yaka. trinidad and tobago - leela calpu. tunisia - abdel kader zouaoui.

uganda - henry kalule. upper volta - jean claude nabyoure. uruguay - carlos gallo.

venezuela - elizabeth popper.

yemen arab republic - ali abdul malek.

zaire - malu wakoni. zambia - bentley mumba.

china - hu yu-lan. chinese compatriots from china's taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a. - tsai tung kuo.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 19, 1973 No. 5458

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* NATIONAL *
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CONFUCIUS

Learn from Lu Hsün's Historical Experience of the Struggle against Honoring Confucius

by

Che Chün (哲 军)
of Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 11, 1973)

The May 4 Movement that started the New Democratic Revolution and whipped up the great struggle for the "overthrow of the Confucian school" in the field of cultural revolution struck a heavy blow at feudal culture that had dominated China for thousands of years and paved the way for the propagation of Marxism-Leninism in China and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. The great revolutionary Lu Hsün was the outstanding representative of this struggle against honoring Confucius.

After the May 4 Movement, the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius continued to be violent under different historical conditions. Among the bourgeois intellectuals and petty-bourgeois intellectuals who had in the past been involved in the struggle against honoring Confucius, "some have been promoted and some have retired," "some have been demobilized, and some have deserted, some have become crest-fallen and some have mutinied." But Lu Hsün stood like an independent and self-supporting giant tree, and with the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, he continued to hold aloft the banner against honoring Confucius and unwaveringly waged a resolute struggle against the imperialist and feudal forces. Oppressed and ravaged by the enemy in an untenable environment and in the face of "encirclement and suppression with overt and covert means and by blackmail and force," he "coolly showed defiance with a fierce brow," offered indignant resistance, courageously roared forward, and wrote many militant works that still glitter with brilliance today.

In particular, his satirical essays written at the later part of his life, such as "Confucius of Contemporary China," etc., thrust like a sharp dagger directly at the hearts of the Kuomintang reactionaries and Japanese aggressors who advocated honoring Confucius and reading classics at the time. These satirical essays used the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, his rich class struggle experience and his profound knowledge of history to sum up systematically the historical experiences in the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius. A study of these experiences of Lu Hsün's can teach us a profound and useful lesson and inspire us to carry the fight for the "overthrow of the Confucian school" through to the end.

(I)

In China, not only the reactionary feudal ruling classes of various ages but also Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese imperialists who invaded China since "September 18" of the contemporary age all lauded Confucius as a sage sacred and inviolable and regarded the books by Confucius and Mencius as eternal classics. For thousands of years, honoring Confucius and reading classics had become the political requirements of the ruling classes and the trend that conformed with their class interests. In order to hit back at this adverse current, to divest Confucius of his halo and restore him to his true identity, and to deal a telling blow at the faction honoring Confucius, Lu Hsün made use of the Marxist viewpoint and method to make a historical survey of classes, and marvellously and profoundly summed up things during the life and after the death of Confucius in this way: When he was alive, he attempted to go against the tide of history and "suffered tremendously." After his death, he was nothing more than a "cricket used to knock at a door." This completely unmasked Confucius and dug into the foot of the wall of the faction honoring Confucius.

When Lu Hsün surveyed with sharp eyes the true look of Confucius when he was alive, he perceived at one glance that this colossus was nothing more than a fellow who vainly attempted to turn back the wheel of history, and was not the "sage" who moved with the tide of the time and was sympathetic to the liberation of the people, nor was he a reformer who had put forward many new things in the course of historical development. Lu Hsün delineated a subtle picture of Confucius who had "suffered tremendously" in this way: "He ran back and forth, and although he had risen to become the Minister of Crime of the State of Lu, he immediately lost his office and became unemployed. He was also despised by the powerful statesmen."

Confucius lived at the later part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals when the system of slavery had started to crumble. Taking the stand of the slave-owning aristocrats at the decline, he stubbornly upheld the class system and order of rule of the slave society and put forward a set of reactionary political proposals for restoring the old order. This of course ran counter to the emerging feudal forces who were wildly expanding their powers and interests at the time. He had their image everywhere. He was not tolerated by the emerging feudal forces and "was ridiculed by the rustics and was even encircled on the way and starved." The working people denounced him for "trying to do something which he knew could not be done" and "not making diligent

use of his four limbs and being unable to tell the five kinds of cereals from each other." This hit the nail on the head by revealing that he did not have real talent and practical knowledge, and effectively criticized and repudiated his reactionary stand.

As a person who went against the tide of the time and had been spurned by the masses, why was Confucius honored by the feudal rulers of various ages as the "sage"? Was it because they honestly believed that Confucius was really "a teacher of benevolence and righteousness for thousands of years" and "the model of human relationships for all generations"? Absolutely not so. After studying the historical and present-day class struggles, Lu Hsün explicitly pointed out that they "played these tricks because they looked upon people as stupid animals," and that it would be "wrong in the extreme" to think that they themselves also had faith in what they preached. Those in power advocated honoring Confucius with "an ulterior object in view." They wanted to use Confucius as "brickbat to knock at the door" so as to open the "door to happiness" for them.

That Confucius was assigned the role of a "brickbat to knock at a door" was determined by his reactionary stand and reactionary ideology to restore the old order. Such stand and ideology of Confucius essentially represented the ideology of all reactionary exploiting classes and conformed with the requirements of all reactionary ruling classes. Therefore, all reactionary classes in history always idolized Confucius. They tried their utmost to advertise his ideology so that it could conquer people mentally, uphold the reactionary rule or restore their lost "paradise." As was pointed out by Lu Hsün, Yüan Shih-k'ai offered sacrifices to Confucius for the purpose of restoring the imperial system and of knocking open this "door of happiness" to the "imperial system." The remnant warlords, such as Sun Ch'uan-fang and Chang Tsung-ch'ang, also took this course, and "when they felt that the end was drawing near, they also used this brickbat to knock open another door to happiness." The main brunt of Lu Hsün's struggle was at the time directed toward Chiang Kai-shek and Japanese imperialism that had invaded China since "September 18," and at their farce in honoring Confucius in a big way. It sharply bared their counter-revolutionary objective in making use of honoring Confucius to consolidate the fascist rule and realize the "Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

"The sage to those in power was finally turned into a brickbat used to knock at a door." This was Lu Hsün's effective exposure of the reactionary social role of Confucius, a penetrating summing up of the historical experiences in the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius. Glittering with the brilliance of Marxism-Leninism, these conclusions have provided us with important revelations in correctly understanding the current struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius.

To learn from Lu Hsün's historical experience of the struggle against honoring Confucius, it is necessary to study his applying the dialectical materialist and historical materialist viewpoint in struggle to see through various kinds of fog spread by the faction honoring Confucius, to restore the

true look to Confucius and to fundamentally deal a fatal blow at the faction honoring Confucius.

(II)

The reactionary social role of Confucius and the fact that those in power "honored Confucius" clearly show that so-called "honoring Confucius" by the whole people irrespective of classes is nothing more than a fraud of those in power. Lu Hsün had said: "Confucius had devised outstanding state administration methods, but all of them were for governing the people, that is, methods concocted for those in power, and none of them were for the masses. This meant 'propriety is not extended to the common people'." Because of this, "although the ordinary masses of China--especially the so-called ignorant masses--describe Confucius as the sage, they do not feel that he is a sage." They also would never "visit" a Confucian temple. Different classes adopt different attitudes toward the same Confucius. On the one hand, Confucius "is the sage to those in power or those who aspire to come to power"; on the other hand, he is the enemy of the people. One side wants to raise and honor him, but another side despises him and wants to topple him. In this way, Lu Hsün used the class and class-struggle viewpoint and the method of class analysis to poke a hole in the myth that everybody "honored Confucius" and to bare the class essence of honoring Confucius.

Lu Hsün warmly extolled this clear-cut class stand and attitude adopted by the working people toward Confucius and highly evaluated the wisdom of the working people. He said: "I think that nobody else in the world can understand Confucius like the ignorant masses of China." Confucius was the sage and the common people were the ignorant masses--this had for more than 2,000 years been regarded as an unalterable principle. Confucius himself also had said: "There are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed." However, Lu Hsün dared to go against the tide and give tit for tat by putting forward the viewpoint that the sage was not a sage and the ignorant were not ignorant, thereby thoroughly overpowering the case of the ideology of feudal rule that had been settled for more than 2,000 years.

The two distinctly different kinds of stand and attitude that have appeared around Confucius reflect the class contradiction and class struggle in class society. It was precisely from such contradictory phenomena in class society that Lu Hsün perceived the laws governing the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius. He said that since some people "have embellished Confucius as so dignified, essays and works looking for his shortcomings are bound to appear." The higher Confucius was raised, "the stronger would also be the desire to topple him." As oppression is necessarily accompanied by opposition to oppression, honoring Confucius is necessarily accompanied by opposition to honoring Confucius. This is the inevitable law of class struggle.

Lu Hsün sharply exposed the hypocritical, wicked and malicious look of reactive imperialism and the feudal forces that utilized honoring Confucius and reading classics to enslave and rule the people. At the time the ferocious Japanese militarists wrecked Confucian temples and paid homage to Confucius.

Even the Peiyang warlords who were "illiterate" "deliberately talked about the 'thirteen classics'." Chiang Kai-shek, whose hands were dripping with the blood of the people, went with a serene look to Ch'ufu to offer sacrifices to Confucius. Throughout China, "the right and proper step was really taken to publicize the cultural objects of a nation with a history of 4,000 years by promoting propriety and music, honoring Confucius and reading classics on the one hand, but on the other hand, arson, manslaughter, rape and plunder were also openly practiced." Based on what he personally went through in the feudal society, Lu Hsün indignantly depicted, with a deep feeling for the masses, the ugly features of the reactionary ruling classes that "honored Confucius," and hit the nail on the head by pointing out that the "man-eating" old ethical education and culture was a "soft knife" that could "cut away your head without your knowing that you are dead." For such old culture, Lu Hsün drew this conclusion: "The Chinese culture is without exception a culture to serve the masters bought with the agony of many people. Those who praise the Chinese culture, be they Chinese or foreigners, are part and parcel of the masters." Therefore, "the preservation of old culture requires that Chinese people go on suffering forever as materials to serve the masters." How profound was this summing up of history that was soaked with the blood and tears of the oppressed people!

History has offered the best evidence to Lu Hsün's assertions. By honoring Confucius to restore the old order, imperialism sought to exercise forever supreme powers in China and keep forever the Chinese people as the conquered people. This was part and parcel of their counter-revolutionary aggression. By honoring Confucius to restore the old order, the Kuomintang reactionaries sought to annihilate the Communist Party and revolution, forever uphold their feudal-comprador fascist dictatorship and sink the Chinese people forever into the abyss of misfortune. This was part and parcel of their counter-revolutionary "encirclement and suppression."

In his brilliant article "On New Democracy" Chairman Mao teaches us: "Imperialist culture and semi-feudal culture are devoted brothers and have formed a reactionary cultural alliance against China's new culture. This kind of reactionary culture serves the imperialists and the feudal class and must be swept away. Unless it is swept away, no new culture of any kind can be built up. There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming and no motion without rest; the two are locked in a life-and-death struggle." He also says, "The struggle between the new and the old in Chinese society is a struggle between the new forces of the people (the various revolutionary classes) and the old forces of imperialism and the feudal class. It is a struggle between revolution and counter-revolution." Consequently, the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius is a life-and-death struggle, a struggle between revolution and counter-revolution. This is the essence of this struggle.

To learn from Lu Hsün's historical experience of the struggle against honoring Confucius, it is necessary to study his firm mastery of the class essence of this struggle and to plunge bravely and resolutely into this struggle with great political enthusiasm.

(III)

Since the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius is a sharp and irreconcilable class struggle, the development and outcome of this struggle are independent of the will of the reactionaries. Regardless of how they may make use of the method of "defending the ancient people" to "defend themselves," class struggle can only proceed according to its own objective laws.

Starting from the objective laws of class struggle, Lu HsÜn analyzed the salient features of the age and summed up the Chinese history--especially the historical experience of the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius in modern history. He pointed out that all reactionaries wanted to use this "brickbat" to knock open the "door to happiness," "but the door to happiness is still not opened to anyone." "Confucius is used as a brickbat to knock at a door, but the times are different, and all of them have clearly failed," and "their failure has also brought Confucius to a more deplorable state." This summing up of historical experience is also the irresistible dialectics of history.

Through honoring Confucius and restoring the old order, YÜan Shih-k'ai dreamt of becoming the emperor. "But that door did not open in the end, and YÜan died outside the door." Through honoring Confucius, reading classics and restoring the "inherent culture of China," Chiang Kai-shek dreamt of annihilating the Communist Party and consolidating his fascist dictatorial rule. But things did not turn out the way he wished, and he not only failed to achieve his aim but also brought an end to the Chiang dynasty. They lifted a rock only to drop it on their own feet, and all of them were such idiots. They moved against the trend of historical development in a vain attempt to stem the forward movement of history. As a result, they ran counter to their desire and were forsaken by history.

"The times are different." History is moving forward, society is developing and the people want revolution. This is something nobody can stop. After the 1840 Opium War, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolutionary movement has become the irresistible trend of historical development in China. Especially after the October Revolution and the May 4 Movement, the Chinese revolution initiated the revolutionary stage of new democracy under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. "The communist ideological and social system alone is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt...." But "the ideological and social system of feudalism has a place only in the museum of history." From then on, any one who ignored the objective laws of historical development and still played with the feudalist trick of "honoring Confucius" was doomed to failure.

Each struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius ended in the "evident defeat" of those honoring Confucius, and they and their adored Confucius suffered a heavy blow. The outcome of each struggle showed that those who were antagonistic to the oppressed and exploited masses were bound to be spurned by the masses, and those successors as Confucius who served those in power also could never become "sages" but

could only come to the deplorable end of dying together with those in power. This was the most profound historical experience summed up by Lu Hsün through his prolonged practice of the struggle against honoring Confucius as he marched forward together with the times.

To learn from Lu Hsün's historical experience of the struggle against honoring Confucius, it is necessary to study his conviction in the inevitable laws of class struggle and his faith in victory as he struggled dauntlessly against the enemy.

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"There is no end to struggle and the old tune will be copied continuously."

When Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other renegades and traitors practiced revisionism, they copied precisely the "old tune" of their counter-revolutionary predecessors. All of them made use of the ideology of Confucius to tamper with and substitute Marxism in a vain attempt to change fundamentally the guiding thought and basic line of the Party and to realize capitalist restoration. In view of this, in order to thoroughly criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, it is necessary to criticize and repudiate the reactionary ideology of Confucius. Criticism of Confucius is right now an important fighting task in the ideological sphere.

Lu Hsün said: "We see clearly as if we were seeing fire when we forecast the future with the iron-cast facts of the past and the present." In Chinese history, the reactionary ideology of Confucius was always the principal ideological weapon of the reactionary exploiting classes that opposed reform, revolution and the forward movement of society. Consequently, it was necessary to criticize and repudiate the reactionary ideology of Confucius in each important social reform. This course must especially be taken in the socialist period. The reactionary ideology of Confucius still constitutes a great force of resistance to social development. Without thoroughly criticizing and repudiating Confucius, the socialist revolution cannot be developed in depth. This is an important aspect of the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two kinds of ideology. We can never be careless in this connection. Let us follow the example of Lu Hsün, learn his dauntless spirit of going against the tide, and carry through to the end the socialist revolution in the superstructure, including various spheres of culture, along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

* * *

Was Confucius a "Pioneer" Conforming to the Trends of the Age?

by

Shih Te-fu (施德福) and Ch'en Chao-an (陈占安)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 11, 1973)

What kind of a person was Confucius? Was he a "pioneer" conforming to the trends of the age or a reactionary resisting social reforms? This has always been an important question in the struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius.

According to the Marxist historical materialist viewpoint, in order to correctly evaluate a historical character, it is necessary to make a serious class analysis of him against the historical conditions of society and the environment of class struggle in his times to find out what attitude did he adopt toward the new form of social economy, the new class forces, the new personalities and the new ideology that fought against the old form of social economy and its superstructures (political, cultural, etc.) of the time--whether he eulogized and fostered or opposed and obstruct them, so as to discern whether he was after all a revolutionary pioneer or a reactionary.

Confucius lived in the later part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and was a descendant of the slave-owning aristocrats already on the decline. The period of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States was precisely a period of sharp reforms marked by the transformation of the system of slavery into the feudal system in the Chinese history. The insurgent slaves and working people, rising in powerful waves, had basically shaken the rule of the slave-owners to the foundation. The feudal landlord class that represented the new production relations of the time and the slave-owning aristocrats were locked in a violent power struggle. The class contradiction and class struggle had grown to be most acute. The newborn things representing the progressive force were emerging and developing with an invincible posture. The slaves wanted rebellion and society wanted progress--this was the irresistible trend of the age. During this period of great upheavals and reforms in society with the system of slavery heading toward total collapse, what had Confucius, who was eulogized by some people as the "pioneer" and "revolutionary," done?

In the economic field, he tried his utmost to oppose the system of taxation based on acreage that appeared at the time to represent the new feudal form of social economy (for example, he attacked the Chi Sun family and two other families of the State of Lu that were the first to enforce taxation based on acreage). In the political field, he wildly opposed the rise and development of the emerging force of the feudal landlord class (for example, he tried his utmost to advocate the suppression of the coup d'etat staged by T'ien Ch'eng-tzu, a high official of the State of Ch'i) and to obstruct the enforcement of the new measures that undermined the superstructure of the system of slavery (for example, he opposed the "casting of the tripod of criminal code" by the high officials of the State of Chin). In the ideological field, he wildly

disparaged the propagation of new ideas that advocated reforms and encouraged rebellion, and vilified these new ideas as "heresies." Confucius hated to the bone those new figures who called for reforms, and seven days after he became the Minister of Crime in the State of Lu, he urgently made use of his functions and powers to order the execution of a well-known reformer called Shao Cheng-mao under concocted charges. It is not difficult for us to see from this how hostile Confucius was toward the newborn things. There was not the least sign of his acting in conformity to the trends of the age!

Contrary to his attitude adopted toward the revolutionary newborn things, Confucius eulogized in a thousand and one ways, and went all out to defend, the old form of social economy, the old class forces, the old personalities and the old ideology. He even "tried to do something well knowing that it could not be done." He looked upon Western Chou in the halcyon days of the system of slavery as the most perfect form of social economy. He described the slave-owning class already on the decline as "predestined" to be the ruler. He declared that the "Book of Rites" which embodied the clannish system of hereditary succession of the slave-owning aristocrats was a code which must forever be obeyed. He advertised the Duke of Chou, a slave-owning aristocrat and statesman of the Western Chou, as a "sage" "born with knowledge." He pledged that he would carry on and restore the system of slavery all his life. Confucius put forward at the time a political slogan calling for restoring the independent kingdom of the system of slavery that had gone into extinction, succeeding and restoring the hereditary prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocrats already on the decline, and grooming and backing up once again the aristocrats that had lost their influence and power. Obviously, this was a most reactionary slogan, a restoration slogan that went against the trends of the age. Confucius stood completely on the side of the down-fallen slave-owning aristocrats with broken spines, on the side of the reactionary forces that had decayed.

Social being determines the social consciousness. The sharp changes in society during the later part of the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals were reflected by the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines that was also going on in the ideological sphere. Judged by the ideological system, did Confucius after all advocate reforms and progress in conformity to the trends of social reforms, or move against the tide of historical development, and advocate the restoration of old order and retrogression? Did he stand on the side of the progressive emerging forces or on the side of the reactionary slave-owning aristocrats on the decline?

As is known to all, "benevolence" constitutes the core of the ideological system of Confucius. Once we have a clear idea of what kind of stuff is after all Confucius' "benevolence," the answer to this question can also be found.

Confucius had said, "Benevolence means practice of self-denial and restoration of propriety." He referred to the "Book of Rites", that is, the rules and regulations and moral standards of the society based on the system of slavery. The "Book of Rites" stipulated different kinds of treatment for

different grades within the slave-owning class as well as the status of the slaves and the enslaved. During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, society based on slavery was on the decline. There was no way to uphold the old system and old order, and there appeared a situation marked by the "collapse of propriety and disintegration of music." Taking the stand of the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline, Confucius was so bitter that he cried himself hoarse saying: "If this can be tolerated, what else cannot." He called for "practice of self-denial and restoration of propriety" in a vain attempt to reverse the historical trend marked by the "collapse of propriety and disintegration of music" in the system of slavery. He wanted people to practice self-restraint and bring their words and deeds, sight and hearing, into the orbit set by the "Book of Rites." It was quite obvious that in advocating "benevolence," the real intension of Confucius was to advocate the restoration of the older order, to oppose reform, to uphold the reactionary rule of the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline, and to suppress the insurgent slaves and the demand of the emerging landlord class for reforms.

Confucius also attached very great importance to "filial piety and brotherly subordination" which he regarded as the "root of benevolence." "Filial piety" means that the younger generation must respect their elders, and "brotherly subordination" means that brothers must love each other. In clannish society based on slave ownership, "clannish power" and political power were unified. Therefore, the further popularization of "filial piety and brotherly subordination" meant that one must be loyal to the Court and there must be unity within the ruling class so as to consolidate the rule of the slave-owning class.

During the period of the Spring and Autumn Annals, the insurrection of the slaves and the struggle waged by the emerging landlord class for power had brought the rule of the slave-owning aristocrats to a precarious and critical state. In the face of this situation, Confucius vociferously preached "filial piety and brotherly subordination" in a vain attempt to restore and uphold the grading system of the system of slavery and to consolidate unity among the slave-owning aristocrats. He thought that only in this way could the act of "offending against the superiors and stirring up confusion" against the slave-owning aristocrats be curbed and the slave-owning aristocrats consolidate their rule. His disciple Yu-jo had clearly stated: "There are few who, being filial and fraternal, are fond of offending against their superiors. There have been none, who, not liking to offend against their superiors, have been fond of stirring up confusion."

Chairman Mao teaches us: "All revolutionary struggles in the world are aimed at seizing political power and consolidating it. The desperate struggles waged by counter-revolutionaries against revolutionary forces are likewise solely for the sake of maintaining their political power." In vociferously advocating "benevolence" and regarding "filial piety and brotherly subordination" as the "root of benevolence," Confucius precisely took the counter-revolutionary stand and waged desperate struggles against the revolutionary forces for the sake of maintaining and consolidating the dictatorship of the reactionary slave-owning class.

Confucius lived in the period of sharp changes marking the transition of the system of slavery to the feudal system, but he basically had not touched anything of the economic base and superstructure of the system of slavery. On the contrary, he fervently sang the praises of the slave-owning aristocrats who were on the decline and in their deathbed struggle, and schemed for them in a vain attempt to save the system of slavery from its inevitable doom. In what way was he a "pioneer" in the period of ascent from slave society to the feudal society? He was clearly a reactionary going against the trends of the age--one who did not shed tears until he saw his own coffin and one who did not gave up until he knocked his head against the wall! Was what he advertised a new class consciousness? It was clear that he had racked his brain in order to provide the slave-owning aristocrats on the decline with a spiritual weapon to resist the trend of historical development! Did he advocate the spirit of sacrifice and dedication to the masses? He clearly advocated the counter-revolutionary spirit of risking one's life to uphold and restore the rule of the reactionary slave-owning class--"either success or death"!

The struggle between those against honoring Confucius and those honoring Confucius is always closely linked up with the struggle between reform and conservatism, between progress and retrogression, between revolution and counter-revolution. It was for the purpose of looking from among the ancient people for a weapon to attack the proletariat and to serve their criminal object of toppling the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism that swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao vociferously puffed up and glorified Confucius under the new historical conditions. Comrade Chou En-lai points out in the political report to the 10th Party Congress: "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, transform all parts of the superstructures which do not conform to the economic base." We certainly must comply with the instruction of the Party Central Committee, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, actively plunge into this great struggle in the ideological sphere, criticize and repudiate revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, and advance in victory along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

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WOMEN'S CONGRESSES

Kiangsi Holds Women's Congress, Elects the Leading Body of the Provincial Women's Federation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1973)

(HCNA Nanch'ang, September 3, 1973) Kiangsi held the 5th Women's Congress between August 27 and September 1, and elected the 5th Committee of the Kiangsi Provincial Women's Federation. With unrivaled excitement, the delegates to the congress warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the 10th CCP National Congress, fervently the newly elected Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, and applauded the great victory of our Party in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. 1,400 women delegates from various circles attended the congress and the majority of them are women industrial workers, peasants and working women. Many delegates are activists who have come to the fore in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work.

Attending the congress were Wen Tao-hung (文 道 宏), Chen Ch'ang-feng (陈 昌 奉), Huang Hsien (黄 先), Liu Yün (刘 云), Liu Chün-hsiu (刘 俊 秀), Chang Chih-yung (张 志 勇), Yang Shang-k'uei (杨 尚 奎), Shen Chung-wen (沈 仲 文), Hu Ting-ch'ien (胡 定 千), Chang Yüan-ho (张 元 和), Ch'en I (陈 伊), Ch'en T'ing (陈 挺), Shen Kan (沈 淦), Wang Tzu-hsiang (王 子 祥) and Chou Wen-szu (邹 文 泗), leading members of the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee, the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the PLA Kiangsi Provincial Command and the PLA units stationed in Kiangsi. Ch'en Ch'ang-feng, Secretary of the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee and Commander of the Provincial Command spoke at the meeting and warmly congratulated the convening of the provincial women's congress.

During the congress, the good news of the successful conclusion of the 10th CCP National Congress filled the delegates with joy. They unanimously expressed their firm support for the documents of the 10th Party Congress--Comrade Chou En-lai's political report and Comrade Wang Hung-wen's report on the revision of the Party Constitution and the "Constitution of the Communist Party of China." They firmly supported the Central Party's permanent expulsion of Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta from the Party, the Party's action against the other leading members of Lin Piao anti-Party clique and all the measures taken. The delegates, with relation to reality, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's series of instructions on criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and on women's work. They studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress, indignantly condemned the crimes of Lin Piao anti-Party clique and reviewed the excellent state of the provincial women's movement. They all noted that during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the masses of women in the province carried on the glorious revolutionary tradition and carried forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the Chingkang Mountains. They struggled resolutely against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, further enhanced their awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle, and strengthened their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism. Full of vigor and vitality,

they fought on all fronts and fully played the women's role as "half of the work force." At present, over 102,000 outstanding women in the whole province have joined the Chinese Communist Party, more than 468,000 young women have joined the Communist Youth League and over 2,000 women cadres have been selected for admission into leading bodies at various levels. The broad masses of young educated women, in their enthusiastic response to Chairman Mao's call, resolutely take the road of integration with workers and peasants, strike root in the revolution in rural communities and constitute an important force in the building of a new socialist countryside.

After full discussions, the congress adopted a resolution calling on women's organizations at all levels to firmly implement the political line of the 10th Party Congress, and fulfill the various fighting tasks set by the Party Congress. At present, they have to continue to give top priority to criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and fully utilize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique as a teacher by negative example to educate the broad masses of women in class struggle and two-line struggle.

The women's organizations were urged to organize the masses of women to study conscientiously the documents of the 10th Party Congress and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook and insist on continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. The broad masses of women should be organized to adhere to the basic principle of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite and don't split, be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," unite together to win still greater victories and foster the revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the tide. They should be educated to adhere to proletarian internationalism, pay attention to and support the revolutionary struggles of the people and women in other countries, and strive to contribute their strength to the Chinese revolution and world revolution. They should be mobilized to participate in socialist construction with tremendous political enthusiasm and enthusiasm for labor, and seriously implement the general line of "building socialism by "going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results." They should strive to grasp revolution, promote production and other work, and preparedness against war, and build the nation and keep house through diligence and frugality.

Women's organizations should pay attention to training a great number of women cadres, and seriously implement the Party's various policies on women's work, and insure equal pay for equal work performed by people of both sexes. They should conduct education on changing existing customs and habits, and in the problems of love, marriage, family and education of children, and resist bourgeois corrosion. Late marriage and family planning should be advocated and the sharing of household chores between husband and wife encouraged. The women's organizations at all levels, under the Party's leadership, should show special concern for the healthy growth of young educated women who have settled in the mountains and countryside.

After full deliberation and consultation, the delegates elected the 5th Committee of the Kiangsi Provincial Women's Federation, in accordance with

the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the cause of proletarian revolution. After the election at the Committee's plenary session and approval of the CCP Kiangsi Provincial Committee, Fan Hsiao-chü (樊孝菊) was elected president of the Kiangsi Provincial Women's Federation. Ho Heng (何恒), Shao Ming (邵鸣), Ching Tzu-lin (经自麟), Ting Chang-hua (丁长华), Hsiung Ts'ui-feng (熊翠凤), Yin Chu-ch'ing (尹筑青) and Sun Ching (孙晶) were elected vice presidents.

* * *

STUDY OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

PLA Men Study 10th Party Congress Documents

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

a movement to study and implement the documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china has started in the three services of the chinese people's liberation army. the commanders and fighters are expressing their determination to rally still more closely round the party central committee headed by chairman mao, resolutely implement the political line defined by the congress and make new contributions in defence of the great socialist motherland.

many army units held celebration meetings the same evening when they learned the news of the convocation of the tenth party congress. the participants at these meetings hailed the re-election of our great leader chairman mao as chairman of the party. commanders, veteran red armymen and combat heroes said that the congress reports and other documents set forth the orientation and tasks for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; they were the fighting programme for the whole party, army and people. it was necessary to study these documents seriously so as to raise one's consciousness of the political line and to accomplish the fighting tasks set out by the tenth party congress.

party committees of the army units in peking, shenyang, lanchow, sinkiang, tsinan, wuhan, nanking, kwangchow, foochow, kunming and chengtu, and also the party committees of the naval and air forces have held meetings to study and discuss the documents. they have instructed the army units to take this study as their primary task.

the study movement has increased the militancy of the commanders and fighters and their love for chairman mao. armymen of the heroic "no. 1 red company" in wuhan recalled the course traversed by the company under the solicitude of chairman mao, who sent a party representative to the company as early as 1928. in 1929, the company was represented at the kutien meeting presided over by chairman mao. the commanders and fighters said: "party leadership is the source of our victories, and chairman mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of the people's armed forces."

the "red army regiment" under a kwangchow p.l.a. unit has been studying the congress documents while on a camp out. they have re-studied chairman mao's teaching: "our principle is that the party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the party" and this has helped to sharpen their conception

of the role of the party. the eight red army companies of this regiment were founded during the autumn harvest uprising led by chairman mao and were the first to set up their party branches in the chingkang mountains area according to chairman mao's instruction: "the party branch is organized on a company basis". in the past few decades, under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, this unit has fought courageously and fulfilled its tasks with flying colours, and it has given birth to many heroic collectives. in studying the documents of the tenth party congress, the party organizations at all levels of the regiment reviewed its glorious traditions and arrived at a deeper understanding of the significance of enhancing the party's leadership over the army; they pledged to build up the party organizations in line with the new party constitution into ever stronger and more vigorous organizations, so as to increase the fighting capacity of the armed forces.

while studying the documents, the commanders and fighters are undertaking deep-going criticism of the lin piao anti-party clique. they are making good use of lin piao as a teacher by negative example, to help them grasp the characteristics and law of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the period of building socialism and constantly raise their ability to distinguish genuine from sham marxism.

party committee members of a regiment among the peking units have re-studied the instructions issued by chairman mao and the party central committee on carrying to greater depths the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work, summed up what the movement had achieved and worked out new measures for carrying the movement forward. at one criticism meeting chang en-chu, a combat hero and a deputy regimental political commissar of the shenyang units, said: "the lin piao anti-party clique exposed themselves after the collapse of the liu shao-chi renegade clique and, under the baton of soviet revisionism, attempted to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. this was an acute expression within the party of the domestic and international class struggles. we must study seriously, keep in mind the basic line of the party during the period of socialism and fight courageously to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in the chingkang mountains, tsunyi and yenan, while denouncing the lin piao anti-party clique for their crimes, referred to chairman mao's brilliant writings "the struggle in the chingkang mountains" and "a single spark can start a prairie fire". this helped them see the counter-revolutionary lin piao more clearly in his true colours. they pointed out that at important junctures of the revolution he invariably committed right opportunist

errors and invariably played double-faced tricks, putting up a false front to deceive the party and the people. however, no matter how he changed his tricks, he inevitably met his doom. all those who are hostile to the people will eventually be thrown into the garbage bin of history.

the p.l.a. commanders and fighters, inspired by the excellent situation at home and abroad, are determined to advance along the political line defined by the congress. members of the "tashan heroic regiment" studied the party congress documents and criticized lin piao's bourgeois military line while camping out. they also studied chairman mao's teachings: "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony". they are stepping up their military training so as to raise the fighting capabilities of their units.

commanders and fighters in the frontier areas are studying over and over again the following passage in the press communique of the tenth party congress: "the congress called on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the people's liberation army and the people of all nationalities in our country to strengthen without fail their preparations against wars of aggression, be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social-imperialism". frontier guards in the ili area of sinkiang have been checking up their work of preparedness against war. fighters of the fifth company of an army unit on the fukien front, together with the local militiamen, are jointly working out ways to strengthen joint army-militia defence. many units in inner mongolia and other places are stepping up their military training to improve their military tactics.

Mass Study of 10th Party Congress Documents in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

peking party organizations at the district, county and bureau levels and of enterprises and other units have mapped out plans for mass study of the documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

many leading cadres have joined the masses at the grassroots in studying the documents and denouncing the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique. many people said that they would give first place to the study because the congress defined the orientation and tasks for continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

soon after the congress, the peking municipal party committee notified the party committees at the lower levels to organize study among party members, cadres and other people of the congress documents so as to give them an education in class struggle and two-line struggle.

many people study the documents in the light of the struggle between the two lines within the party, particularly the struggle to smash the lin piao anti-party clique. at the february 7 rolling stock plant, workers and staff members recalled the history of the plant to affirm the truth that "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything."

half a century ago, chairman mao visited the plant on two occasions to spread marxism-leninism and pointed out to the workers the orientation for their revolutionary struggle. this led to two strikes, one in 1922, the first in the plant, and the other in 1923, known throughout the country as the february 7 strike, organized jointly with the peking-hankow railway workers. they also described the tremendous changes in the plant under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, particularly since the start of the cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

all plants and mines under the capital iron and steel company have set up classes to study the documents. in denouncing the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique, those attending arrived at a deeper understanding of the protracted, complex and acute nature of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines during the historical period of socialism. they were determined to do a better job of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work on the basis of their achievements and experience.

cadres and commune members of the tapailou production brigade on the outskirts of the capital, while denouncing the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique, studied chairman mao's teaching "going against the tide is a marxist-leninist principle". they recalled how the late wang kuo-fu, a proletarian fighter in their midst, had struggled with daring against class enemies in defence of chairman mao's revolutionary line. they pledged to follow his example, adhere to chairman mao's teaching and fight against all erroneous lines and tendencies.

teachers, staff members, students and workers at peking university, tsinghua university, the chemical engineering institute and the teachers' college are studying the documents in connection with the class struggle in the superstructure, including cultural fields. they stressed the importance of carrying forward the revolution in education. at the teachers' college, teachers and students of some liberal arts departments have written articles exposing how lin piao had attempted to change the basic line of the party and disrupt party building.

many party organizations in the capital are working out measures to strengthen party building in accordance with the political line set by the tenth party congress and the new party constitution. the 500 party branch secretaries and party committee members attending a working meeting called by the peking railway sub-bureau have studied how to strengthen the party's centralized leadership and carry on the party's fine traditions, so as to strengthen and invigorate the party organizations.

while studying the documents, workers and commune members on the outskirts are stepping up their production in line with chairman mao's teaching: "grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war." the no. 9 workshop of the peking steel plant increased steel output from eight to ten heats per shift. the hsiangyang chemical works created the best daily record for production of polystyrene. the commune members in tunghsien county who have increased their summer harvests by 40 per cent over last year's are intensifying field management so as to get still better autumn harvests.

YOUNG CADRES

Many Young Leading Cadres in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 7, 1973)

the northeast china heavy industrial city of shenyang has more than 20,000 young leading cadres doing their part in the socialist revolution and construction. they have been promoted to leading posts during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

workers account for over 40 per cent of the new cadres around 30 years old. others were promoted from among poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized fighters of the people's liberation army and young people with education who have integrated themselves with the workers and peasants. over 30 per cent of the new cadres are women.

the party organizations at various levels in shenyang selected young cadres in accordance with the five requirements chairman mao has laid down for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution. prior to the selection, they made investigations and asked the masses for opinions. all the new cadres are activists in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they have profound feelings

for the party and chairman mao and are activists in studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they maintain close ties with the masses, have practical experience and are full of revolutionary vigour.

pien ching-hua, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shenyang woollen mill, was orphaned before liberation and began working in the mill at the age of 13. after liberation, he was sent to school and worked energetically after finishing his studies. during the cultural revolution, he plunged into the struggle to criticize liu shao-chi's revisionist line and persisted in grasping revolution and promoting production to good effect.

chao feng-ying is an activist in the study of chairman mao's works and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the shenyang transformer factory, one of the biggest in china. when she entered the leading body in 1968 she was only 22 years old. she was put in charge of theoretical study in the factory. now old and new cadres have read the four volumes of "selected works of mao tsetung", "manifesto of the communist party", "the state and revolution" and "critique of the gotha programme". more than 400 groups were set up to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the socialist enthusiasm of workers has constantly risen. the factory overfulfilled the state production plan every year in recent years.

yu hsiu-ying is a woman foundry worker in the shenyang heavy machinery plant. she is praised for continuing to take part in labour since being elected vice-chairman of the trade union in the plant and for her close links with the masses. yu hsiu-ying made an investigation into the conditions of women workers. on her suggestion, the plant rearranged some kinds of work and shifts and improved health protection work for women. this stimulated the enthusiasm of the women workers for work and study.

chang shuang-chan, 28-year-old secretary of the party branch of the yaolingkang brigade in liaochung county, keeps to the tradition of hard work of revolutionaries of older generations and is full of revolutionary initiative. in the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, he led the brigade members in transforming sandy waste land, building irrigation works and establishing experimental groups for scientific farming. part of the brigade's dry land was turned into paddy fields and the rest introduced crop rotation. grain output rose from less than 2.25 tons per hectare in the past to 4.87 tons in 1970 and to 6.1 tons in 1972 despite a very serious drought that year. chang shuang-chan was recently promoted vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee.

the party organizations in shenyang often organise veteran cadres to pass their good ideology and style of work on to the young cadres and raise their work ability.

after li wei-lan, a 32-year-old laboratory worker of the shenyang metallurgical plant, became deputy secretary of the plant party committee, old cadres encouraged her to assume all-round leadership in the plant and exchanged experience with her. the party committee assigned her to head a group drawing up the annual production plan for the plant and sent old cadres to study with her the party's line, policy and discuss the guiding ideology for making the plan. they gave her concrete guidance and li wei-lan was soon able to give effective leadership and draw up an advanced and sound plan by relying on the workers. the plant fulfilled the plan with flying colours.

study classes are also organised by the city's party organizations at various levels for new cadres to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao and criticise revisionism.

OBITUARIES

Peking Memorial Meeting for Comrade Chang Ti-hsueh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

comrade chang ti-hsueh, member of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china, died in peking on september 3, at the age of 58, after illness. he was also deputy to the third national people's congress, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee, vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee, political commissar of the wuhan military command and political commissar of the hupeh provincial military command.

a memorial meeting was held yesterday at the hall of the papaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries.

wreaths were presented by chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; wang hung-wen, kang sheng, yeh chien-ying and li teh-sheng, vice-chairmen of the c.p.c. central committee; chu teh, chang chun-chiao and tung pi-wu, members of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, and by the c.p.c. central committee,

the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the state council and the general departments of the chinese people's liberation army.

attending the memorial meeting were li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; hua kuo-feng and chi teng-huei, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; leading members of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee, the wuhan military command, hupeh provincial and wuhan municipal departments concerned; leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, the state council, the p.l.a. and the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, and peking municipal departments concerned; and friends of the late comrade chang ti-hsueh.

the memorial meeting was presided over by comrade tseng ssu-yu, first secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee, chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the wuhan military command. a memorial speech was delivered by comrade chao hsin-chu, secretary of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and vice-chairman of the hupeh provincial revolutionary committee.

the memorial speech stated:

"comrade chang ti-hsueh was a fine member of the communist party of china. he was loyal to the party and the people. over the past decades, he followed chairman mao in the revolution, implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line. during the revolutionary civil wars, the war of resistance against japanese aggression and the war of liberation, he put into practice chairman mao's concepts on people's war, firmly relied on the masses, fought valiantly, worked energetically, surmounted all sorts of difficulties and waged unyielding struggle against the enemy. he made new contributions in the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction by working hard and continuing to make revolution.

"during the long period of revolutionary struggle, comrade chang ti-hsueh remained open and aboveboard, paid attention to the interests of the whole, was full of vitality, worked untiringly in a down-to-earth manner, united with comrades, kept in touch with the masses and served the people diligently and earnestly, dedicating the whole of his life to the cause of the chinese people's liberation and the communist cause.

"our party has lost a faithful revolutionary fighter with the death of comrade chang ti-hsueh, and this is a great loss to our party. while mourning for comrade chang ti-hsueh, we are determined to emulate his

revolutionary spirit and fine qualities, turn grief into strength, rally closely around the party's central committee headed by chairman mao and, inspired by the spirit of the tenth party congress, unite to win still greater victories."

after comrade chang ti-hsueh's death, comrades chou en-lai, li teh-sheng, li hsien-nien, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, hsu hsiang-chien and ngapo ngawang jigme expressed warm sympathy to his family.

leading comrades on the c.p.c. central committee went to visit comrade chang ti-hsueh during his hospitalization.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Sino-Albanian Athletic Meet in Tirana

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 6, 1973)

the chinese athletic team had its first friendly contest with an albanian team at the "qemal stafa" stadium here this afternoon where it was accorded a rousing welcome by more than 10,000 spectators.

present at the contest were albanian leaders including abdyl kellezi, manush myftiu, rita marko and xhafer spahiu as well as nesti nase, thoma deliana, ndue marashi and veiz lelo.

hsia hsiu-feng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, was also present.

warm applause burst out when the chinese and albanian athletes, carrying bouquets, marched shoulder to shoulder into the arena.

after the playing of the chinese and albanian national anthems, the athletes of the two countries cordially shook hands, hugged and exchanged bouquets and souvenir badges. then, comrades abdyl kellezi, xhafer spahiu, thoma deliana, ndue marashi and veiz lelo as well as chinese charge d'affaires ad interim hsia hsiu-feng, chou chih-chuan, leader, and ni chih-chin, deputy leader, of the chinese athletic team, went to the arena to shake hands with all the athletes and had a group photograph taken with them.

events at yesterday's meet included short and middle-distance races, hurdle races, high jump, pole vault, broad jump, discus throw, hammer throw, javelin throw and a 400-metre relay race. in the course of the contest, the athletes demonstrated tenacity and the spirit of learning from each other.

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altogether, five national records were set up by the albanian athletes in the pole vault, the women's broad jump, the men's javelin throw, the women's 200-metre dash and the women's 400-metre relay race.

the chinese athletes also chalked up good results in the contest.

the contest was permeated with the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and albanian athletes.

Meetings in Albania Mark Convocation of CPC 10th Congress

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 8, 1973)

meetings in warm celebration of the successful convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china were held recently by a number of industrial enterprises, agricultural co-operatives and people's army units in various parts of albania.

eleni kote, secretary of the durres district committee of the albanian party of labour, attended a celebration meeting held by workers, technical personnel and seamen at durres port. comrade bajram thermia, director of the port administration, and representatives of workers and functionaries spoke at the meeting. they pointed out that the tenth national congress of the communist party of china is of important significance to the chinese people and all the revolutionary people the world over. the albanian people regard the great victory of the congress as their own. the victory the communist party of china has scored in exposing and smashing the lin piao anti-party clique is a telling blow to the brezhnev revisionist clique. they warmly praised the unbreakable albanian-chinese friendship. the participants of the meeting said that they would protect albanian-chinese friendship as the apple of the eye. the peoples of albania and china will always unite together, fight together and win victory together.

a mass meeting was recently held on the construction site of the elbasan metallurgical combine to warmly greet the victorious convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. jashar menzelxhiu, first secretary of the elbasan district a.p.l. committee, and chinese engineers and technicians attended the meeting. similar meetings were held by the "nako spiro" furniture combine, a unit of the albanian people's army and several agricultural cooperatives in this district.

at the meetings held in the tirana tractor spare parts plant, the valies coal mine, an iron-nickle mine in pogradec district and the kavaja agricultural cooperative in durres district, all the participants warmly greeted the great victories of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, and spoke of the militant friendship between the peoples of china and albania.

Documents of Chinese Party Congress Published in Albania

(NCNA-English Tirana, Sept. 8, 1973)

a booklet "documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china" published by the albanian political literature publishing house came off the press here today, according to ata.

the booklet consists of the report made by comrade chou en-lai at the congress, comrade wang hung-wen's report on the revision of the party constitution and the constitution of the communist party of china adopted by the congress, as well as the press communique of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china and the press communique of the first plenary session of the tenth central committee of the communist party of china.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets Australian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

yu chan, chinese vice-foreign minister, today met and had a friendly conversation with michael jerome young, former secretary-general of the australia labour party, and his wife.

the australian guests arrived in peking on september 2 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the host organization, had given a dinner in their honour.

michael jerome young and his wife will leave here for other parts of china tomorrow before going home.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

First Secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Austria Greets Chinese Communist Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

franz strobl, first secretary of the central committee of the marxist-leninist party of austria, on august 31 sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message says: "we extend to you the most sincere revolutionary greetings of the austrian marxist-leninists on the magnificent course of this party congress and on its historical decisions".

Austrian Ministers Visit Chinese Pavilion at Vienna International Fair

(NCNA-English Vienna, Sept. 7, 1973)

austrian foreign minister rudolf kirchschlaeger, minister of commerce and industry josef staribacher and minister of health and environment mrs. ingrid leodolter visited the chinese pavilion at the vienna international fair yesterday and today respectively.

bruno pittermann, former chancellor and chairman of the austrian research institute on china, also visited the chinese pavilion today.

the guests were shown around by chinese ambassador to austria wang yueh-yi and director of the chinese pavilion yu chi-yuan.,

during the visit, ministers kirchschlaeger and staribacher said that the exhibits embody the tradition of ancient chinese culture and art, and reflect the new development of chinese art, culture and economy. they expressed the conviction that the exhibition will be conducive to the enhancement of mutual understanding between the austrian and chinese peoples and the strengthening of friendship between them, and will promote the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Ambassador to China and Wife Give National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

kostadin grigorov, bulgarian ambassador to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate national day of the people's republic of bulgaria.

among the guests were chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan and leading members of other departments concerned chen chieh, yang li-kung, lin lin, kan mai and chou jung-kuo.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Marxist-Leninist Groups of Finland Greets CPC 10th National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

the executive committee of the marxist-leninist groups of finland yesterday sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the successful convocation of its tenth national congress. full text of the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades exclamation

we have received with the greatest pleasure the news about the victorious convening of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. there is no doubt that it will be the biggest spring of enthusiasm to all the revolutionary forces in the world as well as to us in our work of applying the universal principles of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to the special conditions in finland.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

the executive committee of the
marxist-leninist groups of finland

helsinki, september 6, 1973

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Delegation from Economic Circles Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

the japanese delegation from economic circles wound up its friendly visit to peking, and left here by air today for nanking and shanghai before returning home. leader of the delegation is kogoro uemura, deputy leaders are yoshishige ashihara, toshio doko and sohei nakayama, and advisor to the delegation is kazutsura kawase.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of other departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, tsui chun, yang wei, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, wang wen-lin, tsui ping, wu shu-tung and li yung-ting.

also present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, and embassy officials, yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and other japanese friends in peking.

during their stay in peking, the japanese friends exchanged views with departments concerned of chinese economic and trade circles on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries. they also visited factories and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Visits Osaka and Sendai in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 7, 1973)

the chinese badminton delegation left here in two groups on september 3 for friendly visits to the cities of osaka and sendai.

during their visit to osaka, the chinese women badminton players had a friendly match with the japanese women badminton players on september 4. shunichi ishiuatari, chairman of the osaka badminton association, and sun lan, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke before the match. both of them expressed the hope to learn from each other, raise the skill of play and enhance their friendship through the match.

the excellent performance of the players of the two countries were warmly applauded by over 3,000 spectators. the chinese team won by 5 love.

during their stay in sendai, the chinese men badminton players had a friendly match with the japanese players on september 5. the chinese won 4 to 1.

Japanese, Chinese Veteran Table Tennis Players Give Exhibition Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

veteran table tennis players of japan and china gave a thrilling exhibition in the capital indoor stadium here in a warm and friendly atmosphere this evening.

the exhibition followed the closing of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament last thursday.

chinese leaders chou en-lai, chi teng-kuei, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, nieh jung-chen, ulanfu, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan and liao cheng-chih, and comrades wang meng, fu hao and chen hsien watched the exhibition.

also present were kiyotaro hasegawa, leader of the japanese delegation of veteran table tennis players; hiroshi yaoito, leader of the table tennis delegation of japan to the a.a.a. table tennis tournament; and heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china; and

roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and mrs. evans.

the japanese veteran table tennis players taking part in the exhibition matches were: keisuke tsunoda, kimiyo kurimoto, ichiro ogimura, koji kimura, kazuo kawai, nobuya hoshino, seiji narita, motoo fujii, shigeo ito, tomi okada, hiiko kato, kiyoko tasaka, and sizuyo chujo.

the chinese veteran table tennis players taking part in the exhibition matches were: chuang tse-tung, li fu-jung, hsu yin-sheng, chang hsieh-lin, wang chuan-yao, wang chih-liang, chuang chia-fu, chou lan-sun, chiu chung-hui, sun mei-ying, yeh pei-chiung and wang chien.

a total of 13 men's and women's singles and doubles matches and one mixed doubles match were played. the mixed doubles was played by two mixed combinations, each having one japanese player and one chinese player. the veterans were all outstanding players including former world champions, or members of world men's and women's champion and runner-up teams. many of them were old opponents at competition arenas and old friends at the same time who have been exchanging visits frequently.

their meeting again this evening was a vivid manifestation of the new development of the friendship between the people of china and japan, and gave the spectators another opportunity of seeing their high-level play. the packed crowd of 18,000 gave repeated enthusiastic applause to the veteran players of the two countries for their good performances.

after the exhibition matches, comrades chou en-lai, chi teng-kuei, liao cheng-chih, wang meng and fu hao met with kiyotaro hasegawa, leader, keisuke tsunoda and kimiyo kurimoto, deputy leaders, and all other members of the japanese delegation of veteran table tennis players; hiroshi yaoito, leader of the table tennis delegation of japan, and chinese veteran table tennis players. a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed as the hosts and guests had cordial conversations.

premier chou en-lai praised the japanese and chinese table tennis players who, through their friendly exchanges in the past seventeen years, have made important contributions to developing friendship between the people of the two countries and have promoted the friendly contacts between table tennis players of various countries in the world and the development of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america.

on behalf of the japanese and chinese table tennis circles and table tennis players respectively, hiroshi yaoito, ichiro ogimura, kimiyo kurimoto and chuang tse-tung expressed their determination to continue their efforts to work together for the further development of the friendship between the japanese and chinese people, and of the relations between the two countries.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was also present.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Leaders Greet Korean Leaders on DPRK Founding Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china; comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea; and comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea, extending warmest congratulations on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the message reads:

comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party and president of the democratic people's republic of korea,
comrade kim il, premier of the administration council of the democratic people's republic of korea,

pyongyang

on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, we extend our warmest congratulations to the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the fraternal korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

during these twenty-five years, the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party headed by comrade kim il sung, have scored splendid successes in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and on the various fronts of socialist revolution and socialist construction. holding high the anti-imperialist revolutionary banner, the korean people have firmly supported the just struggles of all peoples and made significant contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the world. the chinese people are rejoiced and heartened by the great victories and successes won by the korean people in all fields and are proud of having the heroic korean people as their close comrades-in-arms.

the correct line and the series of reasonable propositions put forward by the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland accord with the national aspirations of the entire korean people and are realistic and feasible. hence, they have won the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world. no schemes for creating "two koreas" in an attempt to perpetuate the division of korea will ever succeed. the chinese people will, as in the past, firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland till complete victory is won.

the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of the chinese and korean peoples, which have been cemented with blood in the protracted fight against their common enemies, constitute a mighty force inspiring our two peoples in their continuous advance. this friendship and this unity of our two parties, two countries and two peoples, which are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, will certainly grow stronger and develop continuously. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people new and still greater victories in the years to come and the democratic people's republic of korea ever greater prosperity.

mao tsetung,
chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

tung pi-wu,
acting chairman of the people's
republic of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress of
the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, september 8, 1973

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greeting 25th Founding Anniversary of DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today to greet the 25th founding anniversary of the democratic people's republic of korea. the editorial entitled "the glorious militant course" reads in full as follows:

today is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea filled with fraternal affection, the chinese people join the korean people in celebrating this glorious festival. we hereby extend to the heroic korean people the warmest congratulations and loftiest salute.

the heroic korean people have traversed a glorious militant course in the last 25 years. under the wise leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people have marched from one victory to another, maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, waging arduous struggles and working hard. not long after its founding, the democratic people's republic of korea was faced with a stern test. the korean people were forced to take up arms to resist the military aggression by u.s. imperialism and to defend their fatherland's independence and the fruit of revolution. after three years of sanguinary battle, the korean people, assisted and supported by the people the world over, won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war, thereby making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle waged by the oppressed nations and people in the world. after the korean armistice, the war-steeled korean people working energetically for the prosperity of the country quickly healed the wounds of war. following the principle of "independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence" and marching forward in big strides in the chollima spirit, they have built up their country into a prosperous socialist state with a solid economic foundation and powerful national defence force. now, the korean people are successfully carrying out their six-year plan for the development of national economy with industry, agriculture, culture and education and all other sectors flourishing and thriving. the prestige of the d.p.r.k. in the world is rising higher and higher every day and it is playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. the chinese people are proud of having the d.p.r.k. as a great fraternal neighbour and of having the korean people as their close comrades-in-arms and heartily wish the fraternal korean people constant and still greater new victories on the road of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

for the past 25 years, the workers' party of korea and the government of the d.p.r.k. have made unremitting efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and relieve the sufferings resulting from the division of the country and the dissection of the nation. on the day after the founding of the republic, comrade kim il sung solemnly declared at the first session of the korean supreme people's assembly that "the government of the republic will rally the entire korean people closely around it and mobilize them to take part in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland." after the korean armistice, the korean workers' party and the government have consistently called on the patriots in the north and the south to join hands in striving for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and put forward time and again their reasonable proposals. the three principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by comrade kim il sung in may 1972 has prompted the publication of the joint statement of north and south korea by the two sides, and brought about the new situation of contacts between the north and the south. last june, comrade kim il sung put forward the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, pointing out once again the correct way to reunify the country. however, the pak jung hi clique in south korea has for a long time rejected and opposed on all kinds of pretexts the reasonable proposals of the government of the republic. it has ceaselessly violated the korean armistice agreement and the joint statement of north and south korea, aggravated tension, stepped up increasingly its fascist dictatorship in south korea and flagrantly persecuted huge numbers of patriots demanding the reunification of the fatherland. acting in contrary to the national aspirations of the korean people, pak jung hi and his ilk under the support of the united states have desperately plotted the "two koreas" scheme which of course has aroused strong opposition from the entire korean people. the korean nation is a united nation and the compatriots of the north and the south live in a territory generation after generation. any attempt to create "two koreas" and perpetuate the division of korea is doomed to failure.

the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and in their just demand for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea and dissolution of "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". we are convinced that the korean people will certainly clear away all obstacles and achieve the sacred object of reunifying the fatherland without any foreign interference.

china and korea washed by the same river and connected by the same mountains are of the same family. in the

flames of war against the common enemy, the two peoples have cemented in blood an unbreakable militant friendship which is based on marxism-leninism and the principle of proletarian internationalism and can stand the test of any violent storm. in the common struggle against imperialism at present and in the future, and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the chinese people will, as always, unite and cooperate closely with the korean people and march forward shoulder to shoulder.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

a friendship delegation of the people's republic of china left here by special plane this morning for korea to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

members of the delegation are: wang hsiu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yang chun-sheng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea (already in pyongyang).

seeing the delegation off at the airport were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; teng hsiao-ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, member of the c.p.c. central committee and

deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister.

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy here were present.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 8, 1973)

a friendship delegation of the people's republic of china arrived here by special plane at noon today to attend on invitation the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

leader of the delegation is li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee.

members of the delegation are wang hsiu-chen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yang chun-sheng, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the peking garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea (already in pyongyang).

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the w.p.k. central committee; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea; kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; kang gwan son, secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union; and people of all walks of life in pyongyang.

present at the airport were also li yun-chuan, member of the friendship delegation and chinese

ambassador to korea; officials of the chinese embassy and miao chieh, senior staff member, and other staff members of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

members of the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army and the delegation of the hsinhua news agency now in korea were also at the airport.

a joyful atmosphere prevailed at the pyongyang airport where the national flags of korea and china were fluttering in the air. the welcoming crowd held aloft big streamers with slogans written in both korean and chinese languages: "long live the unbreakable militant friendship and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of korea and china exclamation" "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people exclamation" and "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of our party and people exclamation"

when li teh-sheng, ni chih-fu and other members of the chinese delegation alighted from the airplane, comrades pak sung chul, o jin u and the others stepped forward to shake hands with them and warmly embraced them. a group of korean youngsters presented bouquets to the chinese guests.

the chinese guests then met the welcoming crowd at the airport, who waved banners and bouquets and shouted cheers to the envoys of friendship from china.

Kirin Provincial Friendship Delegation Leaves Changchun for Korea

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 8, 1973)

a kirin provincial friendship delegation led by yueh tien-lu, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, left here for north hamgyong province of korea on the afternoon of september 6 to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea and pay a friendly visit in the province at the invitation of the north hamgyong provincial administrative committee.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the railway station by leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and other departments concerned, as well as several hundred local people.

Chinese PLA Friendship Visiting Group Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 7, 1973)

the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army, with sung shih-lun, president of the p.l.a. academy of military science, as leader and liao hai-kuang, deputy political commissar of the foochow units, as deputy leader, arrived here by train today.

meeting the group at the railway station were gen. kim bong ryul, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; maj. gen. han yong ok, deputy director of the general political bureau; maj. gen. hwang chol san, deputy chief of the general staff, and other officers, of the korean people's army.

also present at the station were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and military attache of the chinese embassy wang yu-chih.

gen. o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, received all members of the delegation in the afternoon and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the ministry of the people's armed forces gave a banquet this evening warmly welcoming the chinese comrades-in-arms. gen. kim bong ryul and leader of the chinese delegation sung shih-lun spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk Gives Reception to Mark 25th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and his wife gave a reception here this evening at the korean embassy to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

attending the reception were chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; wang hung-wen and yeh chien-ying, vice-chairmen of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; keng

piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade and hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence.

present were also minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia general duong sam ol, and his wife.

in his toasts at the reception, yeh chien-ying, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, expressed warm festival greetings to the korean people's great leader president kim il sung, the korean workers' party, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the fraternal korean people.

ambassador hyun jun keuk first proposed toasts at the reception. he toasted the friendship and unity of the people of korea and china.

among the guests were leading members of chinese departments concerned hsiang chung-hua, tien wei-hsin, chang tsung-hsun, kuo lu, huang ching-hsi, hsu chin-chiang, liang chi-chou, hsiao peng, wu yu-hsun, liu hsien-chuan, shih shao-hua, ma jen-hui, yang chi and hsu yun-pei, as well as representatives of the china-korea friendship people's commune.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Korean Photo Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

a photo exhibition opened in the peking exhibition centre here this afternoon to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea. the exhibition was sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-korea friendship association.

attending the opening ceremony were d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and officials of the korean embassy, and other korean comrades in peking.

present on the occasion were fu hao, vice-foreign minister, shih shao-hua, secretary general of the cultural group under the state council, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of other departments concerned lu

wei-chao, hsiao teh and hsing jen-hsien, as well as people in the chinese capital.

cultural officials of the embassies of various countries in peking attended.

the more than 160 photos on display record the korean people's brilliant achievements in the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the just struggle of the korean people, both in the north and south, for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. the photos also reflect the blood-sealed revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea.

President Kim Il Sung's Report "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and Korean Socialist Constitution Published in Chinese

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the report "let us further strengthen the socialist system of our country" delivered by president kim il sung at the first session of the fifth supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea on december 25, 1972 was published in a chinese edition by the people's publishing house in april this year and has been on sale in bookstores throughout the country.

"the socialist constitution of the democratic people's republic of korea" adopted at the first session of the fifth supreme people's assembly of the d.p.r.k. on december 27, 1972, has also been published in chinese by the same publishing house and will be on sale from tomorrow in all parts of china.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Maori Visiting Group from New Zealand Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

a five-member maori visiting group from new zealand led by w. wilson arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the group was warmly welcomed at the airport by tang kai, lin chen and chou erh-liu, council members of the host organization, yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and representatives of minority nationalities of china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chang Chun-chiao Continue Talks with Comrade Emil Bodnaras, Cornel Burtica

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

chou en-lai, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon continued talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.p.c. the talks ended this evening.

taking part in the talks were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were kang piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-foreign minister.

Romanian CP Central Committee Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the delegation of the central committee of the romanian communist party wound up its unofficial friendly visit to china and left here by special plane this morning for the democratic people's republic of korea. the delegation is composed of emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and cornel burtica, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the romanian c.p.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-foreign minister, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister.

also present were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and officials of the romanian embassy here; and

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

Romanian Leader Receives Newly-Appointed Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 7, 1973)

ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers, received here today newly-appointed chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan. this was the courtesy call made by the chinese ambassador after taking up his post.

comrade maurer and the chinese ambassador had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was nicolae ghenea, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Central Committee of Communist Party of Thailand Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on august 30 extending warm congratulations on the successful convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the message reads:

central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

on behalf of all the party members and all the revolutionary people of thailand, we extend our warm congratulations to the tenth national congress of the communist party of china presided over by comrade mao tsetung on its convocation and successful conclusion. this party congress of great historic significance has made contributions not only to the chinese revolution but also to the struggle and revolution of the people the world over.

the congress pointed out that the present international situation is one characterized by great disorder on the earth. it also pointed out that such disorder is a good thing for the people, not a bad thing. the international situation is developing in the direction favourable to the people and unfavourable to imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction. at the same time the congress calls on the people to be on guard against the unleashing of a world war by imperialism, especially a surprise attack by social-imperialism. it stressed that the communist party of china upholds proletarian internationalism, strengthens its unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and forms a broad united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, against the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r. all this is very correct and powerful and has pointed out the direction and given great inspiration to the people who are waging struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and all reaction.

besides persisting in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in the country, the communist party of thailand will also unite with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and resolutely carry together with them the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end.

the tenth national congress of your party has taken firm measures with regard to the traitorous, revisionist lin piao anti-party clique. this is an important victory

for the party which further consolidates the dictatorship of the proletariat and at the same time makes another great contribution to the international communist movement. the communist party of thailand extends congratulations on this victory and expressed its full support for the measures taken by the communist party of china with regard to this matter.

we wish that the tenth central committee under the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung will successively achieve more splendid victories and successes exclamation

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live the militant friendship and unity between our two parties and the people of our two countries exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

central committee of the
communist party of thailand
august 30, 1973

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Army Surgeons' Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 6, 1973)

a surgeons' delegation of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here today for a friendly visit.

the delegation is led by tu tung-chin, a leading member of the public health department under the general logistics department of the p.l.a.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by major general h. kulenovic, head of the medical department of the general logistics department of the yugoslav people's army, and lieutenant general i. pano.

chinese ambassador chang hai-feng and military attache yuan yun-lou of the chinese embassy were also present.

h. kulenovic gave a dinner this evening in honour of the chinese guests.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TT TOURNAMENT

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Conclusion of Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

the "people's daily" today has an editorial warmly greeting the conclusion of the successful asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. entitled "new victory of unity and friendship", the editorial reads in full as follows:

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament closed victoriously in the chinese capital of peking on september 6. this tournament fully demonstrated the great unity of the asian, african and latin american people, reflected the vigorous development of table tennis in the three continents, and made a positive contribution in promoting friendship between the people and sportsmen there. the chinese people express their warm congratulations.

the people of the asian, african and latin-american countries always sympathize with each other and support each other in their common struggles. through their own experience they deeply appreciate the value of friendship and the importance of unity, and they are eager for further development of friendly exchanges among the people of various countries. the tournament was a happy get-together of more than 1,400 friends from table tennis circles in 86 countries and regions, unprecedented in scale in the history of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america. sportsmen of the various countries came to promote friendship. they practised together before the matches and learned each other's good points, and exchanged experience after the matches, so as to improve their skill. moving scenes of friendship and unity inside and outside the arena bore vivid witness to the asian, african and latin american peoples' common desire for friendship and unity to override all other considerations. the success of the tournament is attributable to the common efforts of the friends from table tennis circles in the participating countries and regions. it is a new victory of the asian-african-latin american people's cause of friendship and unity.

the tournament shows that table tennis has an ever-growing mass base in the asian-african-latin american countries and regions, and there has been widespread improvement in the game. sportsmen play with new styles and high levels. both veteran and up-and-coming players have displayed the fine sportsmanship of running their matches in the spirit of friendship rather than competition. people are glad to see a number of vigorous young players coming to the fore in the ranks of the

asian-african-latin american table tennis players, and this shows the bright prospects ahead for table tennis in the three continents.

in the spirit of unity and friendship, mutual respect and democratic consultation, our friends from table tennis circles in the asian, african and latin american countries and regions, have held various meetings here to discuss problems concerning the tournament and the further development of table tennis in asia, africa and latin-america. they arrived at positive results. at the meeting of the heads of the table tennis delegations from asian-african-latin american countries and regions, it was decided through full consultation to hold the next a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament in nigeria in 1975. we look forward to ever better a.a.a. friendship invitational tournaments in the future.

chinese table tennis players have learned a lot in the way of good approach, good style and playing skill from our foreign friends during the invitational tournament. together with the players of the motherland, chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the united states have contributed to the promotion of friendship among the people of the asian, african and latin american countries. the chinese people and sportsmen always cherish their friendship with the people and sportsmen of the various countries in the world. in this spirit, we will continue to strengthen friendly exchanges with other countries in the sport of table tennis, and we also hope to co-operate with friendly countries and physical culture organizations in other spheres of sport. chinese sportsmen will carry on the principle of "friendship first, competition second", modestly learn from the sportsmen of other countries, and try to strengthen friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of all countries in the world and promote the development of physical culture.

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has come to a successful end. we are convinced that the seeds of friendship sown during the tournament will take root, blossom and bear rich fruit throughout the broad reaches of asia, africa and latin america.

Peking Reception Celebrates Closing of AAA Table Tennis Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

the peking municipal revolutionary committee gave a grand reception in the great hall of the people here this evening to celebrate the successful closing of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

among the guests were table tennis delegations or delegates from various asian, african and latin american countries and regions, leaders of the international table tennis federation, the asian table tennis union, the african table tennis federation, the table tennis confederation of south america and the caribbean table tennis federation, as well as other guests and diplomatic envoys to china of asian, african and latin american countries.

attending the reception were chinese leaders yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, wu teh, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, kuo mo-jo and hsu teh-heng, as well as wang meng, chuang tse-tung, ting kuo-yu, fu hao, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsueh and lin hui-ching.

warm applause greeted speeches by wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and the leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, the leader of the table tennis delegation of guinea, and the president of the trinidad and tobago table tennis association.

in his speech, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, said: "it is of great significance to hold the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in a situation marked by the constant development of the asian, african and latin american people's cause of unity and progress. the people of these continents, constituting two-thirds of the world's population, had the same experiences in the past and are confronted with common fighting tasks today. we have always sympathized with and supported one another in our struggles to oppose foreign aggression and intervention, safeguard national sovereignty and national independence and develop national economy and culture. in these struggles the asian, african and latin american peoples have become more and more deeply aware of the value of friendship and the importance of unity. the successful holding of the friendship invitational tournament has not only effectively promoted the development of table tennis in the three continents but, what's more important, it has made positive contributions to strengthening and consolidating the friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen in these continents."

wu teh stated: "we are confident that the profound friendship among the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america will yield more and more abundant fruits."

he pointed out: "just like many other asian, african and latin american countries, china is a developing country and belongs to the third world. the chinese people have always treasured their profound, traditional friendship with the peoples of various asian, african and latin american countries and regions. the tournament that has just been held has further strengthened our friendship and unity with the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america. in the future, we will continue to work for the consolidation and enhancement of this friendship and unity through friendly exchanges in table tennis and other fields."

wu teh said: "we hope that our friends and comrades, on returning home, will convey to their peoples and sportsmen the feelings of friendship and cordial regards from the chinese people and sportsmen."

yang su bong, leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, said: "the table tennis friendship invitational tournament of the three continents has set an example in international sports activities in promoting friendship and unity among the peoples and players."

he continued: "so many table tennis players have come to participate in this tournament from vast areas making up three-fifths of the world's territory. despite their differences in language, customs, colour and environment, they have built up friendship and increased understanding among themselves. through joint practice, they have exchanged valuable experience and markedly improved their technique. now, carrying the seeds of friendship, we shall return to our respective countries joyfully. for the friendship and unity among the players and peoples and the development of table tennis in the three continents and the world over, we will, as always, unite still more closely and carry our cause forward."

anta cheick conde, leader of the guinean table tennis delegation, said:

"this asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has achieved complete success, for the aim that it has set for itself has been largely attained. there is only one winner: friendship and solidarity of the peoples of our three continents; only one loser, imperialism and colonialism.

"after the conclusion of this tournament marked by deep feelings of friendship and solidarity the foundations of which have been laid in the magnificent and hospitable capital of peking, we shall return to our respective countries with the firm conviction of meeting each other again at the next tournament, where we shall be still more numerous and remain for ever united for the continuous strengthening of the ties of friendship and militant unity among us."

alloy lequay, president of the trinidad and tobago table tennis association, said: "the friendship that has been achieved during this tournament cannot be expressed in words, it has to be felt and experienced to be appreciated."

he stated: "we must take the flame that we have lit in china to all the countries of the globe. we must consider ourselves the torch-bearers of understanding, unity and friendship and be prepared to preach these virtues to all peoples in all parts of the universe."

he said: "i am convinced that the enthusiasm displayed by all players will be translated into action when they return to their respective countries and undoubtedly many more will learn from them and so the game will develop and progress across the land."

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the more than 3,000 chinese personages and foreign friends spent an unforgetable evening together. after the speeches, the asian, african and latin american friends of different race stood up and formed rings by linking their arms. the banquet hall rocked to thunderous applause and cheers. the rings snowballed, binding the friends from asia, africa and latin america. all this demonstrated the great unity of the people of the three continents.

Chinese Leaders Meet Table Tennis Delegations from Asia, Africa, Latin America and Other Foreign Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 7, 1973)

chinese leaders tung pi-wu, chu teh, chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, hua kuo-feng, chi teng-kuei, wu teh, wang tung-hsing, li hsien-nien, yao wen-yuan, su chen-hua, ni chih-fu, chen yun, li fu-chun, teng hsiao-ping, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, kuo mo-jo, ngapo ngawang jigme, chou chien-jen and hsu teh-heng met with the table tennis delegations from various countries and regions to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament and other guests, in the great hall of the people here this afternoon.

at about six o'clock, the chinese leaders entered the reception hall. they waved to greet the foreign friends and warmly congratulated them on the complete success of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. they posed for pictures with the foreign friends.

a prolonged, thunderous applause broke out when comrades chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yeh chien-ying, li teh-sheng and chang chun-chiao cordially shook hands and talked with the leaders of the delegations and other guests. a very warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed in the hall.

among the more than 1,000 foreign friends present were: the table tennis delegation of afghanistan led by mohammad haider miakhale, the table tennis delegation of algeria led by ben mansour rachid, the table tennis delegation of argentina led by dora mason de malone, the table tennis delegation of aruba led by julio gilberto croes, the table tennis delegation of barbados led by keith lawrence morris, the table tennis delegation of bhutan led by tshering wangdi, the table tennis delegation of bolivia led by raul zalazar, the table tennis delegation of burma led by u tun yin, the table tennis delegation of burundi led by mathias barahinduka, the table tennis delegation of cambodia led by pung peng cheng, the table tennis delegation of cameroon led by samuel missomba, observer of chad ramadane mahamat, the table tennis delegation of chile led by plutarco zuniga caro, the table tennis delegation of colombia led by jairo h. velandia, the table tennis delegation of the congo led by gregoire matoumpa, the table tennis delegation of costa rica with arnaldo acuna as its acting leader, the table tennis delegation of cuba led by jose manuel acosta, the table tennis delegation of curacao with winston isenia as its acting leader, the table tennis delegation of cyprus led by alecos clerides, the table tennis delegation of dahomey led by girgissou gado, the table tennis delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by yang su bong, the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by ta quang chien, the table tennis delegation of the dominican republic led by huberto celestino bogert garcia, the table tennis delegation of ecuador led by luis rodriguez, the table tennis delegation of egypt led by abbas hamza, the table tennis delegation of equatorial guinea led by felipe ondo obiang, the table tennis delegation of ethiopia led by tequame wolde tsadik, the table tennis delegation of gambia led by omar njie, the table tennis delegation of ghana led by emmanuel ayeh-bampoe, the table tennis delegation of grenada led by kenneth quarshie, the table tennis delegation of guinea led by anta cheick konde, the table tennis delegation of guyana led by basil edmund arno, the table tennis delegation of hongkong led by yue yun hing, the table tennis delegation of india led by t.d. ranga ramanujan, the table tennis delegation of iran led by amir abbas amin, the table tennis delegation of iraq led by hamid rejab al hamdani, the table tennis delegation of jamaica with claude stephen france as its acting leader, the table tennis delegation of japan led by hiroshi yaoita, the table tennis delegation of jordan led by fayez nowar, the table tennis delegation of kenya led by john m. kasyoka, the table tennis delegation of kuwait led by adnan al meer, the table tennis delegation of laos (patriotic front) led by sopha khotphouthong, the table tennis delegation of lebanon led by fouad habib, the table tennis delegation of liberia led by mckinley a. deshield, the table tennis delegation of macao led by leong ted chee, the table tennis delegation of madagascar led by ernest pily, the table tennis delegation of malaysia led by abdul rahim bin ahmad, the table tennis delegation of maldives led by abdullah jameel, the table tennis delegation of mali led by seydou ba, the table tennis delegation of mauritania led by ol boidi mohamedou m'barek, the table tennis delegation of mauritius,

the table tennis delegation of mexico led by helios farrell, the table tennis delegation of nepal led by nripendra singh, the table tennis delegation of nicaragua led by santos enrique luna garay, the table tennis delegation of nigeria led by a.a. efunkoya, the table tennis delegation of pakistan led by farooq zaman, the table tennis delegation of palestine led by salem m. saleh, the table tennis delegation of panama led by david mauricio menasche acrich, the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen led by ali hussein ahmed badwi, the table tennis delegation of peru led by alfredo salazar, the table tennis delegation of the philippines led by precioso v. gonzalez, the table tennis delegation of puerto rico led by humberto costa, the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam led by nam vinh, the table tennis delegation of rwanda led by nkunzabo jean bosco, the table tennis delegation of senegal led by claude constantino, the table tennis delegation of sierra leone with david arnold john as its acting leader, the table tennis delegation of singapore led by loke mun chong, the table tennis delegation of somalia led by mohamud hassan nur, delegate of south africa non-racial table tennis board dennis brutus, the table tennis delegation of sri lanka led by arulampalam vythialingam, the table tennis delegation of the sudan led by asim zaki mustafa, the table tennis delegation of syria led by youssef safir, the table tennis delegation of tanzania led by henry clemens, the table tennis delegation of thailand led by tem homsettee, the table tennis delegation of togo led by eugene kuevi anani elessessi, the table tennis delegation of trinidad and tobago led by alloy lequay, the table tennis delegation of tunisia led by cherif hadjam, the table tennis delegation of uganda led by polycarp kibuka kakoza, the table tennis delegation of upper volta, the table tennis delegation of uruguay led by victorio zecchi, the table tennis delegation of venezuela led by edgar perez, the table tennis delegation of the arab republic of yemen led by yahya m. baidar, the table tennis delegation of zaire led by mafuta kiowe, the table tennis delegation of zambia, the table tennis delegation of the people's republic of china led by hsu yin-sheng, the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province of the people's republic of china residing in japan and the united states of america with huang wen chin as its leader and huang chiang hsia and sun chen chung as its advisors, and representatives of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in the federal republic of germany.

also present were roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and his wife; hisao kido, deputy president of the i.t.t.f. and leader of the delegation of the japanese organizing committee for the second asian table tennis championships, and his wife; a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; jean mercier, honorary treasurer of the i.t.t.f., and his wife; amin abou heif, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the african table tennis federation; jaime munoz compozano, vice-president of the i.t.t.f. and president of the table tennis confederation of south america; rabie hafez el turk, vice-president of the asian table tennis union; tan sock kern, honorary treasurer of the a.t.t.u.; kenneth de abreu,

president of the caribbean table tennis federation; juan velasco gonzalez, son of peruvian president juan velasco alvarado; the delegation of japanese veteran table tennis players led by kiyotaro hasegawa; other members of the delegation of the japanese organizing committee for the second asian table tennis championships, the visiting group of hongkong, the journalists delegation of hongkong and macao, and the photographers' group of hongkong.

also present were chi peng-fei, wang meng, chuang tse-tung, yu sang, ting kuo-yu, fu hao, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsueh, yao hsiao-cheng, chao cheng-hung, li meng-hua, tung shou-yi and lin hui-ching.

the table tennis delegation of honduras which was touring other parts of china was not present.

New Table Tennis Trends Seen at AAA Friendship Tournament in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

table tennis experts predict a new upsurge in the game when the asian-african-latin american tournament moves from peking to lagos, nigeria, in 1975.

they based their prediction on the fast progress the game has already made on the three continents as seen in the tournament which closed here on september 6.

the 1,100 players and officials in the tournament, 80 men's teams and 64 women's teams, surpassed the number at other international championships held on these continents, particularly the number of women's teams, according to tournament statisticians.

further statistical analysis showed that the average age of the players was younger than at other tournaments.

this was because in addition to the young and exuberant latin american players, most of the asian and african teams which played in the 1971 afro-asian tournament and the 1972 first asian championships in peking brought along promising young players. in fact, new players made up the mainstay of the democratic people's republic of korea team which captured three of the seven individual titles at the tournament.

with the general emphasis on attack, the game was played at a faster pace and the time-limit rule was enforced only in isolated instances. this was noteworthy because the competitors included some of the leading cutting stroke defensive players in the world, such as japan's norio takashima, sachiko yokota, and miho hamada, one of the current world women's doubles champions..

the players showed a greater variety of service and effective service return. the most effective was either the quick-smash-service-return or a spinning stroke which set the ball for the killing smash.

in addition to the technical trends, the other salient feature of the tournament concerned the players' approach to the game. they played every shot conscientiously and delighted the crowd by winning come-from-behind victories when they were on the brink of defeat.

they were eager to learn and at the same time willing to share their experience with fellow competitors. in this way they turned rivalry into camaraderie.

this was in line with the aim of the tournament, that is, to promote the friendship and unity among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america, and the development of table tennis on these continents.

Hsinhua Releases Talks by Leaders of TT Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

talks with hsinhua by the leaders of table tennis delegations from various countries and regions to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament will be released from today on.

Leader of Korean Delegation Says Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament Contributes to Friendship and Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has made great contributions to further strengthening the friendship and unity among the players and peoples of the three continents and enhancing their table tennis standard", said yang su bong, leader of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, in an interview with hsinhua.

"it is an historic tournament which raises the table tennis standard in the three continents to a new height", he added.

"we are much delighted to see the speedy development of table tennis in the three continents especially in africa and latin america."

"the korean table tennis delegation has learnt skill from players of various countries through the tri-continental table tennis friendship invitational tournament," he said.

he expressed the belief that the holding in the future of such friendship invitational tournament like this one held in peking will surely promote the quicker progress of table tennis in asia, africa and latin america.

DRVN Table Tennis Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

nguyen duy hung, deputy leader of the table tennis delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam, said in an interview with hsinhua:

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a wide-scale meeting for table tennis circles of the three continents. it is also a very good chance for them to promote friendship, exchange expertise, raise technique and learn from each other. it plays an important role in enhancing the unity and friendship between the tri-continental sportsmen and people. this unity and friendship is forged and developed in the common struggle against imperialism headed by u.s. imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. the unity and friendship of the tri-continental peoples and the sport of table tennis will develop daily on the basis of struggling for the lofty ideals and of mutual assistance. we are convinced that the second tri-continental tournament will achieve even greater successes."

he said: "our table tennis players came to china on many friendly visits. we are particularly elated this time as we have come to peking with our brothers and sisters of south viet nam.

Leader of RSVN Table Tennis Delegation Says AAA Tournament Promotes Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament has made great contributions to promoting friendship among the players from various countries and regions of the three continents", said nam vinh, leader of the table tennis delegation of the republic of south viet nam.

expressing his appreciation of the motto "friendship first, competition second," nam vinh said the promotion of friendship found expression in the joint practice between players of different countries and regions before the tournament as well as in the matches during it. "each team went all-out in the matches but showed friendship to its opponents," he said.

he said his team was the first one sent by the republic of south viet nam to international sports meet. among the 86 countries and regions participating in the tri-continental tournament, the men's team of r.s.v.n. was placed eleventh and the women's team fourteenth. "the achievement is due to our players' hard efforts in the traditional spirit our people have displayed in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation," he said.

nam vinh pointed out: "the saigon regime and u.s. imperialism must implement the paris agreement concerning viet nam in its total, ensure a complete ceasefire, and freedom and democracy in the area under their control. under such a favourable condition, table tennis can develop in south viet nam at a faster pace."

AAA Tournament a Remarkable Success, Says Leader of Nigerian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

a.a. efunkoya, leader of the nigerian table tennis delegation, said: "the a.a.a. tournament has been a very remarkable success. it was a grand occasion at which were assembled table tennis players and officials of 86 countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america. it is unprecedented in the history of table tennis."

he said: "the aim of the tournament of promoting friendship and unity has been achieved. it is true that players come here with different standards of skill in the sport. this is due to the prevailing conditions in their countries and the continents from which they come. the predecessors of the a.a.a. tournament -- the afro-asian tournament in 1971 and the asian championships in 1972 -- and this one in 1973,

have given players from these continents a good opportunity to exchange experience and learn the skills of the better players as well as establish friendship and unity among the youth of the three continents.

"the nigerian players are taught to take table tennis as a form of friendly expression. they have learned a lot from our friends. they have made a lot of friends from among the people they competed with. this is a very important aspect of the tournament -- promoting friendship. the score is not important. meeting together is more important. the players learn from each other," he added.

he said that when the nigerian players met reigning world singles champion hsi en-ting, "they just went up to him and asked him how he did this or that in playing. he explained to them. there is a lot of friendship among the players".

he concluded by saying that he was happy that the next friendship tournament would be held in africa, in lagos, nigeria.

Friendly Spirit and Cordiality at AAA Tournament, Says Peruvian TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

alfredo salazar, leader of the peruvian table tennis delegation, told hsinhua here that he was most deeply impressed by the friendly spirit and cordiality between the players of various countries.

he said: "such cordiality is beyond the description of languages or gestures. here, we often see that players embraced each other like brothers after matches. there are no winner or loser, but winners of friendship."

he expressed appreciation of the tournament which placed friendship first.

he said: "my greatest wish is that the tournament will continue and develop." he thought that friendship and cordiality should continue and develop. he hoped that more countries and regions would participate in the second tri-continental tournament.

AAA Tournament Symbolizes Friendship and Unity, Says Palestinian TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the participation of 86 delegations in the a.a.a. tournament symbolizes the friendship and unity among the people of the three continents, announced salim m. saleh, leader of the table tennis delegation of palestine in an interview with hsinhua.

he pointed out: "those who take part in this invitational tournament, first and foremost, take pride in the efforts being made to carry through the lofty aim of the tournament which is to develop and strengthen the friendship and unity symbolized by the participation of 86 delegations."

referring to the prospect of table tennis in the three continents, he said: "the prospect of table tennis in the three continents is bright. great progress has been made in the past few years. in the not too distant future, this sport will be raised to a still higher level, especially after the delegations bring back to their respective countries the experience they have gained in the course of contests, joint practice and exchange of skills."

Leader of Pakistan TT Delegation: AAA Tournament Is Permeated with Spirit of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the asian, african and latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is permeated with the spirit of friendship first and competition second," said farooq zaman, leader of the pakistani table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua about his impression on the a.a.a. tournament here.

he said: "while competing, instead of only trying to win, the players did their best to make themselves closer to each other through the match."

he continued that the grand tournament, which was attended by so many countries and regions, would promote the development of table tennis in the three continents. it was his hope that the tournament would be held in various countries.

he expressed the convinction that the next a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament, the second asian table tennis championships to be held next year in japan's yokohama and the asian sports meet to be held in iran as well as some other regional tournaments would certainly promote table tennis in the asian, african and latin american countries.

Asian, African, Latin American Countries Have Same Background, Says Leader of Ghana Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"what strikes me most at the a.a.a. tournament is the friendship which has actually attracted people together," said ayeh bampoe, leader of the table tennis delegation of ghana. "inspite of our difference in culture and other things, we are able to adhere to the notion of friendship and unity."

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "the tournament has been of much interest to the ghanaian delegation, because we feel we have derived a lot of benefits from it. ghana was a colony before, and we realize that most of the countries that we met here have had this experience in one way or the other. as you would realize this past carries a lot of frustrations. the colonialist powers made it a policy to make themselves rich at the expense of our peoples. we had little say in the control of our affairs and the result is that we did not achieve as much as we wanted by way of development."

he said: "we the people of ghana therefore feel very happy whenever we meet people of the same background from other parts of the world and it is in this spirit that we appreciate the importance of the tournament because we feel it has more than other ways to bring people together in the name of friendship and unity."

the delegation leader noted that the ghanaian players learned a lot at the tournament, so that they would raise their standards.

Tournament Brings Hearts of People of Three Continents Closer, Says Chilean TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament has achieved a "leap forward" in promoting the unity and friendship among the sportsmen and people of the third world and developing table tennis in the three continents, said plutarco z. caro, leader of the chilean table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

he added: "it is quite a great thing to get more than 1,200 players from 86 countries and regions together in peking and play in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second." the tournament "has brought the hearts of the people of the three continents closer," he noted.

he said: "we believe that so long as we are united and help each other, the people of the three continents would solve their own problems better. meanwhile, we believe, it is only through the daily growing intercourse of the people and players of various countries that table tennis in the three continents will develop quickly."

to achieve this aim, he said, the a.a.a. tournament should be held periodically and big efforts made to ensure the achievement of fresher successes at every tournament.

"so long as we put unity and friendship above everything, nothing and nobody can arrest the progress of the people and the development of table tennis," he said.

"Friendship First, Competition Second" New Thing in Sports History, Says Arab Yemen TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"friendship first, competition second" is a new thing in the history of sports, said yahya m. baidar, leader of the table tennis delegation of the arab yemen republic in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the people of the countries of the third world, of the three continents, who have the same experience of suffering under the rule of world imperialism, have come happily together in this tournament. so many delegations from the three continents have met to put their seal to the unity and friendship among people of various countries as equals and to their common wishes for a bright future of their own. i think this tournament has achieved its desired aim, for friendship is more than sports.

referring to the development of the sport in his country, the delegation leader said that earlier, the arab yemen republic had taken part in the first asian friendship invitational tournament held in peking in 1966, the 1971 afro-asian friendship invitational tournament and the asian championships held last year. with confidence, he said: "the level of our sportsmen is improving daily."

"we are intent on developing table tennis in our country to propagate friendship through the silvery balls," he said.

AAA Tournament Has Far-Reaching Influence on Unity Among Peoples, Says Head of Democratic Yemen Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has a far-reaching influence on the enhancement of the friendship, unity and cooperation among the people of the three continents, says ali hussein ahmed badwi, leader of the table tennis delegation of the people's democratic republic of yemen.

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "the tournament is a manifestation of the great alliance of the peoples who strive for peace and freedom, condemn the imperialists for their local and global conspiracies, and support the liberation movements on the three continents."

the frequent contacts and exchange of experience among the various delegations, ali hussein ahmed badwi added, "will exert a great influence on promoting the friendship among the peoples of the three continents and the advancement of table tennis there."

the delegation leader said that table tennis in the people's democratic republic of yemen "is a new sport and needs to be developed. it will be popularlized and its level raised thanks to the attention and effort by our revolutionary government," "the holding of the invitational tournament in china and the contacts among players from different countries will help develop this sport in countries like ours," he concluded.

Leader of Burmese TT Delegation: Friendship First and Friendship Forever

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the friendship among the peoples and players of asia, africa and latin america will develop daily," said mr. u tun yin, leader of the burmese table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

speaking about the a.a.a. tournament, he said that the burmese table tennis delegation had come to the tournament for friendship. friendship first and friendship forever.

he said: "through this tournament, the burmese players learned a lot from the players of the three continents, and this will promote table tennis in burma as well as the daily development of friendship among the peoples of the three continents."

before and during the tournament, the burmese players had joint practice with players of some countries, exchanged experience and promoted friendship among them. "joint practice improved their level of play" he said.

in conclusion, u tun yin expressed his hope that the a.a.a. tournament would be held periodically.

Asia, Africa and Latin America Should Unite, Says Madagascar Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a gigantic demonstration of the rapid progress of sports in the three continents," said ernest pily, leader of the table tennis delegation of the malagasy republic, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the great number of delegations participating shows this tournament is a big success."

the delegation leader noted: "taking part in the tournament are not only asia and africa, but also latin america. the three continents experienced the same fate in the past -- imperialist domination. to shake off such domination, the three continents of asia, africa and latin america should unite as one and strengthen their ties. this is an important aim of this tournament, which, i think, has been achieved."

he said: "in our time, no country should close its doors, but should establish friendly relations with other countries. sports is the effective means in strengthening the ties between the people of the continents despite their difference in political concepts and ideas."

he said: "at practice grounds and in the stadiums, the players from the three continents formed profound friendship among them in the course of the tournament. the relations of the three continents will develop and trade and diplomacy will automatically grow. a united asia, africa and latin america will emerge in front of the people."

AAA Tournament Is True Manifestation of Friendship and Hope, Says Dominican TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the small white ball has brought fraternity and friendship to the people and players of asia, africa and latin america," said huberto celestino bogert garcia, leader of the dominican table tennis delegation.

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "we regard the holding of the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament as an unprecedented event. its scale and organization are the true manifestation of friendship and hope."

the tournament, he went on, would help to enhance the unity and friendship among the players and people of the three continents, promote the development of table tennis and improve the level of play in these continents.

he expressed the belief that the future tournaments would also be held in such a friendly atmosphere.

Noble and Fresh Friendship at the AAA Tournament, Says Egyptian TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"noble and fresh friendship, good organization, untiring work and complete cooperation with all table tennis teams." this is how amin abou heif, leader of the egyptian table tennis delegation, described the asian, african, latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "the youth of asia, africa, and latin america are the masters of the future and the hope for realizing world peace. undoubtedly, their grand gathering is a positive element in binding them with unity, friendship and fraternity."

he said: "we know that the gathering of the youth and the exchange of expertise in competition is a golden chance for them to learn from each other and look for new techniques. all table tennis enthusiasts of the three continents hope that the level of the sport will be improved to a due height. this sport is being markedly popularized in the three continents."

Friendship Comes First, Says Iranian TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

"the most important thing is to participate and play for friendship, for friendship comes first and placing second," amir amin, leader of the iranian table tennis delegation, said to hsinhua here.

he said: "we came here mostly for friendship and we did learn how easy it is to make friends."

"the skill and tactics of the players this year were much improved since last year. before there were just a few teams that could play nicely and put up a good show for the people to watch. but now, almost all teams had a correct technique so that means that by coming here for this friendship tournament, we have learnt a lot from each other," the iranian delegation leader said.

"we ought to be able to continue to attend the second tri-continental tournament no matter where it is going to be held. i think we all should try our best to be in the second one and show that we are willing to continue our friendship," he noted.

Argentine TT Delegation Leader Says AAA Tournament Reaches Its Aims

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

dora mason de malone, leader of the argentine delegation to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, emphatically pointed out that the tournament "has fully achieved its aims". he said that the standard of play in some matches was high and "there was always friendship and understanding among the participants from the three continents."

he said that the invitational tournament which was conducted on such magnificent scale will play a "very positive role" in developing and popularizing table tennis in argentina, just as it will do to most of the participating countries.

"AAA Tournament Is a Gathering of Unity and Friendship," Says Sierra Leone Acting Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

david arnold john, acting leader of the table tennis delegation of sierra leone, said: "the a.a.a. tournament has made it possible for sportsmen from all the three continents to meet here, so that the right climate, the right atmosphere were created for the exchange of ideas, exchange of views and exchange of feelings among these players. there has been a lot of conversation among the players. the sportsmen devised ways of getting over the language barrier and communicating with each other. the sportsmen often mentioned this tournament as a gathering of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america. when the sportsmen go back to their countries, they will convey to their people a lot of ideas, a lot of experience and a lot of what they learned in china. in that way, the friendship between the people of the three continents will be promoted."

the acting delegation leader said that in the competition hall a little boy defeated a big boy. the big boy carried him on his shoulder. "this is the kind of spirit that is bound to strike anyone."

TT Delegations, Other Guests to AAA Tournament Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

table tennis delegations from over 60 countries and regions and other guests, after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, left peking today by air or train.

the delegations that left here for home were those of barbados, costa rica, curacao, cyprus, the dominican republic, ecuador, egypt, gambia, india, jamaica, kuwait, nicaragua, pakistan, puerto rico, rwanda, south africa (non-racial table tennis board), the sudan, trinidad and tobago, uganda, upper volta, venezuela, and the yemen arab republic.

also leaving for home today were a.k. vint, honorary general secretary of the international table tennis federation, and mrs. vint; jean mercier, i.t.t.f. honorary treasurer, and mrs. mercier; amin abou heif, vice-president of i.t.t.f. and acting president of the african table tennis federation; jaime munoz campozano, vice-president of i.t.t.f. and president

of table tennis confederation of south america; and the delegation of the japanese organising committee for the second asian table tennis championships.

leaving peking today on tours of other chinese cities before they leave china for home were delegations of afghanistan, aruba, bhutan, bolivia, burma, burundi, cameroon, chad, chile, colombia, the congo, dahomey, equatorial guinea, ethiopia, ghana, grenada, guyana, hongkong, jordan, liberia, macao, madagascar, malaysia, maldives, mali, mexico, nepal, palestine, panama, the people's democratic republic of yemen, peru, the philippines, senegal, sierra leone, singapore, somalia, sri lanka, syria, tanzania, thailand, togo, tunisia, zaire, and zambia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 20, 1973 No. 5459

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ECHOES TO 10TH PARTY CONGRESS

Make a Success of the Revolution in Education under the Guiding Light of the Line of the "10th Congress"

by

Professor T'ung Shih-pai (童 诗 白)
of Tsinghua University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 4, 1973)

The east wind is blowing and battle drums are rolling. Amidst thunderous cheers and the beating of gongs and drum, the glad tidings of the convening of the 10th National Congress of the Party--long looked forward to by hundreds of millions of the people--have spread all over the country and the world. This congress fully shows the firm unity of our Party on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the great victory won in the movement for criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work. On the list of delegates and committee members there is an increased number of women cadres and young revolutionary trail blazers compared with the past. This marks that our Party is full of vigor and vitality, is vigorously developing and has no lack of successors. The congress has also indignantly denounced the criminal acts of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. We firmly support the decision of the CPC Central Committee on expelling forever Lin Piao and Ch'en Po-ta from the Party and dismissing them from all posts inside and outside the Party. The perpetual expulsion of these bad fellows from the Party to give the revolutionary ranks a greater purity is precisely the common wish of the people all over the country. The various fighting tasks put forward by the Congress for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country have further inspired our drive. In short, the convening of this congress is another great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, another heavy blow on all enemies at home and abroad. It will have a far-reaching impact on our Party cause in the future.

In the course of studying the documents of the "10th Congress," I realize that the situation is excellent on the educational front as on other fronts. At present, the graduates of this year among the worker-peasant-soldier students of our school are undergoing comprehensive training in factories and the school and have obtained considerable results in closely combining theory with practice. Looking back, quite a number of difficulties were really encountered at the beginning of the revolution in education. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education, however, the teachers and students criticized and repudiated together the revisionist line in education and the bourgeois world outlook, and made uninterrupted headway in the revolution in education. In the past, because the revisionist line advocated "three departures," some graduates looked down upon the worker-peasant masses and were alienated from realities and the political orientation of the proletariat. At present, the students are drawn from among the workers, peasants and soldiers. They study for and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. Following a firm and correct political orientation, they have incessantly raised their ability to analyze and solve problems. When the two are set in contrast, isn't it very clear which kind of graduates is more compatible with the requirements set for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat? We deeply understand that the line determines everything. On the cultural and educational front, only by firmly implementing the basic line of the Party can the school become the tool of the proletarian dictatorship.

The "10th Congress" calls on us: Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and criticize and repudiate revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook. It is necessary to go on grasping properly the practice of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure--including various spheres of culture.

On the educational front, the bourgeoisie still wield some traditional influence and they at all times vainly attempt to create a breach in this field for restoring capitalism. In the past few years for example, utterances to negate the quality of education were often heard, and individual persons even disseminated bourgeois reactionary ideas to oppose the leadership of the working class. These facts fully show that the more deep-going the revolution in education becomes, the more will the bourgeoisie "fight recklessly with ten times the effort, frenzied fervor and a hundredfold increase of hatred in a desire to restore their lost 'paradise'."

In the past, feudalism, capitalism and revisionism had struck deep root on the cultural and educational front over the long years. Consequently, as pointed out in the political report of the "10th Congress," we must go on putting criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, attach importance to the superstructure and the revolution in the ideological sphere, fully recognize the protracted and complicated nature of this struggle, strive to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war, and make a greater success of the revolution in education.

At present, our teaching research group has drawn up a new teaching outline, compile new teaching materials, and set up new laboratories for private study. It plans to make a new breakthrough in the revolution in education at the beginning of the new school year. All declare: "The revolution in education must also be carried out on a large scale."

I myself am an old teacher. Prior to the great cultural revolution, poisoned by the revisionist line in education, I traversed many a tortuous path. After the working class mounted the stage of the superstructure on "July 27," under the guiding light of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, I went to factories and the countryside to accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. I have gradually come to realize that so long as the intellectuals throw themselves into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, humbly accept re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and thoroughly transform their old ideology, they are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers and can render contributions to the socialist cause.

I must ride the east wind of the "10th Congress," step up the transformation of my world outlook, be loyal to the educational cause of the Party, exert myself in work in high spirits, and contribute my share of strength toward training the magnificent ranks of the intellectuals of the proletariat.

* * *

Take an Active Part in the Revolution in the Sphere of Ideology

by

Wei Chien-kung (魏建功),
Professor of Peking University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1973)

The triumphant convening of the 10th Congress of the Party is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!

In the past five decades and more after the "May 4" Movement, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, our country has gone through an earth-shaking change: She has turned from a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society at the mercy of imperialism into a socialist country achieving initial prosperity today. What arduous, complicated struggles she has gone through! An intellectual who has gone through this epoch-making change, I cannot restrain my excitement at such a moment.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his political report to the 10th Party Congress: "We should attach importance to the class struggle in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, transform all parts of the superstructure which do not conform to the economic base." Launching a class struggle in the superstructure is a deep-going political and ideological revolution and a matter of first importance in preventing and combating revisionism. It has direct bearings on the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. Intellectuals of the older generation like me have many old things in the mind, so the tasks of transforming the bourgeois world outlook are still heavier for them. For this reason, they must take an active part in the struggle-criticism-transformation in the sphere of the superstructure, carry out pedagogical work well and, in this course, go further to transform their world outlook.

I have been engaged in the study of written languages and in educational work for the past few decades. In the past, because I had not solved the question of "for whom," I held that the study of written languages was "pure science." I often taught the feudal, bourgeois and revisionist things which I had learned. Some young comrades once criticized me, but their criticism failed to arouse my attention.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, I was determined to take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers, so as to change myself inside out and to adapt myself to the needs of development of the socialist cause. An ancient saying goes: "Old men of seventy years have rarely been seen." I am now 70, but I do not feel that I am old. Young people must grow up in the course of struggle, and old people also must transform themselves in the course of struggle. I am resolved to join other people in actively criticizing revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook, to enhance my class awareness and awareness of the line in the course of struggle, to work hard to improve my professional work and adapt it to the needs of socialism.

The great call issued by the 10th Party Congress has pointed out the orientation for the revolution of the superstructure, including the various spheres of culture. It also has pointed out the road for us in continuously criticizing the bourgeois world outlook. I feel that it is the greatest happiness in my life to be able to participate in the proletarian revolution in the sphere of ideology and to contribute my strength toward building the proletarian new culture in my late years. I wish to join the comrades and my friends in fighting together under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to accomplish this great, glorious task put forth by the 10th Party Congress.

* * *

Hail the Emergence of Successors to the Party's Cause

by

Wang Wan-ch'un (王万春),
Secretary of CCP Kirin Municipal Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1973)

When the happy tidings of the successful conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Party reach us, we the people of the whole municipality are inspired and leaping with joy. We warmly hail the great victory of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, firmly support the new leading organ of the Party Central Committee, and are determined to take solid action to implement the various fighting tasks put forth by the 10th Party Congress.

The 10th Central Committee elected by the 10th Party Congress manifests the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young and reflects our common wish. In the newly-elected Party Central Committee, there are proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation who went through the First and Second Revolutionary Civil War Periods soon after the founding of the Party, leading cadres on various fronts who were tested in the fires of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Liberation War and the "Resist-US, Aid-Korea" War, outstanding fighters in the three great revolutionary movements and the struggles against imperialism, revisionism and counter-revolution during the socialist revolution period, and young comrades who joined the Party after the great proletarian cultural revolution. As a member of the Chinese Communist Party I am really filled with incomparable excitement at seeing that the Party is so prosperous and has no lack of successors.

Training millions upon millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat is, in the last analysis, a question of whether there are successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat initiated by our Party. "It is an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our Party and our country." It is also the glorious, historical duty for each Communist and each old cadre. Tempered for a relatively long period of time, the old cadres have rich experience. The young cadres have gone through less tempering and are less experienced, but they are full of vigor and vitality, are like the sun at eight or nine in the morning, and represent the hope of the revolution. When the new and old cadres are combined, a leading group is full of vigor and vitality and has plenty of fighting power. The leading group of our municipal committee is a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, comprising workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated young people who have been tempered in the mountain and rural areas. These comrades have surging enthusiasm for the revolution and work vigorously. After being admitted into the leading group, they have great influence on us old comrades. They think of things which we did not think of before; they can achieve what we feel we are incapable of doing. We all learn from each other, and overcome our shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points. Properly coordinated, our work is full of vigor and vitality.

To make a success of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the new, we must correctly treat the young comrades. The old cadres should attach importance to the Party's interests, show their utmost political fervor by warmly welcoming the young comrades to take up leading positions, modestly learn from their strong points, help them grow up, and join them in doing well the Party's work. Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his political report: "The experience with regard to combining the old, the middle-aged and the young in the leadership, which the masses created during the great proletarian cultural revolution, has provided us with favorable conditions for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the five requirements put forward by Chairman Mao. Party organizations at all levels should keep on the agenda this fundamental task which is crucial for generations to come." Elected by the 10th Party Congress, the 10th Central Committee of the Party has set a good example for us. We must conscientiously study the various documents of the 10th Party Congress, deeply comprehend the great strategic significance of Chairman Mao's directives on the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, and build up the Party according to principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young, so that our leading group may become a strong headquarters in fight and unite the broad masses to further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

Taiwan Must Be Liberated, the Motherland Must Be Unified

by

Ts'ai Hsiao (蔡 啸)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1973)

The 10th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is a congress of unity, a congress of victory and a congress full of vigor. As a delegate of Taiwan province elected by Party members of the country, I felt extremely honored for the privilege of attending this grand congress. It was the greatest solicitude and encouragement extended by Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee to the compatriots in Taiwan.

When Chairman Mao appeared on the rostrum and kindly waved his hand to the delegates, I was so excited that I felt extremely happy. It was the most unforgettable moment of my life. Chairman Mao appeared to be in a very good health, and it is the greatest blessing for the people of the whole country including our compatriots in Taiwan.

The political report given by Comrade Chou En-lai on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the report on the revision of the Party Constitution made by Comrade Wang Hung-wen are programatic documents of our Party, documents of profound historic significance which will direct the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to seize still greater victories in socialist revolution and construction.

The Party's "10th Congress" has expressed infinite concern and pointed out a clear and correct orientation for the compatriots in Taiwan who love the motherland and yearn for liberation. Taiwan is a sacred and inalienable part of the motherland, and the compatriots of Taiwan are kith and kin to the people of the motherland. The yearning of the people of Taiwan for liberation and unification with the motherland is most pressing, and their fighting spirit is strong. At present, with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line daily penetrating ever deeper into the hearts of the compatriots in Taiwan, everybody is more deeply aware that only under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee and with the support of people of various nationalities of the country, could the people of Taiwan be liberated and return once more to the bosom of the great socialist motherland.

Taiwan must be liberated and unified with the motherland. This is the common aspiration and sacred duty of the people of various nationalities of the country including our compatriots in Taiwan.

Compatriots in Taiwan! We must under the guidance of the line of the Party's "10th Congress" pledge ourselves to overcome all obstacles and struggle valiently to the end to bring about the liberation of Taiwan and its unification with the motherland.

* * *

Be Well Prepared Against War of Aggression

by

the Party branch of the Chaochuang production brigade of Touyü commune, Luanch'eng hsien, Hopei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1973)

With infinite elation and excitement, the whole body of Party members, cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and commune members of our production brigade have heard the various documents of great historic significance of the 10th Party Congress and are greatly inspired. In firm response to the great call of the 10th Congress, we are resolved to implement the various fighting tasks put forward by the Congress.

The 10th Congress of the Party calls upon the working people, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the PLA commanders and fighters and the people of various nationalities in the country to be prepared against any war of aggression, to be on the alert for the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attack by social imperialism, and to firmly, completely, thoroughly and wholly destroy all enemies who dare to invade us! The "10th Congress" has made a scientific analysis of the current international situation reflecting the laws governing international class struggle.

Imperialism means aggression and war. So long as there is imperialism or social imperialism, we can never relax our preparedness against war of aggression. For several years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," we have worked and transformed ourselves in a big way. In the first year, the grain output crossed the "Yellow River," in the second year, it crossed the "Yangtze," and in the third year, it broke the 1,000-catty mark, and scored twin victory in revolution and production.

This year, under the condition of a severe drought, the average per-mow yield of wheat still reached 632 catties. After the bumper harvest, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants actively delivered and sold patriotic grain to the state. Since 1971, more than 1,000,000 catties of grain have been sold to the state each year, exceeding the requisition target by three times. Meanwhile, for the sake of implementing Chairman Mao's directives of "store grain everywhere" and "cache grain among the people," the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have also consciously economized on the use of grain and increased the storing of reserve grain. The poor and lower-middle peasants said in delight, "With grain on hand we have nothing to fear. If imperialism and social imperialism should one day launch a war of aggression, we shall have all the men and grain we need, and can guarantee their complete annihilation."

We must continue to place the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification the style of work above all else, grasp revolution, promote production, respond to the battle cry sounded at the 10th Congress of the Party by taking the practical action of carrying out agriculture in a big way and storing grain everywhere, and strive to make still greater contributions to the Chinese revolution and the world revolution.

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Firmly Fulfill the Fighting Tasks Put Forward by the "10th Congress"

by

the Party branch of the Kuochuang production brigade,
Hsiao hsien, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 3, 1973)

On the evening of August 28, after a hard day of work, the Party members, cadres and masses of commune members of our production brigade heard the press communique on the convening of the 10th National Congress of the Party, and everyone of us was bathed in a glow of joy and happiness. Everybody warmly hailed this congress of unity, victory and vigor and also warmly hailed the election of the new CCP committee members headed by Chairman Mao.

We firmly supported the decision of the CCP Central Committee in expelling Lin Piao, the bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor from the Party once and for all, and the expulsion of Ch'en Po-ta, principal member of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, anti-communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, from the Party once and for all and his dismissal from all posts inside and outside the Party. We firmly supported all the corresponding measures taken by the CCP Central Committee with regard to the other principal members of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

Party and League branches and commune members of various production brigades gathered together to study the communique all through the night, discussed their impressions, and expressed their determination. Everybody was of the opinion that it was the greatest blessing for the whole Party and the people of the whole country Chairman Mao personally presided over the congress. This congress has been convened at a time when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique has been smashed, the line of the "9th Congress" has won great victories, and the situation both at home and abroad is excellent. The great call issued at the "10th Congress" is our new fighting program and the indicator for our actions. We are resolved to hold high the banner of the "10th Congress" and follow closely Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to the end.

In a preceding period, we have summed up the experience of learning from Tachai within the confines of the production brigade. The eight years' course of struggle has enabled us to see clearly that after the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i, there has been a big leap in Kuochuang, and under the impetus given by the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, Kuochuang has taken another big stride forward. The facts have made us realize that only by criticizing thoroughly the revisionist line could we effect transformation on a large scale and at a faster rate. Henceforth, we must firmly respond to the battle cry of the "10th Congress," continue to place the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, make full use of Lin Piao's anti-Party clique as teacher by negative example to conduct education in class struggle and two-line

struggle for the broad masses of cadres and commune members, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought diligently, and carry out criticism of revisionism and criticism of bourgeois world outlook in a thoroughgoing manner. By means of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work, the potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism inherent in the masses has been fully brought into play to better grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war and do a better job in all kinds of work.

In the course of discussion, all excitedly declared, "Comrade Kuo Hung-chieh, the secretary of the Party branch of our production brigade is only a poor peasant commune member and a basic level cadre in the countryside. He has gloriously attended the congress and been elected a member of the CCP Central Committee. This is the greatest honor conferred upon us by the CCP Central Committee and Chairman Mao. We must never disappoint the concern and expectation of the Party and Chairman Mao, and must certainly redouble our efforts in fulfilling the various fighting tasks put forward by the "10th Congress."

When Ch'ao Ying-chih, a 65-year-old poor commune member heard that Comrade Kuo Hung-chieh was elected a member of the CCP Central Committee, he was moved to tears. He said, "In the past his father and I fled with him from famine and had to beg for a living. We were miserable people at that time. After liberation I watched Hung-chieh growing up and saw him entered the Party. I also saw him leading us in transforming the outlook of Kuochuang. Now, he has been elected a member of the CCP Central Committee, and it is all due to the training of the Party and Chairman Mao."

Everybody warmly supported the newly elected CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao based on the three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young. The commune members said, "This fully proves that our Party is stronger, more united, more vigorous and flourishing, and has no lack of successors. This is the common aspiration of the whole Party and the people of the whole country."

These two days, based on the fighting tasks put forward by the "10th Congress," our Party branch has seriously discussed the current work in the countryside, looked for gaps and laid down measures. We are determined to maintain placing proletarian politics in command, bring the work zeal, wisdom and creativity of the broad masses fully into play, overcome all difficulties and strive to score another high yield this year. We must also comply with Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," draw up a new target for autumn planting, and struggle for an even greater increase in grain output next summer.

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Advance Courageously Along the Line of the "10th Congress"

by

the Party branch of the "1202" well-drilling team
of Tach'ing Oilfield

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 9, 1973)

When the happy news of the victorious closing of the Party's "10th Congress" was transmitted to us, we workers of the "1202" well-drilling team were all extremely excited. This congress, fully manifesting the strong solidarity of our Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a great victory for the great proletarian cultural revolution and an important hallmark of the excellent situation. In enthusiastic response to the call of the congress, we are determined to exert continued efforts and advance courageously along the road indicated by the "10th Congress" so as to make a greater success of the revolution and production.

The Party's "10th Congress" calls on the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country to continue putting criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work above all else, and to thoroughly conduct education in class struggle and two-line struggle. From practice, we realize that this call is very wise and is of extremely far-reaching significance. Looking back on over the course of fighting in the past twenty years since the formation of the unit, all comrades of our "1202" well-drilling team deeply realize that the line decides everything.

Chairman Mao teaches: "To lead the revolution to victory, a political party must depend on the correctness of its own political line and the solidarity of its own organization." Having studied over and over again this teaching of Chairman Mao's our Party branch has all along firmly adhered to conducting class education, two-line education and education in revolutionary tradition for the workers. In recent years, no matter where we go or what kind of condition we encounter, we always strive to insure that there is no change in our determination in continuing the revolution even though the front has changed; no change in the spirit of arduous struggle even though conditions have changed; no change in the tradition of the battle for petroleum even though the personnel have changed. Giving play to the spirit of "going all out on top of being revolutionary" and "increasing production if conditions are favorable and increasing production by creating conditions if conditions are unfavorable," we have triumphed unremittingly over obstacles and scored fresh victories. That we have been able to take this course of action is entirely due to the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At present, there are altogether 73 workers in our well-drilling team. Among them, four have taken part in the battle for petroleum in Tach'ing. Based on the salient feature that there are more young workers, we regularly invited old workers and poor peasants back to tell the history of class struggle. The workers of the whole team are also constantly taught the history of the

struggle between the two lines within the Party so as to strengthen their understanding of class struggle and two-line struggle. Especially since the development of criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, we have criticized deeply the crimes of Lin Piao in attempting to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism, exposed the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and further raised the awareness of the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution on the part of the workers.

At present, the workers of the whole team have studied the various documents of the "10th Congress" and shown greater drive. All of them are determined to go on studying seriously the various documents of the "10th Congress." They respond actively to the call of the "10th Congress," study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought assiduously, continue to practice deep-going criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, criticism of revisionism and criticism of the bourgeois world outlook, and strive to grasp revolution, promote production and other work and preparedness against war by drilling more and better wells and making fresh contributions to China's socialist construction and toward giving support to the revolutionary struggle of the people of the world.

* * *

Resolutely Respond To the Call of the 10th Party National Congress, Continue To Carry Out Well the Revolution in Literature and Art

by

Li Kuang (李光) of the Peking Opera Troupe of China

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1973)

When the happy tidings of the triumphant convocation of the 10th Party National Congress reached our Peking Opera Troupe of China, the comrades of the whole troupe cheered and danced for joy, and the whole place was seething with enthusiasm. Our long-cherished wishes had come true! Especially the sight of the photo of our great leader Chairman Mao presiding over the congress and of Chairman Mao so aglow with health and so alive with energy filled us with infinite joy. We couldn't help cheering over and over again, "Long live the great leader Chairman Mao! A long life to him! A long, long life to him!" "May Chairman Mao attain boundless longevity!"

In his "Report to the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party," Comrade Chou En-lai calls on us to "continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art." We must resolutely respond to the Party's call and carry on the revolution in literature and art in a penetrating and sustained manner. The law of class struggle shows that so long as there still are classes and class struggle, the struggle between two lines in the literary and art field will inevitably go on. We must thoroughly settle accounts with the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for its crime in sabotaging the revolution in literature and art, and criticize the idealist and revisionist fallacies spread by Lin Piao such as "The question of orientation has already been settled," "The theory of inspiration," etc. A review of the history of revolution in Peking opera makes it difficult for one to calm down. The history of the revolution in Peking opera is a living chapter in the history of class struggle. Historical experience tells us that the bourgeoisie will never reconcile itself to its defeat and is bent on making a new form of effort to seize back its lost position under a new situation. Class struggle in the literary and art field will never end on that account. It will continue. To us, the revolution in literature and art involves the task of carrying a heavy load over a long way. We must be fully prepared ideologically and plunge into battle poised for an offensive.

I am a young literary and art fighter entirely trained by the Party. In the practice of struggle in the revolution in literature and art, I have received considerable education and training. In the course of rehearsing the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Fighting on the Plains," I have played the important role of the leading hero Chao Yung-kang. There leaves much to be desired in me when it comes to ideological consciousness and artistic level. Though I have initially finished projecting this heroic image, I still fall far short of the demands of the Party and of the worker-peasant-soldier masses. To do well in the revolution in literature and art, we must first do well in

the ideological revolutionization of people. Hereafter, I must act in line with the fighting tasks imposed on us by the Party, and "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," vigorously criticize various fallacies spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, get involved in the heated struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers to receive re-education from them, seriously transform my world outlook, seek neither fame nor gain and spend my whole life as an "old ox" of the people. To do well in the revolution in literature and art, I must drill myself hard in fundamental skills, project better the image of the heroic figure of Chao Yung-kang, and strive for the creation of more proletarian heroic images and give better play to the combat role of literature and art in "uniting the people, educating the people, hitting the enemy and annihilating the enemy."

* * *

Carry the Revolution in the Superstructure Through To the End

by

Yang Ch'un-hsia (杨春霞),
of the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1973)

On the evening of August 29, when from the radio we picked up the press communique of the 10th Party National Congress, the whole troupe was overjoyed. Early next day, the moment the issue of Jen-min Jih-pao carrying the "Press Communique of the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party" was delivered to the Peking Opera Troupe of Peking, the whole troupe was immediately vibrating with the heart-stirring sound of drums and gongs, and the slogan "Long live Chairman Mao" shook the whole opera rehearsal site. Every comrade got hold of a copy of the paper, read aloud with excitement and started an animated discussion. Everyone was elated and inspired and was in great excitement.

I picked up a copy of the newspaper, and the first thing that caught my eyes was the brilliant image of the great leader Chairman Mao presiding over the congress. Radiant with the glow of health and beaming with smiles, Chairman Mao was focusing his affectionate and benign look on the site of the congress and on the millions upon millions of people of various nationalities of the whole country. When I noticed that the great leader Chairman Mao was so healthy and energetic, a surge of warmth swept through me and warm tears ran down my face. Oh, Chairman Mao! Chairman Mao! Only under your brilliant leadership can we have scored one great victory after another in the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution. In the violent class struggle and two-line struggle, it is you who have led us to stem the adverse wind and fight the choppy waves and remove multiple difficulties in a brave march forward. This has enabled our proletarian political party and our state of proletarian dictatorship to stay youthful forever without changing color!

The comrades of our whole troupe warmly greet the triumphant convocation of the 10th Party National Congress. We resolutely support the documents of the 10th Party National Congress. These several important documents represent the fighting program for the whole Party, army and people of the whole country. We must seriously study and resolutely implement them. We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The correctness or incorrectness of ideological and political lines determines everything," continue to put the task of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work above all else, seriously read and study, raise the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, and between what is Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and what is the revisionist line. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we must further make a good job of the revolution in literature and art and carry the task of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure through to the end!

At present, our troupe is presenting the revolutionary modern Peking opera "Cuckoo Mountains." This play has been created and rehearsed under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line and under Comrade Chiang Ch'ing's affectionate concern and careful cultivation. This play warmly sings the praises of Chairman Mao's proletarian army-building line and penetratingly criticizes the vicious crimes of renegades and traitors in their opposition to the Party and seizure of control in the army and their vain attempt to "bring the red banner down." It is good teaching material in support of the criticize-Lin and rectify-style struggle. I must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, seriously study the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, continuously get deeply involved in the worker-peasant-soldier life of struggle, seriously transform my world outlook, assiduously drill in two basic skills, and give my all and project well the heroic image of Party representative K'o Hsiang in the play "Cuckoo Mountains" with minute attention to every detail and with an eye to increasing perfection in a struggle to carry class struggle in the superstructure including various spheres of culture through to the end and to consolidate the proletarian dictatorship!

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STUDY OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Tientsin People Study Party Congress Documents and Criticize Lin Piao Anti-Party Clique

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 9, 1973)

a mass movement to study and implement the documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china has swept the north china metropolis of tientsin since the municipal party committee called meetings of 3,000 leading party cadres at district, county and bureau levels and from neighbourhoods and enterprises from september 3 to 6. the meetings called on people throughout the city to study the documents conscientiously, do a good job of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work, carry forward struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure and promote production and other work.

study classes, forums and criticism meetings have been held in all fields. the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique were bitterly denounced.

workers at the tientsin bicycle plant have put out special issues of wall papers to criticize lin piao and his anti-party clique. they recalled how chen po-ta, a principal member of the clique, anti-communist kuomintang element, trotskyite, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist, visited the plant in 1970 to spread revisionist fallacies. after making an analysis of this teacher by negative example, the workers relentlessly criticized the reactionary theory of productive forces spread by lin piao and chen po-ta. the mass criticism has raised the workers' consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and enhanced their zeal and creativeness in production.

at criticism meetings cadres and workers at the city's big department store hit hard at lin piao's fallacy "heroes are the makers of history". they pledged to do a better job of criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work and serve the people still better.

the study and mass criticism have helped the people grasp chairman mao's teaching "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" as well as the basic line of the party for the entire historical period of socialism. party committee members in the chemical industry bureau said that these three principles put forward by chairman mao were a sharp ideological weapon for exposing and criticizing the lin piao anti-party clique, and were criteria for distinguishing marxism from revisionism and the correct line from the erroneous line. every communist party must adhere to these principles

and always advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line, they said.

the red army veteran lin shou-ching, party committee member in the tientsin harbour bureau, said: "chairman mao has led us in many important struggles between the two lines since the long march, and all our victories are victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. we should study hard, always bear in mind the basic line of the party for the period of socialism, dare to go against the tide and struggle against the erroneous line and fight courageously to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat."

the over 1,000 groups for the study of chairman mao's philosophic writings in the city have revised their plans so as to combine their study with that of the congress documents.

teachers and students of nankai university have deepened their revolutionary criticism. they are determined to take a firm hold of the class struggle in the ideological field and carry forward the revolution in education.

WORKERS' SPARETIME THEATRICAL GROUPS

Shanghai Dockers' Work-Song Chorus

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 9, 1973)

a shanghai dockers' chorus has given some sixty performances to factory workers, peasants, school teachers and students and armymen of work-songs they created.

the chorus consists of fourteen dockers, drivers and seamen belonging to shanghai harbour. entitled "always follow the party in making revolution", the work-songs consist of eight sets of chanties under four sub-titles "busy harbour", "reminiscences of the past", "red flags herald changing times" and "dockers follow the party". they describe the miserable life of the dockers before liberation, their joy at liberation and their deep love for chairman mao and the proletarian internationalist spirit of the dockers who work on the docks but have the whole world in heart.

work-songs are popular among dockers because they record the changes on the docks. the dockers were cruelly oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism

and bureaucrat-capitalism before liberation and worked like beasts of burden. dockers chanted in deep tones "carrying heavy loads to high buildings, we trembled at every step, soaked in sweat and blood." this is an angry condemnation of the old society. after liberation they are masters of the country under the leadership of the party. the docks have been gradually mechanized. freed from heavy manual labour, the dockers still like to sing work-songs during breaks. their songs are now happy expressions of their present work and life.

half of the chorus members have worked a total of thirty years on the docks. they have been studying in spare-time schools run by the harbour to raise their educational level and political consciousness. the great proletarian cultural revolution has imbued them with greater revolutionary enthusiasm. these old dockers wanted to give young workers class education through work-songs, so three years ago they began to collect popular work-songs and created their own on this basis. they received help from the opera house and the conservatory of music which sent people to the docks for a time to be re-educated.

following chairman mao's teaching "weed through the old to bring forth the new", they retained the good aspects of the work-song -- its earthly and vivid qualities, and at the same time reformed crudity and other undesirable aspects. the basic melody of the work-song was blended with tunes of a local opera so that the songs suit the spirit of the socialist era.

work-songs were sung unaccompanied in the past. the stage performance of the work-song "always follow the party in making revolution" is made more effective by the addition of an orchestra made up chiefly of chinese musical instruments and violins and accordions and of a backdrop.

the chorus is one of the sixteen workers' spare-time theatrical groups in shanghai harbour. others include a brass band, a national music orchestra, and drama, opera and dance groups. on the basis of mass theatrical activities, these groups stage small items they create about their work and life.

MEDICAL TEAMS

Shanghai and Seven Provinces Send Medical Teams to Tibet

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

eight medical teams with a total membership of 440 recently left for tibet from shanghai and kiangsu, hunan, hupeh, honan, shantung, liaoning and szechwan provinces. this shows the attention given by the party central committee and chairman mao to the health of the one million emancipated serfs in tibet.

medical and health work has made steady progress in tibet since liberation. the eight teams will go to work in lhasa, loka, shigatse, nagchuka chamdo and other urban and rural areas to help accelerate this progress. they will treat and prevent disease among the local population and help medical workers of tibetan nationality improve their skill. the teams will also make a survey of mountain-sickness and common and recurrent local diseases, work out effective measures for their prevention and treatment and study special medicinal herbs and other medicines in tibet.

shanghai and the seven provinces selected politically conscious, experienced medical workers to join the teams. the medical workers vied with one another for the assignment. many wrote big-character posters pledging themselves to serve the people of various nationalities on the tibetan plateau.

in addition to medical treatment, the teams will undertake scientific research and teaching. the shanghai team is composed of personnel from more than 20 institutions covering medical and health work, medical education, the testing and making of medicines, repair of medical apparatus and quarantine. physicians in the kiangsu and shantung teams, in general, have at least ten years' clinical experience.

the teams are equipped with fairly complete paraphernalia of medical apparatus, medicines and vocational data.

SMALL INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

Small Industrial Enterprises Spring Up in Central China Hsien

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Sept. 8, 1973)

all 15 communes in honan province's linhsien county today have farm machinery plants, in the wake of completion of the famous red flag canal. the 487 production brigades have more than 350 small industrial workshops. this is apart from 33 county-run enterprises that produce iron, coal, cement, chemical fertilizer, electric motors, pumps, machine tools and other machines.

situated at the foot of the taihang mountains, drought-hit linhsien county had no industry before liberation. its small industry has been built up gradually with the development of water conservancy and agricultural production.

when the red flag canal project started in 1960, the people began to produce the needed cement and explosives and detonators with indigenous methods.

the two machine building plants created on the basis of former handicraft co-operatives produced steel bars, sledge hammers, picks, crow bars and other tools needed by the tens of thousands of workers on the worksite. when work on the main trunk canal was completed in 1965, the workers of the plants manufactured sluice gates and other apparatus. later they produced electric motors and pumps that lift water to great heights.

at first, the linhsien people made explosives with a grinding stone and detonators by hand. they doubled production after they bought some equipment. they tried their best to make technical innovations to produce a 6-metre-long lead screw for the sluice gate control apparatus.

the county-run tungfanghung machine building plant has made full use of its equipment to produce control apparatus for sluice gates, threshing machines and machine tools and air hammers and supplied equipment for commune and brigade-run small industrial enterprises.

the linhsien people has paid attention to making the best use of local resources. after building an iron and steel plant in 1970, they expanded small coal and iron mines. they produced more than 300,000 tons of iron ore and 4,500 tons of iron last year.

the communes and production brigades have expanded industry from their collective funds. a production brigade of the hsiaotien commune has set up 14 enterprises for pressing oil, processing food and making metal tools and other things needed.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Compatriots from Taiwan Province Welcomed at Peking Get-Together

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the united states and the federal republic of germany who have returned to the motherland to attend the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament had a happy get-together at the cultural palace of the nationalities here this afternoon with more than 140 compatriots from taiwan province living in peking, as well as peking physical cultural workers and sportsmen.

attending were tsai hsiao and lin li-yun and leading members of departments concerned, including chuang tse-tung, tung hsiao-peng, hsu yun-pei, chao cheng-hung, chen hsien, wei ming, chuang hsi-chuan and su tzu-heng.

in his speech, wei ming, a leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission, said: "we are very happy at this get-together to warmly welcome the compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s.a. and the federal republic of germany. you have brought to the people on the mainland of the motherland the ardent desire of the compatriots in taiwan for the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. we are confident that taiwan will be liberated, the motherland unified and the flesh-and-blood compatriots reunited."

tsai hsiao, representing those from taiwan province living in peking, said: "together with the people and sportsmen on the mainland of the motherland, you have made contributions to the strengthening of the friendship among the people of various countries in asia, africa and latin america and to the sacred cause of the liberation of taiwan and the unification of the motherland. we extend warm congratulations to you. your stay in peking coincided with our party's tenth national congress which was of far-reaching significance. it was the first time that delegates from taiwan province attended such a congress. we shall always bear this in mind as the greatest concern for the people of taiwan province on the part of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee."

huang wen chin, leader of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s.a., said: "at a time when the people throughout the country are warmly acclaiming the great victory of the tenth party congress and congratulating the successful close of the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament, we are very happy to get together

here with our kith and kin from taiwan province living in peking and physical cultural workers and sportsmen in the capital. what makes us particularly happy is that comrade chou en-lai reiterated in his report to the tenth party congress that taiwan province must be liberated and the motherland must be unified. this is the greatest concern and encouragement of our great leader chairman mao and the party central committee for the people in taiwan province. it is our conviction that our compatriots in taiwan can have a bright future only by uniting with the people of the motherland and making continuous efforts for the unification of the motherland."

a variety of theatrical performances were given at the get-together. coach and player tsai tung kuo and player chang ping of the table tennis delegation of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s., chen yu-hui, representative of chinese compatriots from taiwan province residing in the f.r.g., and other compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan and the u.s. sang the "taiwan island", "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman" and other songs. woman player su ching chu, a chinese compatriot from taiwan province residing in the u.s., sang a taiwan folk song in southern fukien dialect "the countryside" which exposes the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries in taiwan province. lin li-fang, a taiwan native living in peking, warmly recited a poem "welcome you, brothers and sisters."

wang pi-yun, another taiwan native living in peking, her husband and children played "ode to the socialist motherland" and other songs with accordions.

at the end of the get-together, huang wen chin presented silk banners to the peking municipal physical culture and sports commission and the taiwan natives living in peking on behalf of the compatriots from taiwan province residing in japan, the u.s. and the federal republic of germany.

the get-together ended with the singing of the song "sailing the seas depends on the helmsman".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Youth Football Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA- English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the albanian youth football team led by manol bozaxhiu wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, li feng-lou, a leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football players.

present were diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here.

during their stay in china, the albanian friends visited peking, changchun, shenyang, shanghai, sian and yenan and played friendly matches with chinese footballers.

CHINA AND CANADA

Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Canada Leaves Ottawa for New Post in Mexico

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1973)

the outgoing chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang left here for mexico this afternoon to take up his new post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united states of mexico.

he was seen off at the airport by ralph collins, assistant under-secretary, and benjamin rogers, chief of protocol, of the canadian department of external affairs, as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to canada.

canadian secretary of state for external affairs mitchell sharp gave a farewell luncheon in honour of ambassador yao kuang on august 30.

Canadian Electric Power Mission Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the canadian electric power mission led by claude talbot charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today for hangchow and shanghai before going home via kwangchow.

the mission was seen off at the airport by liu ai-jan and other leading members of chinese departments concerned.

also present were canadian ambassador to china c.j. small and armand blum, commercial counsellor of the canadian embassy here.

the mission arrived here on september 2. chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met with claude talbot charland and some members of the mission on separate occasions. during its stay in peking, the mission visited power plants and electrical machinery plants and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CHILE

Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile Congratulates Chairman Mao on Re-Election as Chairman of CPC Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on september 5, warmly congratulating him on his re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china.

the message says: "in the name of our party and of all the patriotic, democratic and revolutionary sectors of chile, we express our warmest congratulations on your re-election as chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china."

"this fact is a proper expression of the support and recognition given by the people and the communist party of china to you who, for more than 50 years, has been leading them from victory to victory," it adds.

the message says that in our era, comrade mao tsetung "is dear to all the humble people, the oppressed and the exploited, is dear to all those who are hankering for independence to their countries and a life of dignity to their people," and "is hated by the imperialists, reactionaries and revisionists, as well as by the exploiters and oppressors of the peoples."

the message says, "proceeding from the principle of whole-heartedly serving our people and all other peoples of the world, our party is making its greatest effort to integrate the universal truth of marxism-leninism with our concrete practice" so as to "make our modest contribution to the struggle of the peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism, the reactionaries and revisionism headed by the leadership of the cpsu."

the message concludes: "comrade mao tsetung, please accept the expression of our revolutionary affection and respect for you".

Revolutionary Communist Party of Chile Greets CPC Tenth National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the central committee of the revolutionary communist party of chile sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on september 5, expressing warm congratulations on the convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china.

the message says: "the convocation of the tenth national congress marks a new stage of great importance in the struggle between the two lines within the communist party of china. this signifies a new advance in which the liquidation of the revisionist line of liu shao-chi is now followed by the crushing of the lin piao anti-party clique."

it states: "the rich revolutionary history and the correct line of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao provide valuable lessons to all the revolutionaries of the world." in the class struggle at home and on the international arena, in the criticism of revisionism and of the bourgeois world outlook, in the study of marxism-leninism and its integration with the revolutionary practice, in the correct line of building socialism and of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and continuously strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat, as well as in many other questions, the experience of the communist

party of china "has turned china and the party into a vanguard in the revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist struggle of the world".

the message says: "your tenth national congress not only signifies the enormous strengthening of socialism in china, but is sure to have great resonance throughout the world."

it stresses: "special importance must be attached to the call made in the report by comrade chou en-lai for 'strengthening our unity with the proletariat and the oppressed people and nations of the whole world and with all countries subjected to imperialist aggression, subversion, interference, control or bullying and forming the broadest united front against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and in particular, the hegemonism of the two superpowers -- the u.s. and the u.s.s.r.'. this call will be a powerful encouragement to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation being waged by the peoples of the world."

the message stresses: "our party highly appreciates the call in the same report for 'uniting with all genuine marxist-leninist parties and organizations the world over, and carrying the struggle against modern revisionism through to the end'. we hold that the unity of the genuine marxist-leninists is today a task of first importance for the advance of world revolution. without the strictest unity of the genuine marxist-leninists, it is impossible to defeat u.s. imperialism, russian social-imperialism, the reactionaries and all kinds of revisionists. this is a task for all of us. we are sure that, so long as we support these principles, serve our people unselfishly, and dare to combat these enemies, we will be able to consolidate this unity which will bury all the exploiters and oppressors of our peoples."

the message concludes: "our people and the people of china have the same enemies: u.s. imperialism, russian social-imperialism, the reactionaries and revisionists. therefore, your victories in the struggle against these enemies constitute a direct support to the struggle which the chilean people are waging against the same enemies. for this reason, all the chileans -- the democrats, patriots, and revolutionaries -- greet the successful convocation of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, which without doubt will mark a great step forward in the chinese people's magnificent and historic struggle."

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Leader of Delegation of Indonesian CP Central Committee Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, sent a letter on august 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing its warmest congratulations on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china. the letter reads:

august 30, 1973

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

dear comrades,

on the occasion of the successful conclusion of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia, on behalf of the indonesian communists and the indonesian revolutionary people, extends to you and, through you, to the chinese communists and the chinese people its warmest congratulations and revolutionary salute.

the success of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china has consolidated the victory of the struggle against the lin piao anti-party clique and strengthened the unity of the whole party on the basis of chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. the achievements of the congress have further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and promoted china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the great success of the congress is a heavy and crushing blow to the reactionary schemes of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism to devour socialist china.

we are deeply convinced that the tenth national congress of the communist party of china will further strengthen the unity of the communist party of china with fraternal marxist-leninist parties on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, strengthen the unity of the revolutionary people of the world in the struggle against imperialism, modern revisionism and domestic reaction, and give an impetus to the world revolution which strives for national liberation and the realization of socialism and communism.

the achievements of the congress constitute a tremendous support to the communist party of indonesia which is leading

the indonesian people in the revolutionary struggle for national liberation and the establishment of a people's democratic regime in indonesia.

long live the great, glorious and correct communist party of china exclamation

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung exclamation

jusuf adjitorop (signed)
leader of the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam of Iran and His Wife in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, his wife her highness princess manijah pahlavi and members of his entourage paid a visit to the peking physical culture institute this morning.

upon their arrival at the campus, the distinguished iranian guests received warm cheers of welcome from leading members, sportsmen and coaches of the institute. after attending an outline briefing on the physical culture institute, the iranian visitors went round to see the indoor swimming pool, indoor track, indoor stadium and gymnasium in the company of li ching-chuan, a leading member of the state physical culture and sports commission, and chung shih-tung, a leading member of the institute. they also watched performances by the institute's gymnasts and a show of traditional chinese body-building exercises and swordsmanship by a group of children.

wang meng, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, met his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

during their stay here, the iranian guests also paid visits to a kindergarten and an exhibition on

historical and cultural relics unearthed during the great proletarian cultural revolution and made excursions to the great wall, ting ling -- one of the tombs of ming dynasty emperors, the palace museum and other sites of scenic beauty and historical interest.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Princess

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai met and had a cordial and friendly talk with his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran, her highness princess manijah pahlavi and their party.

present on the occasion were iranian ambassador to china abbas aram and embassy officials.

also present were vice-foreign minister ho ying, li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned and staff members, including wang hao, kao chien-chung, lin ai-li, wang yi-chou, li li-chun, hua li-ming and li chih-chieh.

Iranian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet on Occasion of China Visit of Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

abbas aram, iranian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi and her highness princess manijah pahlavi.

attending the banquet were the prince, the princess and their party.

present were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, minister of the physical culture and sports commission wang meng, vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang yeh-chiu, li ching-chuan, wang hsiao-yi, tsao ke-chiang, hsu huang, chu tse, kao chien-chung and lin ai-li.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. prince gholam reza pahlavi and vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and iran and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND ITALY

Eastern Publishing House of Italy Greets CPC 10th National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 8, 1973)

the eastern publishing house of italy has sent a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the convocation of its tenth national congress. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

we hail the tenth national congress of the communist party of china which has reaffirmed chairman mao's marxist-leninist line and the principles of the great proletarian cultural revolution. we express full support to proletarian internationalism and the struggle against revisionism, imperialism and the superpowers. may the communist party of china and the chinese people win still greater victories.

the eastern publishing house of italy

milan, september 3

CHINA AND JAPAN

Peking Garden Party for Chinese and Japanese Veteran Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

veteran table tennis players of china and japan had a happy get-together at a garden party in the summer palace here today. they gave a thrilling exhibition for people of china's capital yesterday.

among those attending the party were kiyotaro hasegawa, leader of the japanese delegation of veteran table tennis players; keisuke tsunoda and kimiyo kurimoto, deputy leaders; and veteran players ichiro ogimura, kohji kimura, kazuo kawai, nobuya hosino, seiji narita, tomi okada, hieko kato, kiyoko tasaka and sizuyo nakagio; minoru hasegawa, secretary of the delegation; and staff member takao kurimoto; and chinese veteran players chuang tse-tung, li fu-jung, hsu yin-sheng, chang hsieh-lin, wang chuan-yao, chou lan-sun, chiu chung-hui, sun mei-ying, cheng min-chih, yeh pei-chiung and wang chien and their family members.

the chinese and japanese table tennis players have made important contributions through their friendly exchanges in many years to the development of the friendly relations of the people of china and japan and the improvement of table tennis skill of the two countries. they have also helped promote the friendly contacts among the table tennis players of various countries in the world and the development of the game in asia, africa and latin america. having been in china on a number of occasions, many of the veteran japanese players are familiar to people in peking while others are visiting china for the first time. today is sunday and there were many holiday-makers. the japanese players were warmly welcomed by visitors who cordially waved to them while the japanese players reciprocated by greetings in chinese.

the chinese and japanese players lunched together, during which they recalled their friendly contacts. takao kurimoto and his wife kimiyo kurimoto sang the song "i like peking's tien an men" in chinese. chuang tse-tung and his wife sang the japanese song "sodran bushi" in japanese. japanese players tomi okada and hieko kato and chinese players chiu chung-hui and wang chien sang the japanese song "sakura sakura" in japanese. sun mei-ying's daughter sun hsiao-ning sang three japanese folk songs and was warmly welcomed. she expressed the sincere sentiments of the new generation for strengthening the friendship between the people of the two countries. japanese player nobuya hosino sang a song composed by himself. it expressed his joy at revisiting china to meet his old friends. hsu yin-sheng expressed the hope that the japanese friends, who would soon leave peking for a visit

to other parts of china, would convey the friendly feelings of chinese people and players to japanese people and players when they return home. he wished the friendship between the two peoples would grow with each passing day and last forever. keisuke tsunoda said that yesterday we japanese and chinese veteran players had an exhibition match following the close of the a.a.a. friendship invitational tournament. premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders saw the matches and received us. we feel honoured and we will never forget it. we will bring back the friendship of the chinese people for the japanese people and work for the further development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

then the women players of the two countries danced in a circle with bamboo hats in hands, which were inscribed with "japan-china friendship", and people around joined them in singing. there was a scene of jubilation.

the veteran players also had a boat excursion of the kunming lake in the park.

president chen hsien of the chinese table tennis association was also present at the garden party.

Chinese Badminton Delegation Visits Nagasaki and Sapporo, Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 9, 1973)

the women players of the chinese badminton delegation arrived in nagasaki city on september 5 for a friendly visit.

they were warmly welcomed at the airport by leading members of the local government, the nagasaki badminton association, and people from various circles.

on september 7, the chinese women players had a friendly match with japanese players in nagasaki city. some 4,000 people watched the match which ended 4:1 in favour of the chinese.

during their stay in nagasaki, the chinese guests visited two middle schools and held get-togethers with sports enthusiasts among local housewives. they also planted trees together with their japanese friends in token of friendship.

the men players of the chinese badminton delegation who were visiting sapporo, hokkaido, had a friendly match yesterday with japanese players. the chinese players won by 4:2.

CHINA AND KOREA

Wreaths Laid for Korean, Chinese Fallen Heroes at Kaesong

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 9, 1973)

wreaths were placed this morning in the cemeteries of the fallen heroes of the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers in kaesong on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the wreaths were laid by leading members of the kaesong city committee of the workers' party of korea and the local government, and leading cadres of the korean people's army stationed at kaesong and the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

present at the wreaths-laying ceremonies were chang in sok, chairman of the kaesong city administrative committee; chong sang gil, secretary of the kaesong city committee of the workers' party of korea; senior colonel li yong il, member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; officers and men of the korean people's army and local residents, over two thousand people in all.

during the ceremonies wreaths were also laid by the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

League of Dutch Marxist-Leninists Greets CPC 10th National Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

p.r. boone, secretary of international relations of the league of dutch marxist-leninists, sent on september 1 a letter of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the occasion of its tenth national congress. full text of the letter reads:

to the central committee of the communist party of china:

we want to congratulate the central committee of the communist party of china on the happy results achieved by the tenth congress.

long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

a long, long life to chairman mao exclamation

with socialist greetings,

p.r. boone (signature)

secretary of international relations
league of dutch marxist-leninists
amsterdam, september 1, 1973

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Nigerian Journalists' Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 8, 1973)

the journalists' delegation from the federal republic of nigeria led by r.c.o. nwokedi wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

the delegation arrived here from hangchow on the evening of september 6. while in shanghai, the nigerian guests visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and rural people's communes. they also toured peking, shenyang, anshan, changsha, kwangchow and hangchow and were accorded warm welcome and friendly reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peng Shao-hui Fetes Vacationists' Group of Romanian Army Officers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the vacationists' group of officers of the romanian armed forces led by lieutenant general gheorghe logofatu, deputy chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and military attache col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy in peking.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tuan su-chuan, li kuang-hsiang, wang erh-chung, pan yen, tung cheng-hai, kan mai and chang wei.

at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, peng shao-hui and gheorghe logofatu toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendship and unity of the two peoples and armies of china and romania.

the romanian vacationists' group arrived in peking by air yesterday afternoon. it was welcomed at the airport by peng shao-hui and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and military attache col. ioan dubesteanu of the romanian embassy here.

Vacationists' Group of Activists of Romanian Communist Party Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the vacationists' group of activists of the romanian communist party led by cocirla trandafir, alternate member of the r.c.p. central committee and first secretary of the caras-severin county party committee, left here for home by air today.

the group was seen off at the airport by kuo yu-feng, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee; jen yun-chung, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including mao pao-chung and ku li-hung.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and minister-counsellor ion dorobantu were also present at the airport.

the vacationists' group arrived in peking on august 15. during their stay in china, the romanian comrades toured peking, tsingtao, shanghai, hangchow, kueilin and kwangchow, where they visited factories and a rural people's commune. they also visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china in shanghai and the site of the national institute of peasant movement run by chairman mao in kwangchow back in the twenties.

Chinese Journalists' Delegation Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Sept. 9, 1973)

the chinese journalists' delegation left here for home by air today after winding up its friendly visit to romania.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were mircea angelescu, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia", ambassador victor florescu, representative of the ministry of foreign affairs, mircea radulescu, vice-chairman of the house of romanian journalists, and other leading members of the press here.

li ting-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present at the airport.

on september 3, alexandru ionescu, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and editor-in-chief of "scinteia," gave a banquet in honour of the chinese journalists' delegation. on september 8, chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan gave a banquet on the occasion of the delegation's visit to romania.

during its stay in romania, the chinese journalists' delegation took part in the celebrations of the 29th anniversary of the liberation of romania and visited bucharest city as well as plants and agricultural cooperatives in arges and vilcea counties. it received cordial and friendly reception and hospitality everywhere it went.

on august 20, nicolae ghenea, vice-minister of foreign affairs, received the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Communist Party of Sweden Greets Chinese Party Congress

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Sept. 7, 1973)

the central committee of the communist party of sweden sent on september 5 a message of greetings to the central committee of the communist party of china on the occasion of its 10th national congress. the message reads in full:

to the central committee of the communist party of china

comrades:

we are glad to learn that the communist party of china has held its 10th national congress. we express our congratulations on your success in the struggle to consolidate your party, on the progress you have made in china's socialist construction, and on the victories you have won in the implementation of your foreign policies.

history has proved that class struggle in society inevitably finds its reflection within the revolutionary party of the working class. what line should the party adopt? the road is often uneven. the experiences of the worker's movement in the capitalist countries have showed that ever since marx's times the kind of ideology that makes the people bow down to the ruling class -- monopoly capital, namely, revisionist ideology, has kept emerging within the revolutionary party. such a danger is not something of the past in socialist countries, where there is still the danger that the party may possibly deviate from its goal of communism and degenerate into a party like the one we see in the soviet union today. to forestall any setback in the struggle of the working class and the people, all marxist-leninist parties should learn to discover any wrong trends and overcome them resolutely. we are glad to see the tremendous victories scored by the communist party of china, a tool for materializing the interests of the working class and the people, in consolidating its ranks.

the members of our party, like most of the swedish people, are closely following the progress china is making in her socialist construction. we congratulate her on her tremendous achievements in industry, agriculture, economy, science, education and culture.

the people's republic of china has established diplomatic relations with an increasing number of countries, and china has restored her legitimate seat in the united nations.

the contemporary world is characterised by the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union -- contending and at the same time colluding with each other in an attempt to seek world hegemony on the land and in the seas. they talk lavishly about disarmament, while in action they feverishly engage in arms expansion. it is very important for the working class and people of various countries and all nations that are menaced by the policies of the united states and the soviet union to unite and form a united front against the imperialistic acts of the two superpowers. in this respect, it is necessary to utilize the contradictions among imperialist countries so as to isolate the united states and the soviet union to the maximum. we firmly support china's correct foreign policy which aims to establish the broadest international united front, push forward the liberation struggles of the working class and people of various countries and prevent a third world war. we wish the chinese communist party success in the struggle to implement the resolutions of its tenth national congress.

long live proletarian internationalism exclamation

long live the glorious communist party of china exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of sweden

stockholm, september 5, 1973

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Delivery Ceremony for Chinese Red Cross Donations
Held at Port of Tunis

(NCNA-English Tunis, Sept. 8, 1973)

a delivery ceremony for the goods donated by the chinese red cross society to the tunisian flood-stricken people took place at the port of tunis this morning.

present at the ceremony were tunisian minister of social affairs farhat dachraoui, president of the tunisian red crescent ali fourati and chinese ambassador to tunisia hou yeh-feng.

the tunisian minister had a friendly and cordial talk with the chinese ambassador.

farhat dachraoui and ali fourati, accompanied by the chinese ambassador, inspected chinese red cross goods donations including blankets, clothes and tinned foods at a depot of the port.

earlier, the chinese red cross society had handed the list of the chinese donations to the tunisian red crescent.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Shanghai Acrobtatic Troupe Gives Special Performance in Ankara

(NCNA-English Ankara, Sept. 6, 1973)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe of china gave a special performance at the "ataturk" sports hall here this evening to the warm welcome of several thousand spectators.

premier of the republic of turkey naim talu and madame talu, and president of the constitutional court muhittin taylan and madame taylan saw the performance. during the interval they had a friendly conversation with yuan tung-lin, leader of the troupe.

turkish government ministers and other high-ranking officials and officers also saw the performance.

hsia hung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in turkey, hsiao fang-chou, head of the chinese exhibition group to the 42nd izmir international fair, and diplomatic envoys of various countries here were present on the occasion.

during the performance, the spectators repeatedly applauded and cheered to express their friendly feelings for china and appreciation for the chinese acrobatic art. after the performance, the turkish premier and the turkish sport journalists association presented baskets of flowers to the troupe.

ismail hakki tokinel, turkish minister of state, today received and had a friendly conversation with yuan tung-lin, leader, and li kuo-liang, deputy leader, of the troupe.

yesterday, members of the shanghai acrobatic troupe laid a wreath at the tomb of mustafa kemal, the first president of turkey.

SOVIET UNION AND CAMBODIA

Soviet Revisionism Can by No Means Mislead Public by Playing Tricks

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the soviet revisionist clique has recently made painstaking efforts to cover up its true features as social-imperialism and remove the label of superpower. disguising themselves and trying every trick to mislead the public, the soviet revisionists went so far as to advocate feverishly that they have "fully" and "consistently" supported the cambodian people in their liberation struggle. this is a big lie indeed. as is known to all, the soviet revisionist clique has fully and consistently supported the notorious traitorous lon nol clique but not the cambodian people.

since the cambodian people started their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the soviet revisionists have given not an iota of military aid to the patriotic cambodian army and people. on the contrary, they tried in a thousand and one ways to attack and undermine the just struggle of the cambodian people. they slanderously accused this struggle of having brought about "pernicious consequences," produced "political and economic chaos" in cambodia, and so on and so forth. the soviet revisionists got even more panicky when the cambodian people won great victories and the lon nol clique's complete collapse was a foregone conclusion. they cried in alarm that the situation "is worrying" in cambodia which has been turned from an "oasis of peace" to a "dangerous hotbed of war". they clamoured that "military confliets in cambodia must be stopped as quickly as possible."

meanwhile, despite warnings and opposition by the royal government of national union of cambodia, the soviet revisionists advocated time and again a "peaceful settlement" of the cambodian question and engaged in disruptive activities clandestinely. an afp dispatch disclosed that the soviet union "is favourable to a compromise between the cambodian patriots and the cambodian government (meaning the lon nol clique) in phnom penh." the kyodo news service of japan said in a dispatch that soviet official circles in phnompenh have been revealing views on possible founding of a coalition government. the soviet paper "izvestia", in a commentary on august 12, blurted out such allegation even in a more undisguised way. the commentary said like an overlord that the national united front of cambodia should "unite" with "various political parties" "regardless of political faiths" so as to "establish a people's democratic regime in cambodia." the soviet revisionist clique still refuses to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia which has been recognized by over 40 countries and organizations in the world, but trumpets about establishment of a

"people's democratic regime" participated by "various political parties of different political faiths". its vicious aim is to maintain the moribund traitorous lon nol clique.

the support the soviet revisionist clique has extended to the lon nol clique can really be termed as both "fully" and "consistently". the soviet revisionists have openly maintained diplomatic relations with the lon nol clique since its counter-revolutionary coup d'etat. they provided it with economic aid, undertook to ensure ships transporting weapons to the clique and allowed a sports team of the clique to take part in a contest in moscow. the soviet revisionists have redoubled their efforts in recent months to back up this traitorous clique. on august 10 this year, when the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces were advancing on phnompenh, samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, served notice to foreign embassies in phnompenh, requesting them to close urgently and evacuate all their diplomats. afterwards, according to upi, a soviet embassy source in phnompenh said on august 13 that diplomatic officials of the soviet embassy in phnompenh and their dependants were not prepared to evacuate from phnompenh and that "they plan to stay." according to another western news agency report, the soviet embassy had now completed building bunkers" on its embassy ground in case the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces should "infiltrate the city." under the heavy attacks of the patriotic cambodian army and people, the lonnolite puppet troops were routed on all fronts. officials and officers of this traitorous clique sent their families abroad. but the soviet revisionists' embassy was ordered to build bunkers and stay on with plenty of guts to share weal and woe with the lon nol clique. a soviet embassy official in phnompenh openly admitted that the presence of the soviet embassy in phnompenh by itself gave the lon nol regime "some small support".

obviously, the reason why the soviet revisionist clique firmly hangs on the lon nol clique is that the soviet revisionists might use it as a tool in their future intervention in cambodia and infiltration and expansion in southeast asia. an official of the thailand government pointed out recently that "the soviet union is trying to expand its influence in southeast asia." "after the establishment of their naval forces in the indian ocean", the soviet revisionists "want badly to build their naval forces in the south china sea and the kompong som port in cambodia". centering around the indo-china question, the soviet revisionist clique has frenziedly peddled again the "asian collective security system". they claimed that the ending of the war in viet nam "has brightened the prospects" still more favourably for the establishment of the "asian security system." the soviet paper "pravda" clamoured, in an article on cambodia on august 12, for the "necessity to carry out the proposal on the asian collective security system". soviet revisionist chieftains openly

stated that they wanted to set up the "asian security system" "to replace most effectively" in asia the military blocs rigged up by the u.s. this so-called "replacement" means seeking hegemony in asia in replacement of the u.s.

irrefutable facts show that the so-called "full" and "consistent" support for the cambodian people's liberation struggle as extolled by the soviet revisionists is an out-and-out lie. no matter what deception and argumentation the soviet revisionists resort to, their most inglorious acts can never be swept away from the annals of history.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TT TOURNAMENT

Tri-Continental Table Tennis Tournament Is a Great Success, Says Japanese Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a great success. i have been working in the field of sports for 43 years, but i have never seen such a moving and inspiring sports meet as this", said hiroshi yacita, leader of the japanese table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

this tournament shows that sports is not monopolized by a few people. most of the countries and regions participating in this invitational tournament have started table tennis only in recent years and some of them still have a low level of play, but they all took part in this tournament. this shows that every country can develop sports. this is the great significance of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament", he stated.

"the countries which are more developed in sports should help those less developed so that sports can be developed in those countries which lack in the conditions for it. this is what the organizers of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament should do. in this regard the attitude taken by china has taught me a great deal. china never assumes the position of a self-appointed leader, but always treats other participants as equals and is always willing to cooperate with others. this moves me greatly."

the japanese delegation leader said that japan would do its best to realize the aim of the asian-african-latin american friendship invitational tournament to promote the friendship and unity of the people of the three continents and enhance their table tennis standards.

"Friendship First" At AAA Tournament, Says Tanzanian Table Tennis Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is the biggest gathering in the annals of table tennis on the three continents and it is so much different from any other recorded tournaments, particularly in its aim," said henry clemens, leader of the tanzanian table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "while at big international sports gatherings sportsmen fight hard to get credit or titles and consider friendship second, it is quite the opposite at the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournament. it sounds unbelievable but quite true that even at the competition table the competitors are helping each other in the spirit of friendship first and competition second. while the tournament is in progress, heads of the delegations are meeting frequently to hold profitable discussions concerning the development of and the outlook for table tennis in asia, africa and latin america. an atmosphere of friendship, unity and mutual respect and cooperation prevails everywhere."

"this grand gathering", henry clemens added, "has but reflected the common aspirations of the peoples of the three continents to promote friendship, unity and therefore strength."

he pointed out: "this is very necessary in the face of our common enemies, that is, colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism in all its forms, and all forms of oppression. table tennis players and enthusiasts should be proud of this victorious achievement for they have turned a new page in the history of the third world."

"the tanzanian table tennis association," henry clemens continued, "feels itself highly honoured by the ten-nation preparatory committee of which she is a member to have been given the chance to participate in this historical tournament. this not only gives us an opportunity to develop our skills but also gives us the opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones. particularly, it has given us the opportunity to learn from their experience in the spirit of learning from each other."

speaking of future tournaments, he said: "we hope through the success of this asian-african-latin american tournament, we ought to hold more a.a.a. tournaments and everyone is looking forward to attending the next one to be held in africa."

AAA Friendship Tournament Is Tremendous Success, Says Jamaican Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has been a tremendous success, and this is the opinion of the delegates of every country with whom i have spoken to," said wenford arnold freckleton, leader of the jamaican table tennis delegation.

in an interview with hsinhua, he said: "it is the greatest ever gathering of table tennis players and officials in the history of the world. it provides a tremendous opportunity for establishing and enhancing friendship, goodwill and better spirits among the peoples of the world. it enables people to know each other, talk with each other and learn more from each other."

he said: "as far as we in the jamaican delegation are concerned, the major benefits of this tournament are that we have been provided with an opportunity to bring about and build friendship and goodwill between the people of asia, africa and latin america."

he said that for many of the table tennis players, "it is the first time that they are getting the opportunity of seeing the great players of the world in action. therefore their standard of play is bound to improve."

he said that the jamaican table tennis association will adopt various measures to spread the game so that the general standard will be raised.

AAA Table Tennis Tournament Shows Peoples' Unity, Says, Algerian Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament "gives the best expression to the unity of the peoples in the three continents", said mansour rachid, leader of the algerian table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

he said that the invitational tournament "is well organized". the number of participants has increased from 51 in the 1971 afro-asian invitational tournament to 86 asian, african and latin american countries and regions in the tri-continental invitational tournament. "the invitational tournament is not only conducive to promoting the friendship between the people of various countries and regions, but will help enhance their table tennis skill."

he said that the young table tennis players of algeria had contacts with players from all parts of the third world.

"in my opinion, the table tennis friendship invitational tournament should perpetuate. it will be very good if we can hold it once in two years in turn in the three continents," he said.

Leader of Lao (Patriotic Front) Delegation Interviewed

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament had provided us with a chance to meet and make friends with players from the three continents. at the tournament, the players exchanged experience and ideas," said sopha khotphouthong, leader of the lao (patriotic front) table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

the tournament meant a new step forward to all players from the three continents. to the lao players, in particular, it meant a fruitful study, the delegation leader added.

he said: lao was a colony of french imperialism for nearly one hundred years and suffered barbarous armed aggression by u.s. imperialism in the last twenty years. we did not have enough time to restore and develop physical culture and sports. we have a small number of players and our technical level is low. peace has just been restored in laos and it is still not consolidated. our people are in combat readiness at all time. we shall do our best to develop sports like other countries.

the delegation leader added that the meeting of the leaders of the tennis delegations had embodied the spirit of equality among all nations, big or small.

Aim of Tournament Is Realized, Says Guinean TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the aim of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, that is, promoting the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of the countries and regions of asia, africa and latin america and developing table tennis on the three continents, has been realized," said anta cheick conde, leader of the guinean table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the tournament enabled the youth of the three continents to strengthen their friendly ties and establish new friendship among them. it also raised the standard of every player. this will bring table tennis on the three continents to a new level."

the guinean delegation leader said: "the friendship tournament enabled the youth of the three continents to know one another, to exchange views on different questions concerning their own countries and particularly, to establish profound friendship among them."

he added: "the chinese people are the friends of the people of the world and are our reliable friends."

he said that table tennis in guinea was confined to the colonialists before the independence of the country. actually, it was just beginning. but this sport would spread among the people, he added.

Deputy Leader of Cambodian TT Delegation Says AAA Tournament Opens Up New Style of Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the successful holding of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has played a very good role in enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of the three continents and promoting the development of table tennis there," said ung panharith, deputy leader of the cambodian table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

he said that the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" prevailed from the beginning to the end. countries, big or small, are treated as equals, they respect each other and carry out democratic consultation. during the tournament, players of different countries have practised together and helped one another so as to raise their level of play. there are friends everywhere inside and outside the competition halls. this is a new trend initiated in international table tennis tournaments.

"the people of the three continents are confronted with the common task of fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence and liberation, of safeguarding their state sovereignty and developing their national economy and culture," he said. "despite their different colours and different languages, they had common experiences, and are fighting together for their victory. this has linked the hearts of the people of the three continents together."

"whenever our players told their friends about the brilliant victories the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces won in the battlefields," he added, "they extended their hands to us and hugged us as a symbol of congratulations. they have expressed, in different languages, their resolute support and deep sympathy for the cambodian people who are fighting against u.s. imperialist aggression and wiping out the lon nol traitor clique. this support and friendship from our friends is a great encouragement to us."

"we are convinced," he added, "that the day will come when cambodia is entirely liberated. the seed of friendship sown during the tri-continental friendship invitational tournament will sprout and grow luxuriantly in the hearts of the cambodian people."

Guyanese TT Delegation Leader Says All of Us Win Friends at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

basil edmund arno, leader of the guyanese table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua that the gathering of table tennis players and officials from 86 countries and regions of three continents was truly a remarkable experience.

"the teams which got trophies are few. but all of us have won friends," he said, "we return home with the knowledge that somewhere across the seas there are people (not always speaking our language) who share with us the same aims, the same aspirations."

he pointed out: "the tournament helped to cement the relationship between the people of the 86 countries and regions that participated. it provides the players of the three continents with the opportunity to meet each other, to intermingle and to exchange experience."

recalling the good standard of play displayed by the players of the three continents, basil edmund arno said that "the tournament has provided them with the opportunity to measure the game of table tennis at home" and that "the guyanese players returning home will be passing on to their less fortunate colleagues the new techniques learnt in peking."

Leader of Nepalese TT Delegation Says AAA Tournament Brings Peoples Together

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament "has really done good to bring the peoples of the three continents together for peace and understanding among themselves with respect and regards for their own culture, history and traditions of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their motherlands."

this was stated by nripendra singh, leader of the nepalese table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"in the true sense of the word friendship, this tournament has enhanced friendship and unity among the players and peoples of the three continents," he added.

singh said: "with the cooperation of friends from china and also the friends from the three continents, the current tournament has helped much to develop the game of table tennis

by providing opportunities to learn more and to exchange more the improved techniques in the game for the players who have gathered from 86 countries and regions to participate in this tournament, unprecedented in the history of table tennis on the three continents."

"the game of table tennis has a bright future in nepal. this can be said by noting the fact that more and more young players are attracted to join this game from every walks of life in the country," he added.

in conclusion, nripendra singh expressed his conviction that this game of table tennis on these three continents would gather momentum and develop.

We Make More Friends at AAA Tournament, Says Leader of Syrian TT Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

said yousseff safir, leader of the syrian table tennis delegation, said: "we have made many new friends during the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament. we live in friendship and sincere cooperation."

in an interview with hsinhua, yousseff safir added: "this tournament makes it possible for players of the three continents to meet and contact one another, exchange experience, enhance their friendship and unity, and improve their technique."

"we hope that there will be more invitational tournaments and meetings of this kind in order to strengthen the friendship, unity and cooperation among the peoples and to know more about the just cause of the people of the three continents, especially those people who are fighting against colonialism, imperialism and reactionary zionism. once the people come to know that unity means strength, they will try to find out ways and means to reach agreement of views. it can well be said that table tennis has played a prominent role in this respect," he pointed out.

the leader of the syrian table tennis delegation added that the syrian table tennis federation "is devoted to the development of table tennis. we are working hard to get ready to participate in various tournaments and championships in accordance with the plans of the asian table tennis union."

Players Made Friends Quickly at AAA Tournament, Says Leader of Zambian Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

a.s. mweemba, leader of the zambian table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua: "it is very striking that at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, there is a lot of ease, a lot of the atmosphere of friendship. the players are very quick at making friends. our players who came to peking for the first time find that they have made many friends and feel at home."

"you don't have to have a high standard of play to make friends," he continued, "it is our first opportunity to meet players from the carribean. if it wasn't for this tournament, we couldn't have met. we talk with people from different countries and find them extremely friendly. everybody accepts the other as brother or sister. players from asia, africa and latin america share the same bus, eat at the same table and talk to each other friendly."

a.s. mweemba said: "the matches between the stronger teams were of a very high standard. i feel strongly the game has a future to it. another purpose of our coming to the tournament is to exchange experience and techniques. this purpose has been well achieved. our players have learned a lot and they have grown to love the game more than before. our experience in coming to the tournament has made us decide to work harder for the development of table tennis in zambia."

Barbados TT Delegation Leader: Friendship Forged between Players at AAA Tournament Will Be Long Lasting

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

keith lawrence morris, leader of the barbados table tennis delegation said: the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship tournament "has provided sportsmen and representatives from eighty-six countries with a wonderful opportunity of meeting each other and establishing an understanding and friendship that will be far reaching and long lasting."

he paid high tribute to the motto of the tournament, "friendship first, competition second". he said: "throughout the games, everyone sensed that this was the true spirit of our meeting together. there have been many incidents which demonstrated this point. yet the desire to do well and excel at the game of table tennis was always present."

he said: "based on the great incentive gained from this tournament and with the continued help and support of our larger and more advanced brothers in the family of asia, africa and latin america, the prospect of table tennis in the three continents looks, not only encouraging but very exciting." "i can see a time in the not too distant future when all of our friends will be playing a brand of super table tennis," he added.

Lebanese Delegation Leader Says AAA Tournament Signifies Victory of Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"we have met here at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament not for a trial of strength," said fouad habib, leader of the lebanese table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua. "the grand gathering itself is an embodiment of the victory of friendship, unity and mutual affection between the people of the three continents," he added.

he said: "this is not the first time but the fourth time for me to come to china. the friendship forged in the past is now consolidated.

"all the participating teams have spent here a very wonderful time full of fraternal friendship. the friendship between the people of the three continents has been consolidated at the tournament, and this will help promote table tennis."

speaking of table tennis in lebanon, he said: "i can say with pride that the lebanese players have learned many things from other teams, and raised their technical level."

We Have Won Friendship and Unity, Says Colombian Table Tennis Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"this tournament is of great significance. through the contests, we have not only learned skills, but won friendship and unity," said jairo velandia, leader of the table tennis delegation of colombia.

in an interview with hsinhua, he noted: "so many people have come here together, irrespective of their different conditions, different social systems, different colours and different religious beliefs. very soon they have become

friends and brothers. people get on well like old acquaintances in a most cordial atmosphere, even if you stay just an hour in china, for the aim of the tournament is 'friendship first, competition second'."

"the experience the sportsmen of our country have learnt from players of other countries and regions will greatly raise our level of play and help the development of the sport in our country," he said.

Kuwaiti Table Tennis Delegation Leader Impressed by AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a great success. it has achieved its aims," said adnan al meer, leader of the kuwaiti table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he considered the friendship tournament and similar tournaments necessary in promoting friendship among the people of the three continents. they provide players an opportunity to exchange experience, improve their game and strengthen the links among peoples.

he said: "we are proud of the fact of having met young people of the three continents, won their friendship and learned from them. with young people as their representatives, the people of asia, africa and latin america have undoubtedly strengthened their unity and friendship. this gathering has fully manifested the spirit of unity and cooperation."

"the tournament is a great stimulation to the development of table tennis," he said.

the meeting among table tennis officials, the many conferences held by them and their determination to overcome difficulties in the course of promoting the game, will have great influence on the development of this sport. and the contests and exchange of experience among the players will help improve the standards of this game, he said.

dwelling on table tennis in kuwait, he said: "we are now working hard to develop this game in our country."

Sri Lanka TT Delegation Leader Says: We Are All Developing Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"as far as the unity and friendship between the peoples of the three continents are concerned, we have met in this championships people from all colours, all races, all creeds without any discrimination whatever," said arulampalam vythialingam, leader of the sri lanka table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"this tournament is one of the biggest tournaments that have ever been held. even in the world championships, in no year there had been more than 60 countries participating and not more than 50 men's and ladies' teams. and that drew from all five continents. but this tournament from three continents is having 80 men's and 64 women's teams," he remarked.

"there are people in the three continents who are not so fortunate in winning political independence. they are struggling for it and through meeting them, we have come to sympathize with them, to understand their difficulties and to militantly cooperate with them," the delegation leader added. "we are all developing countries."

"that is what this tournament has done as far as promoting unity and friendship among the peoples of the three continents is concerned," he said.

"as table tennis in our country is concerned," arulampalam vythialingam continued, "we have learned a great deal by joint practice, by participating in this tournament, by discussing with players with greater experience."

he said that the younger players in sri lanka would develop the game and next time the players from sri lanka would do much better.

Tournament a Complete Success, Says Puerto Rican Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was "a complete victory for unity and friendship," said humberto cosia, leader of the table tennis delegation of puerto rico in an interview with hsinhua.

it is unknown in the history of table tennis that so many countries meet in competition to enhance unity and friendship among the people and players of the three continents, he added.

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it is unknown in the history of table tennis that so many countries meet in competition to enhance unity and friendship among the people and players of the three continents, he added.

he said: "we have only one aim, that is, to make contacts for the promotion of solidarity and friendship among the participants and discuss how to enhance the development of table tennis on the three continents.

"in all these, the tournament has shown fruitful results," he said.

AAA Tournament Brings People Closer, Says Leader of Afghanistan Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament, has brought the players and people of different countries closer, said mohammad haider miakhale, leader of the afghanistan table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said that this tournament enabled the players and people of the three continents to meet and exchange experience with one another and promote the friendship among them. they made friendly contacts and encouraged one another. all this brought the players and people closer, he added.

mohammad haider miakhale said that sports in afghanistan were now in good shape and that more efforts would be devoted to table tennis.

Enhancement of Friendship Is Always There, Says Kenyan Table Tennis Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the first thing you notice at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is the friendly atmosphere. the enhancement of friendship is always there," said john m. kasyoka, leader of the kenyan table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"the progress and arrangement toward the game and the participation of everybody in this tournament is very good and very cordial," he added. "the promotion of this game is gaining momentum. it has now spread in asia, africa and latin america. the whole idea initiated from

the beginning to maintain a friendly atmosphere and to promote friendship does not have an end. it is our wish that this tournament between asia, africa and latin america should continue and everybody should be devoted to its enhancement, progress and friendship to the last.".

Grenada TT Delegation Leader Says AAA Tournament Fosters Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has played "the central role" in promoting the friendship and unity between the people and players of the three continents, said kenneth quarshie, leader of the grenada delegation to the a.a.a. tournament.

he said: "this magnificent gathering of friends from asia, africa and latin america has achieved something our politicians have tried for decades -- the establishment of friendship between the people on the three large continents. i have never seen so much friendship between people from different parts of the world at one gathering on this scale as i have in this friendship invitational tournament."

he said: "there is always friendship and harmony struck between two players of any game, irrespective of standards. we have seen it demonstrated again and again in the playing arena," "i hope this tournament has come to stay with us, to foster this friendship forever."

he said: "the tournament has given us all the opportunity to watch and scrutinize the techniques of some of the best exponents of the game of table tennis in the world today", and "given us all the chance to learn from each other."

he said: "this will improve the game not only in grenada but on the three great continents."

AAA Tournament Strengthens Confidence, Says Burundi Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the success of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking proved to the participants and the whole world that the people of our three continents have the ability to achieve tremendous success, and it therefore raised our confidence," said mathias barahinduka, leader of the burundi table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he went on to say: "the tournament is a denial of the lie of the imperialists that only they could do good things, a lie they used to decieve people."

the delegation leader said: "the great number of participants in the tournament shows its importance. it enabled the participants to exchange experience in many respects. it is a very good school for the people."

he pointed out: "the tournament is extensively covered by broadcasting and television stations and press of various countries in asia, africa and latin america. this makes us recall the history of our three continents. we see that the people of the three continents had been subjected to the same sufferings and are still suffering from outside exploitation and oppression in various forms. the people of the three continents have the common aspiration of freeing themselves from the shackles of oppression."

"in order to achieve this justified aim," he stressed, "the people should establish unity, friendship, mutual understanding and assistance among them. undoubtedly, this tournament has contributed to the promotion of all this. the seeds of friendship of the tournament will be sown deeply in the three continents."

he said: "we unreservedly support the idea of regularly holding the a.a.a. table tennis friendship invitational tournaments, in the three continents by turn." he added: "the speeches at the meeting of the heads of the delegations showed the desire of the participants to uphold the aim of the tournament."

he said: "the burundi delegation is very happy to take part in the tournament, and is equally glad to see the friendship and unity demonstrated at the tournament. it is glad to see that it now has more and more friends than ever."

Leader of Aruba TT Delegation: AAA Tournament Enhances Friendship and Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has laid the foundation for promoting the development of table tennis in the three continents, says julio gilberto croes, leader of the aruba table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua here.

he said that this tournament has undoubtedly opened the door for enhancing the friendship and unity among the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

the experience drawn from this tournament both organizationally and technically will be condusive to further improvement of the sport in the three continents, he added.

Leader of Bhutan TT Delegation Says AAA Tournament a Great Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has undoubtedly been a great success. this has been due to the friendship and unity that is being slowly but surely felt among the peoples of the third world, who despite their different cultures, colours and creeds, face similar problems and reach out for a common goal."

this statement was made by tshering wangdi, leader of the bhutan table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

"the underlying principles in the current tournament therefore hits a right note," he said, "and each one of us cannot but cherish and share the noble sentiments of friendship, unity and goodwill among all men. these past few weeks have seen these feelings come to the fore and i am sure that this tournament will long live in the memory of all of us."

"technically," he added, "i have heard a large number of players from different countries discuss strategies and methods of play, etc. they have not been shy at all in expressing the feeling that they learn more every day. this will certainly go a long way in the promotion and development of table tennis throughout the third world."

referring to table tennis in bhutan, tshering wangdi said: "there is a growing interest in this game and already some small

interdepartmental tournaments are being held. we are sure that this will lead on to more popularity and improvement in the table tennis standard of our players and that at a future asian-african-latin american tournament, we shall be fully represented."

he concluded: "the development of table tennis on the three continents of asia, africa and latin america during the last few years has been phenomenal and has seen the birth of many organizations and players. 1 am confident that this momentum will be maintained and the game will go on from success to success."

Success of AAA Tournament Is Beyond Any Shadow of Doubt, Says Togo Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the success of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is beyond any shadow of doubt," the togo table tennis delegation leader eugene elessessi told hsinhua.

the tournament had linked people of the three continents together and established solid friendly relations among them by means of sports, he added.

considering the flowering friendship shown at the tournament, the togo delegation leader said: "we must continue to hold tournaments like this and at shorter intervals, too."

"it can be seen," he said, "that sports offer people the opportunities to compete, understand and respect each other irrespective of their races and ideology. competition helps promote and safeguard friendship among peoples and contributes to peace in asia, africa and latin america. and we are convinced that with this friendship and peace, underdevelopment can be overcome and imperialism can be defeated."

AAA Tournament Is True Bastion of Unity, Says Cameroon Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"this great gathering of the representatives of the people of asia, africa and latin america is a true bastion of unity for our three continents," said samuel missomba, leader of the cameroon table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "this tournament gave us an opportunity to get together, to understand each other further and discuss common problems concerning our three continents and the third world. it is therefore an opportunity for us to strengthen our friendship and brotherhood."

"this tournament shows that the chinese people are our true brothers and friends," he added.

talking about the development of table tennis on the three continents, the cameroon delegation leader said members of his delegation would work devotedly to promote this sport after their return.

AAA Tournament Is Great, Unprecedented Event, Says Dahomey Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a great and unprecedented event in the history of this sport in the three continents," said girgissous gado, leader of the dahomey table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "'friendship first and competition second' is the guiding motto for organizing and conducting this tournament. thanks to this precious principle, the tournament became an activity of a greater number of players from 86 countries and regions. therefore, this is a mass activity, an activity not confined to a few outstanding players."

under this principle he said, the first tournament "has undoubtedly raised the technical standards of table tennis players of the three continents, is conducive to strengthening existing friendship and newly established friendship and, lastly, enhances the unity of the people of the three continents and their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism and imperialism."

the delegation leader likened the tournament to a torch which, he hoped, will be protected so that it will burn forever, no matter how the racists and reactionaries in the world and in the three continents try to extinguish it.

Leader of Thailand TT Delegation on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has laid the foundation for the friendship among the peoples of the three continents," said tem homsettee, leader of the table tennis delegation of thailand, in an interview with hsinhua.

he expressed the hope that more gatherings of this kind would be held so as to promote the friendship among the players and peoples of various countries.

tem homsettee said, players of various countries gathered at the current tournament, exchanging opinions. as a result they improved their techniques and enriched their own experience.

he added that more than one thousand players and people from so many countries participated in and visited this tournament. yet the staff made arrangements so meticulously that no difficulty or inconvenience ever presented itself to any one. the organizing work was really very outstanding.

Singapore Table Tennis Delegation Says Equality Friendship and Mutual Respect Prevail at Tri-Continental Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking is very successful. the players from various countries and regions of the three continents played matches in the spirit of equality, friendship and mutual respect."

this was stated by loke mun chong, leader of the singapore table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

he said that a great many players from asia, africa and latin america, who were thousands of miles apart, gathered here and worked to enhance their friendship and mutual understanding through competition.

"the singapore team has met many old friends and made new ones. friendship and mutual assistance were evident wherever we went," he added.

"we hope the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship tournament will be held periodically so that we can have more opportunities to learn the skill and experience from our friends on the three continents," loke mun chong said.

tan sock kern, a member of the singapore table tennis delegation, said that she had attended the 1971 afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament. she saw rapid progress made by most of the countries, especially by african countries, in table tennis. the standards of latin american players were also pretty well.

"we are very willing to have a second asian-african-latin american tournament, for i am sure it will be very successful and it will also enhance understanding and friendship and improve the game", she said.

Costa Rican TT Delegation Leader: AAA Tournament Is a Compdete Success

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is a complete success in having enhanced the friendship among the people of different countries."

this was stated by arnaldo acuna, leader of the table tennis delegation from costa rica, in an interview with hsinhua here.

"this is the first time that players of costa rica are taking part in an international tournament outside america. we have made friends with players from asia, africa and latin america, whom we did not know before," he said.

"the experience we have gained in the peking tournament will help us improve the technique of table tennis," he continued. "we will continue to develop the friendship which we have established with the people and players of asia, africa and latin america."

he said that there had been not much improvement in the level of play in costa rica due to the lack of international contact. he believed that the costa rican players would grasp all the good styles they learnt during the tournament.

he expressed the determination to bring up more young players from among boys and girls.

Eight Table Tennis Delegations and Other Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

the table tennis delegations from eight countries and other guests left peking by plane or train today after attending the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament.

the algerian and lebanese delegations left peking for home and the delegations from the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, iran, japan, kenya and mauritius left here on a visit to other chinese cities before leaving for home.

h. roy evans, president of the international table tennis federation, and mrs. evans left by air today on a visit to other chinese cities before going home.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

September 21, 1973 No. 5460

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STUDY OF 10TH PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Party Committees Must Constantly and Perseveringly Grasp the Line

by

the CCP Committee of Wuhu Administrative District, Anhwei Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 8, 1973)

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in his political report to the 10th Party Congress: "First of all, we should continue to do a good job of criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work. We should make full use of that teacher by negative example, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, to educate the whole Party, army and the people of all nationalities of our country in class struggle and two-line struggle, and criticize revisionism and the bourgeois world outlook so that the masses will be able to draw on the historical experience of the ten struggles between the two lines in our Party, acquire a deeper understanding of the characteristics and laws of class struggle and two-line struggle in the period of socialist revolution in our country and raise their ability to distinguish genuine from sham Marxism." He also pointed out in this report: "Quite a few Party committees are engrossed in daily routines and minor matters, paying no attention to major issues. This is very dangerous." Through study and in conjunction with our practice of struggle, we further understand that the Party committees have one thousand and one items of work to do, but their most fundamental work is to constantly and perseveringly grasp the major tasks and the line. At present, it is necessary, first of all, to continue to tightly grasp the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style of work as a matter of primary importance and to educate the cadres and the masses penetratingly in class struggle and two-line struggle. "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place." Only when we have grasped the line as the key link can we set various branches of work in motion.

Conscientiously Read Books and Criticize Lin Piao, So As To Enhance Our Consciousness of Grasping the Line

In March 1971, after the new administrative district committee had been set up, we discussed measures to induce a quick change in the outlook of Wuhu District. All comrades unanimously agreed that the Party organizations of the district and hsien levels should devote their principal energies to grasping agriculture. But, they were not so unanimous in opinion on the question of how to grasp such work. Some of them held that devoting principal energies to grasping agriculture meant devoting principal energies to grasping the measures governing agricultural production. Others did not share this point of view. They suggested giving preference to grasping the line and using revolution to promote production.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, while criticizing such revisionist fallacies as the "theory of productive forces" pushed by swindlers of the Lin Piao type, we conscientiously read a few books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, laid emphasis on making clear the relationship between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the economic base and the superstructure, thereby gradually clarifying the problem of how to devote the principal energies to grasping agriculture.

Engels pointed out: "The development of politics, laws, philosophy, religion, literature and art is based on the economic development. But, they influence each other and also have influence on the economic base." Applying the dialectical-materialist viewpoint, Chairman Mao analyzed the contradiction in socialist society and pointed out incisively: "The basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." After conscientiously studying these assertions by the teachers of the revolution, we came to understand the dialectical relations of mutual influence and mutual reaction between the superstructure and the economic base. We also understood that "there is harmony as well as contradiction" between the socialist relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base in China. Therefore, only by perseveringly transforming all superstructure which is at variance with the socialist economic base and by exercising all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including all spheres of culture, will it be possible to promote the continuous consolidation and development of the socialist economic base.

"The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." In grasping the superstructure, the key lies in grasping the line. This is not only because the problem of the line itself falls into the category of ideology in the superstructure, but also because it intensively demonstrates the interests, demands and world outlook of a certain class, is the program guiding action and is a fundamental problem bearing on the whole situation. Some of our comrades pay no attention to, or are not good at, grasping the superstructure and the line and propelling the development of production. This precisely shows that they have not read and studied sufficiently. If this situation were not changed, they would easily be

trapped by the fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type.

After conscientiously reading some of the works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, we felt that: Devoting the principal energies to grasping agriculture means neither devoting the principal energies to grasping production for production's sake, nor divorcing oneself from the work of agricultural production, sitting high above, chanting empty slogans, gesticulating, and issuing orders. Instead, it means devoting the principal energies to solving problems of ideology, the line, the policy and the leading body bearing on agricultural development. Immediately after that, in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, we carried out education in the Party's basic line and implemented the Party's economic policy in the light of the actual conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. This tremendously aroused the enthusiasm of the broad masses for socialism. In 1972, the cadres and the masses overcame many natural disasters including low air temperature, insect pest and drought. In the whole administrative district, the average per-mow output of grain surpassed for the first time the target laid down in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," and the output of cotton and oil-bearing crops also increased by a big margin.

The Problems of the Line Must Be Explained Constantly and Repeatedly

Practice of the actual struggle enabled us to taste the initial success in grasping revolution and promoting production and to enhance our consciousness in grasping the line. But, it was not at all an easy job to do so constantly and perseveringly.

In February of this year, we held a district-wide meeting for learning from Tachai in agriculture and discussed the question of how to solve the problem of grasping important matters and promoting vigorous work. While the meeting was in session, some comrades were anxious to discuss the target and measures regarding the increase in this year's agricultural production, and they paid no attention to studying the question of how to continue to grasp tightly and properly the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style of work as a matter of primary importance. Some of them said: "Production is increased by work, and not by criticism." Others said: "Surpassing the 'Program' means exceeding 1,000 catties, and not one catty less. In criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying style of work, speaking one word less or one word more makes no difference." The negative side of this kind of erroneous ideological tendency made us understand Chairman Mao's teaching more clearly: "A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain it only to a few people; it must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." For this reason, we perseveringly devoted almost all the time of the meeting to organizing all comrades to repeatedly study the Marxist-Leninist assertions on class struggle and the series of Chairman Mao's important directives on the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style of work and leading them to analyze the current situation, sum up experience and, at the same time, analyze, dissect and compare the typical conditions in two production brigades:

In Hunghsing brigade of Tach'iao commune in Tangt'u hsien, the Party branch tightly grasped the key link of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, continued to infuse socialist ideas into the minds of the commune members and criticized the tendency toward capitalism, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses for tilling land for the revolutionary cause. Starting from 1966, grain output increased by a big margin one year after another. Last year, grain output exceeded 1,700 catties per mow.

A production brigade in Wubu hsien was a "model brigade" in the hsien before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Its average grain output surpassed the "Program" and exceeded 1,000 catties per mow. Later, because it did not tightly grasp socialist education, the capitalist tendency rose to the top. For this reason, average grain output hovered around 1,000 catties per mow in the past five years.

Through this comparison and analysis, all understood the important role played by the superstructure to the economic base and arrived at a clear guiding thought of grasping the important matters and promoting vigorous work. Some comrades learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Production increases if we work. Moreover, it increases quickly if we work vigorously. The question is how we should work so that production will increase. If we fail to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, do not carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and do not implement the Party's policy, production won't increase, despite our efforts. Even if it might increase for the time being, it would drop again and also would deviate from the right path." Others said: "Whether or not we have properly criticized Lin Piao and rectified the style of work well is not something of little importance but something of great importance bearing on the question of orientation and the line and the major question of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and guarding against capitalist restoration."

After the conclusion of this meeting, the leading cadres at all levels went deep into the grassroots in the countryside to grasp important matters and promote vigorous work, and went a step further in exercising a firmer hold on criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work, in properly conducting education in the line, and in enhancing the awareness of the broad masses of cadres and commune members in the struggle between the two lines. Since the spring of this year, displaying the revolutionary spirit that "Tachai works vigorously when a severe drought attacks, and we, too, work vigorously when severe waterlogging occurs," the broad masses have overcome flood and waterlogging. The total output and the per-unit-area output of early rice planted on 2,600,000 mow of land in the whole administrative district top that of last year.

Correctly Orient the Ideological Line, Perseveringly Make Investigation and Study

In criticizing Machism, Lenin clearly pointed out two diametrically opposite lines of cognition: "From matter to sense and thinking, or from thinking and sense to matter? Engels upheld the first line, that is, the materialist line. Mach upheld the second, that is,the idealist line." In

order to grasp the superstructure and solve well the problems of ideology, the line, the policy and the leading body, we must perseveringly uphold the materialist line of cognition, that is, from matter to sense and thinking, and conscientiously do a good job of making investigation and study. Otherwise, we shall bump our heads against the wall and fall down, and this will bring damage to the revolutionary cause. We have drawn experience and lessons in this connection.

In the past, we thought that the slow development of agricultural production in Hsiianch'eng hsien was mainly due to the poor conditions of water conservation, the backward farming techniques, and the small multiple cropping area. Last year, we helped this hsien energetically grasp reform in production and extend the acreage planted to double-crop rice. But, production still failed to develop quickly. Why? Chairman Mao says: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it." In February this year, we changed our former style of "touch and go" in making investigations and our subjective method of immediately starting to solve problems after gaining partial knowledge. We led a group of office cadres to work side by side with the Party committee of Hsiianch'eng hsien and to make investigations in more than 40 brigades in 30 communes. Through extensive and deep-going investigations, we discovered that the most important cause of the failure of this hsien to make headway in production was that, due to the harassment of the revisionist line of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and at the instigation of the class enemy in some communes and brigades, the capitalist tendency to abandon farming for commerce rose to the surface, thus hindering the implementation of the Party's basic line and policies. Upon making clear the crux of the problem, we immediately sent more than 200 cadres from organs at the administrative district and hsien levels to go deep into the midst of the 30 brigades which lagged behind to stay at selected spots. There, they further launched the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify style of work, and in the light of the actual conditions of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, conducted education in the Party's basic line, criticized the tendency toward capitalism and uncovered and hit at the sabotage activities of the handful of class enemies, thereby teaching the cadres and the masses a lesson in class struggle and two-line struggle. Because the cadres had improved their style of work and maintained close ties with the masses, the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members for participation in collective production surged to an unprecedented height and there was all-round improvement in labor attendance rate and work efficiency. This very quickly brought new signs of recovery to the revolution and production. The popularization of the experience of a spot also led to the intensification of education in the Party's basic line by other communes and brigades in the whole hsien and gave impetus to the development of revolution and production. This year's total output and per-unit-area output of early rice in the whole hsien topped that of last year by 20 percent. Ten of the 30 brigades which lagged behind had their quarterly output of early rice exceeding their total output of last year, while the other 20 brigades also increased their output by a big margin.

Chairman Mao once pointed out: "Without investigating the actual situation, there is bound to be an idealist appraisal of class forces and an

idealist guidance in work, resulting either in opportunism or in putschism." This tells us: A correct ideological line is the premiss of the execution of a correct political line. Investigation and study are the Marxist method of work; they are the concrete manifestation of firm adherence to dialectical materialism. We must penetratingly criticize idealist transcendentalism spread by Lin Piao, and the fallacies, such as "from the subjective to the objective," trumpeted by him. Meanwhile, we must go deep into the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and into the storms of mass struggle, continuously improve our power of cognition, correctly orient our ideological line and perseveringly make investigation and study in all kinds of work.

* * *

PLA Commanders and Fighters Conscientiously Study the Documents of the 10th Party Congress, Resolutely Act in Accordance with the Spirit of the 10th Party Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 5, 1973)

(NCNA Peking, September 4, 1973) While jubilantly celebrating the triumphant conclusion of the 10th Congress of the Party, the various units of the Army, Navy and Air Force of the People's Liberation Army have extensively whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress and acting in accordance with the spirit of the 10th Party Congress. The PLA commanders and fighters are determined to rally more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, to resolutely implement the political line charted by the 10th Party Congress and to make fresh contributions toward the struggles for defending the great socialist motherland.

The commanders and fighters of the whole PLA were enormously inspired by the happy tidings of the triumphant convocation of the 10th Party Congress. Many units held grand celebrations that night, warmly hailing the re-election of the great leader Chairman Mao as the chairman of our Party and expressing firm support for the various documents adopted at the 10th Party Congress. The leading cadres, veteran Red Army fighters and combat heroes of many units went deep into the company units to spread this happy news, to publicize and study the documents of the 10th Party Congress and to join the fighters in criticizing the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They said: "The documents of the 10th Party Congress have pointed out to us the orientation and the tasks of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are the fighting program for the whole Party, the whole Army and the whole people. We must conscientiously study these documents, further enhance our awareness of the line and carry out with better results the fighting tasks put forth by the 10th Party Congress."

Recently, the Party committees of various PLA units in Peking, Shenyang, Lanchow, Sinkiang, Tsinan, Wuhan, Nanking, Canton, Foochow, Kunming and Chengtu and the naval and air forces units there studied and discussed the documents of the 10th Party Congress and quickly issued circulars to the various units under them, calling upon them to take the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress as the immediate task of prime importance, to study them repeatedly, to comprehend them penetratingly and to implement them resolutely.

Through this study, the PLA commanders and fighters plucked up their fighting spirit and enhanced their boundless warm feeling for Chairman Mao.

While studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the commanders and fighters of the Heroic Red 1st Company (英雄紅一連) of a certain unit under the Wuhan Military Command recounted the past course of fighting and growth of this company under Chairman Mao's kind concern. As early as 1928, Chairman Mao sent a representative of the Party to this company; in 1929, this company sent its representative to attend the Kut'ien Meeting presided over by Chairman Mao. After reviewing the past and studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the commanders and fighters said: "The Party's leadership is the source of victory. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of the people's army."

In the course of field camping, a Red Army regiment of a certain unit under the Canton Military Command studied the documents of the 10th Party Congress and reviewed Chairman Mao's teaching, "Our principle is that the Party commands the gun, and the gun must never be allowed to command the Party," thereby further enhancing their Party sense. This regiment was set up during the period of the Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Chairman Mao. It now comprises eight Red Army company units, which were the first few companies that set up their Party branches in the Chingkang Mountains area in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "The Party branch is organized on a company basis." In the past few decades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, this regiment fought bravely and accomplished its various fighting tasks with outstanding results. Many heroic groups emerged from it. Today, the Party organizations at all levels in this regiment recount the glorious traditions and study the documents of the 10th Party Congress. They comprehend more deeply the important meaning of strengthening the Party's absolute leadership over the Army. They unanimously express their will to build themselves into more staunch and more vigorous organizations in accordance with the new Party Constitution and to further enhance the fighting strength of the army units.

While studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the commanders and fighters of various units, in their utmost revolutionary indignation, penetratingly criticized the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They said: "We must fully use Lin Piao as our teacher by negative example, understand deeply the characteristics and laws of the class struggle and the struggle between the lines during the period of socialism, and continue to enhance our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism."

When studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the Party committee of a certain regiment under the Peking Military Command reviewed the series of directives issued by Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee on the deep-going unfolding of the "criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work" movement, analyzed the situation of this movement at a preceding stage, and studied measures for continuing to grasp tightly and properly this matter of prime importance in the future. It expressed its will to carry forward the achieved results, to go on fighting and to further consolidate and carry forward the great achievements made in the "criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work" movement.

Ch'ang En-chü, a combat hero and a deputy political commissar of the artillery regiment of a certain unit under the Shenyang Military Command, went deeply into the 7th company where he formerly served as political officer, and got together with the members of the Party branch of this company to criticize the counter-revolutionary crimes committed by Lin Piao. At a criticism meeting, he said: "The Lin Piao anti-Party clique jumped out after the downfall of the Liu Shao-ch'i renegade clique and followed the baton of Soviet revisionism, in a frenzied attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. This is an acute expression of the domestic and international class struggles within the Party. We must persevere in reading and study, firmly bear in mind the Party's basic line during the historical period of socialism, and fight bravely for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

While criticizing the crimes committed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the Chingkang Mountains and in such areas as Tsun-i and Yenan reviewed Chairman Mao's brilliant articles "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains" and "A Single Spark Can Start A Prairie Fire" and read through some other relevant materials, thereby seeing more clearly Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary hideous features. They said: "At the critical juncture of the revolution in the past, Lin Piao always committed right-deviationist mistakes, always played a double game, and used false appearance to hoodwink the Party and the people. But, no matter how he disguised himself, he eventually could never evade historical punishment. All enemies to the people will finally be swept into the garbage can of history.

The cadres and fighters of a certain unit under the Lanchow Military Command--where Men Ho, a good cadre devoted to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, had served before he died--studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle" and recounted the late Comrade Men Ho's heroic deeds of carrying out and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They are determined, as Comrade Men Ho did, to conscientiously read the books by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to build up their ability to distinguish between the correct and the wrong lines, to carry forward the selfless and dauntless revolutionary spirit, and to do a good job in standing on guard, posting sentry and fighting battles in defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The analysis of the current excellent situation at home and abroad made by the 10th Party Congress inspires the commanders and fighters of all PLA units to advance bravely along the political line defined by the 10th Party Congress.

The commanders and fighters of the "T'ashan Heroes' Regiment" (塔峁雄团) who are carrying out field camping penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line and, at the same time, study the documents of the 10th Party Congress and Chairman Mao's teachings "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster, and do everything for the people" and "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," intensify military training and strive to build up the fighting strength of this regiment. The political commissar of this regiment personally leads the regiment to carry out exercise of a real combat in high mountains.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters stationed in the border areas of the motherland repeatedly study the passage "The Congress called on the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the people of all nationalities in our country to strengthen without fail their preparations against wars of aggression, be on guard against the outbreak of an imperialist world war and particularly against surprise attacks by social-imperialism," contained in the Communique of the 10th Party Congress. Their fighting spirit soars to a greater height.

The broad masses of commanders and fighters of a certain border defense unit stationed in Lit area, Sinkiang, go further to inspect their preparations against war.

Braving drizzles, the fighters of the 5th company of a certain PLA unit and the militiamen of Huangts'o production brigade--which are advanced groups in constituting army-people joint defense on the Fukien Front--stay at their fighting positions to study measures for strengthening army-people joint defense.

The commanders and fighters of the PLA units in Inner Mongolia, Chengtu, Tsinan and Nanking have further strengthened training in war preparations and improved their tactics and skills to a new level. They express: We must ride on the East Wind of the 10th Party Congress, arouse our spirit, work vigorously, make proper preparations in all fields against wars of aggression, heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland and be always ready to wipe out any enemy that dare invade us.

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The Capital Whips Up A Wave of Enthusiasm for Seriously Studying the Documents of the 10th Party National Congress

- the broad masses of Party members and people are determined to uphold the spirit of the Party's 10th National Congress and forge bravely ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 6, 1973)

(NCNA September 5, 1973) Inspired by the good tidings of the triumphant conclusion of the 10th Party National Congress, the broad masses of cadres and people in the capital have whipped up, with great revolutionary enthusiasm, a wave of enthusiasm for the study of the documents of the 10th Party National Congress and carrying through the spirit of the Congress. They have seriously studied and deeply understood the spiritual essence of the documents of the 10th Party National Congress and expressed the determination to rally more closely around the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao and forge bravely ahead along the political line defined by the 10th Party National Congress.

After the triumphant conclusion of the 10th Party National Congress, the CCP Peking Municipal Committee issued a notification pointing out that the 10th Party National Congress of unity and victory is a congress of historic significance. The various documents adopted at the Congress are extremely important Marxist-Leninist documents and form a combat program for the whole Party, the whole army and the people of the whole country. The notification calls on Party committees at various levels to immediately study the matter and make arrangements for the mobilization of the broad masses of Party members, cadres and people to seriously study, publicize and carry out the line of the 10th Party National Congress so as to make it known to every household and understood by everybody. In conjunction with study, it is imperative to conduct a deep-going course of education in class struggle and two-line struggle for the broad masses inside and outside the Party.

In the past few days, various ch'ü, hsien and bureaux and the Party organizations of various enterprises and business units enthusiastically formulated study plans and universally whipped up a wave of enthusiasm for study. Many units held study classes for training a backbone force. Many leading cadres went deep into the midst of basic levels to join the masses in study and in forums to publicize the spirit of the documents and criticize the crimes of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. All declared: The 10th Party Congress has clearly pointed out to us the orientation and task of continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. We must put the study of the documents of the 10th Party National Congress above all other work, seriously and properly study them, thoroughly comprehend and resolutely implement them.

In the process of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the broad masses of Party members, cadres and people have paid attention to associating the effort with gaining a profound understanding of the two-line struggle within the Party, especially the history of struggle in smashing the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

In the course of study, the workers of the "February 7" Locomotive and Rolling Stock Plant recalled the brilliant practice of Chairman Mao in spreading the flames of revolution in this plant on two occasions over 50 years ago. They took note of the tremendous changes that had taken place in this plant under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, especially after the great cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin and rectification of style. They thus came to understand more deeply, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political lines determines everything."

Old worker and Communist Party member Liu Tsai-hsiang who took part in the "February 7" General Strike said: It is entirely due to the wise leadership of Chairman Mao and the guidance of his proletarian revolutionary line that our country have been able to turn from a poor and backward semi-colonial and semi-feudal country into an initially prosperous and thriving socialist country today, that our Party can have expanded from an initial membership of several tens to a great, glorious and correct Party of today with a membership of 28 million, and that our country's revolutionary cause can have continuously progressed from victory to victory.

After studying the documents of the 10th Party National Congress and the history of two-line struggle within the Party, the broad masses of workers unanimously expressed the determination to resolutely carry out the line of the Party's 10th National Congress and wrest a still greater victory!

The cadres and the masses on various fronts in the capital have, in conjunction with the study of the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, make penetrating criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique with great revolutionary indignation. The various plants and mines of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have respectively held study classes. Through the study of the documents, the workers have deepened their understanding of the protracted, complicated and acute nature of class struggle and two-line struggle for the whole historical period of socialism, summed up the previous achievements and experiences of the relevant units in the criticize-Lin and rectify-style campaign and further directed intensified and proper efforts toward such a matter of top importance as the criticism of Lin and rectification of style.

The cadres and commune members of the Tapailou production brigade of Tahsing hsien--where the late proletarian elite fighter Wang Kuo-fu lived--combined the study of the documents of the 10th National Party Congress with the indignant denunciation and criticism of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique. They repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Going against the tide is a Marxist-Leninist principle." They recalled the dauntless revolutionary spirit of Wang Kuo-fu who in his life fought against heaven and earth and against the class enemy, and his heroic deeds in resolutely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They expressed the determination to comply with Chairman Mao's teachings and adhere to this principle by struggling against all erroneous lines and erroneous tendencies.

Through the serious study of the political report of the 10th Party Congress, the Party members and workers of the Party committee of the Tungfeng Market further raised their awareness and studied and formulated concrete measures for

the penetrating criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of style. They said, "We must make full use of this teacher by negative example, Lin Piao, and continuously raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism."

The teachers, students and workers of Peking University, Tsinghua University, Peking Chemical Engineering College, Peking Normal College and other institutions of higher learning associated the study of the documents of the 10th Party Congress with the realities of the relevant units in seriously studying the problems of taking the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of style of work as the key link, as properly grasping class struggle in the superstructure including various spheres of culture and continuously carrying out well the revolution in education.

On the basis of studying the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the teachers and students of the various departments of liberal arts of the Peking Normal College wrote articles criticizing Lin Piao's vain attempt to alter the Party's basic line and sabotage Party building, and also revised and supplemented 21 articles against Confucius. The teachers responsible for lessons in politics and Party history compiled and revised the new teaching materials as they studied.

In the process of organizing the broad Party membership and the masses to study the documents of the 10th Party Congress, the Party organizations at various levels in the capital seriously strengthened the build-up of the Party in accordance with the political line and the new Party Constitution adopted by the 10th Party Congress.

The 500-odd basic-level Party branch secretaries and Party committee leading members taking part in the Party branch work conference of the Peking Railway Sub-Bureau associated the realities of Party building in the relevant units with the study and discussion of the documents of the 10th Party Congress. A serious study was made of a further effort to strengthen the centralized leadership of the Party and develop the Party's line traditions. They unanimously said that they would surely build stronger Party organizations full of vitality and vigor and insure the Party branches to play a better role as the fighting citadel.

The broad masses of workers in the capital and the members of the rural people's communes in the suburbs, while conscientiously studying the documents of the 10th Party National Congress, expressed their determination to resolutely carry out the Party's general line of "building socialism by going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results," and whip up a wave of enthusiasm for "grasping revolution and promoting production, other work and preparedness against war."

In industrial and mining enterprises, there have constantly come reports on setting of new production records. Through popularizing a new steel smelting technique, the No. 9 workshop of the Peking Steel Works raised steel output from 7 or 8 heats to 10 per shift. The Hsiangyang Chemical Engineering Works set the highest daily production level for polystyrene since its founding.

In early September, it had fulfilled ahead of schedule the state plan for the current year. On the basis of having set the highest industrial production level in the first eight months, compared with the corresponding period in history, the whole municipality has gone on raising its production level since September.

In resolute response to the call of the 10th Party National Congress, the broad masses of commune members in Tunghsien after wresting a 40 percent increase in grain output from the summer bumper harvest of this year, further whipped up a mass campaign to learn from Tachai and overtake Hsiyang. They aimed at strengthening the later-stage management of late-autumn crops, exercising a firm grip on manure-accumulation and manure-hauling, and making vigorous and hard efforts in order to bring in a bumper harvest for the whole year and make proper preparations for winning new victories next year.

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RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Famous North China Commune Carries Forward "Paupers'" Spirit--Chienming Commune Series (One)

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 6, 1973)

a poor hilly region has become a thriving socialist area thanks to hard work by the nationally known chienming people's commune in north china. led by wang kuo-fan, a local pioneer in agricultural cooperation, the peasants have made progress by showing revolutionary spirit in improving its land and mechanizing a considerable amount of farm work.

situated in the shadow of the great wall in the yenshan mountains, the chienming commune in tsunhua county, hopei province, now has some 2,800 households and 15,000 people working some 1,300 hectares of hilly land, with machinery used to plough all possible land. a large part of the hillside fields have been terraced and barren hills have been turned into orchards.

twentythree poor peasant households here formed the first agricultural producer cooperative in the district twenty years ago. the initiator, wang kuo-fan was its chairman. at the beginning, all the co-op possessed was three-quarters' share in the ownership of a donkey. but the 23 families kept to the socialist road despite all difficulties and sneers by some well-to-do peasants who called it "the paupers' co-op". in the winter, wang kuo-fan led the members in cutting large quantities of firewood deep in the mountains for months. money from sale of the firewood enabled the co-op to buy a cart, some drought animals and a flock of sheep to get collective production started. in the first year, the co-op got a maize yield that surpassed that of a well-to-do peasant who was determined to "defeat the co-op in production." the clear superiority of agricultural collectivization attracted more and more peasants into the agricultural cooperative. in an editor's note to the book "the socialist upsurge in china's countryside" in 1955 chairman mao commended this diligently and frugally run co-op. he said: "our entire nation, we feel, should pattern itself after this co-op," and he asked: "in a few decades, why can't 600 million 'paupers', by their own efforts, create a socialist country, rich and strong?"

a people's commune was formed by the joining together of the co-ops in the neighbourhood with the "paupers' co-op". the commune at first farmed tiny hillside plots so small that sometimes 50 of them covered less than a hectare and precluded the use of farm machinery. but the commune members over the past 15 years have turned them into large plots by terracing so as to facilitate mechanized farming.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and members of the commune have resolutely criticized the crimes of liu shao-chi and lin piao of pushing revisionism and attempting to restore capitalism in china. this has further fired people's enthusiasm for socialism. in recent years, the commune members have worked hard to transform the hilly land on a scale larger than ever before. using any kind of tool, from bulldozers and other modern machines to handpicks, men and women, old and young, levelled hilltops to fill in gullies and built terraced fields protected by stone walls. wells were dug in the fields which conserve water, top-soil and fertility well. wang kuo-fan said: "we must have a long-range plan and undertake capital construction on a large scale. every project we build must function for decades."

such aspiring projects roused great enthusiasm among the commune members. the hsipu production brigade after last autumn harvest organized 200 people and two bulldozers to create a piece of flat land twice as big as a football field out of a gully seven metres deep. the whole project, involving filling in the gully and levelling two hillocks on each side, was completed in 35 days. the members proudly called the newly created field "our man-made plain". almost every able-bodied person in the brigade worked on the project. even primary school pupils helped before going to school, as well as women of over sixty. electric wire was extended from the village to the construction site so that work could continue into the evening.

in the past three years the commune has filled in 17 of its 52 gullies and terraced a total of 60 hectares.

the commune has used its bulldozers to throw up dykes along a 19-kilometre stretch of a river. this fixed the river-bed and protects more than 300 hectares of farmland on both banks from inundation during the rainy season. then earth was fetched to cover the former pebble-strewn riverbed behind the dykes to add 46 hectares of farmland.

just these two measures enabled the commune to extend its cultivated area by 13 per cent.

the commune has a 200-men building contingent responsible for water conservancy construction all year round. it has built in the past three years two reservoirs, one with a storage capacity of 400,000 cubic metres and the other half as big. these are in addition to the one built in the early days of the commune. all 20 production brigades of the commune have their own well-sinking teams which have dug 163 pump wells in the past few years. altogether, 80 per cent of the commune's farmland now has irrigation facilities. the commune was hit by a severe drought last year, but average grain yield still surpassed four tons per hectare for a local record, or 50 per cent over that in 1957, the year before the commune was set up, or six times the pre-liberation figure.

machinery is now being used not only for ploughing, but also for combatting pests, threshing, fodder crushing, oil pressing, flour milling, road building and field transportation.

the original plan of the commune called for turning two of the hills into orchards of apple and chestnut trees. now almost all the hill slopes near the villages are grown to apples, chestnuts and walnuts. the commune got a bumper harvest of fruit and nuts last year. the hsipu brigade with only 200 households gathered 186 tons of nuts and fresh fruit. many of the more remote slopes have been planted to pines and other timber trees. to date, two-thirds of the formerly barren hills have been afforested.

the public funds under commune ownership alone, not counting the property owned by the production brigades, come to 4.8 million yuan.

wang kuo-fan, the commune party secretary, said: "our collective economy has grown and our members are leading a better life. but we'll never discard our 'paupers' spirit'. as our great leader chairman mao teaches, we must be diligent and frugal in running every socialist enterprise."

the "paupers'" spirit prompted the commune-run undertaking that pay for the farm machines. the commune has organized some of its members to quarry rocks, open small mines and do other side-line production.

the forestry farm of the commune has been built in the "paupers' spirit". wang kuo-fan led some two thousand young people in 1968 to a desolate valley called "wolf valley" when they launched a five-day tree-planting drive. a 20-member forestry team led by 42-year-old communist wang shu-kuan followed to plant trees in season and quarry rocks and raise pigs. side-line production has enabled this small forestry team to buy a hand tractor, a fodder cutter and a crusher. it is raising 32 pigs and has built houses with a total of 16 rooms. last year, the forestry workers opened about five hectares of land in the valley to grow maize. the valley has over 120 hectares for afforestation and the farm has planted two-thirds of it to pines, and other timber trees and some nut trees.

the commune also runs its educational system in the "paupers' spirit". it has two senior middle schools, four junior middle schools and 19 primary schools. the total enrolment of 2,900 includes almost every school-age child in the commune. to bring up a cultured younger generation that loves the collective and labour, the schools encourage teachers to take the children after school to do physical labour within their physical capacity, the students foster a love for labour and the schools increase their income. some of the schools are now able to waive all student fees, add classrooms and buy a hand tractor for experimental purposes.

the commune has a 30-bed hospital and each production brigade has a clinic staffed by three to six "barefoot doctors" who prescribe both western style medicine and herbal medicines which they collected from the mountains or cultivated. they also do collective physical labour and earn work points like other commune members.

wang kuo-fan as a leading cadre in the commune takes part regularly in collective productive labour. before he was elected chairman of the county revolutionary committee and secretary of the county party committee during the cultural revolution, he managed to spend 200 days every year in collective productive labour. even now, he still finds time to take part in productive labour. he said that this is a way to maintain the style of plain living and hard work and to prevent himself from alienating himself from the former poor and lower-middle peasants with whom he has worked for decades.

North China Commune Mechanizing Farming on Its Own--Chienming Commune Series (Two)

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 7, 1973)

"in the old days we lacked draught animals and men had to pull ploughs; today tractors work the land." cadres and members of the chienming commune in hopei province sum up the change in their farming technique with this contrast.

when wang kuo-fan, now party secretary of the commune, led 23 poor-peasant households in setting up the first agricultural producer cooperative in the district in 1953, the co-op had only a few hectares of land and three-quarters' share in the ownership of a donkey. the co-op was mockingly named by some well-to-do peasants "the paupers co-op". in 1958 with this co-op as the nucleus, several agricultural cooperatives merged into the present chienming people's commune.

the commune, consisting of 2799 households with a population of 15,000 and tilling some 1,300 hectares of land, now has 46 tractors, 115 electric motors, 69 diesel engines and more than 1,300 other farm machines and implements. in addition to the commune-run tractor station, 16 of the 20 production brigades have their own tractor stations.

the commune has mechanized its ploughing and harrowing on all the land machinery can work. part of the reaping and all the threshing, crushing, ginning, irrigation and field transportation are done with machines.

wang kuo-ran explained that the commune achieved farm mechanization through hard work and frugality in the spirit of the "paupers" and by relying on the collective strength.

at the beginning, there was a debate on the question of raising the funds for mechanization in the hsipu production brigade which now has seven tractors (totalling 300 hp) for its 71 hectares of land. some people favoured taking state loans, arguing that it was beyond the power of the brigade to raise such a big sum. but the majority of the cadres and members believed that the state has more urgent and important projects and that if the 600 million peasants in the country all wanted state loans to mechanize farming, the country's socialist construction would be hampered. finally the brigade decided to try to accumulate the money through developing side-line production and practising economy.

the brigade set up special teams in 1969 to quarry rocks and minerals for sale to the state and organized the weaker and older members to weave mats. income from these side-lines enabled the brigade in the past few years to buy tractors, electric motors, threshers and other machines. the peasants describe this method as "making side-lines provide machinery which then promotes food production."

having more machines, this brigade is able to deploy more and more manpower to build irrigation facilities and farm more intensively. its grain output exceeded six tons per hectare for three years running. last year, in particular, it had an average per hectare yield of 6.3 tons despite a long dry spell lasting more than 300 days.

the brigade members in the past few years have shown ever greater determination to transform nature in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. they turned two caterpillar tractors into bulldozers and turned 40 hectares of undulating, small plots into big, level fields. they have also reclaimed large tracts of wasteland from a former river-bed.

the commune's self-reliant spirit is also manifest in solving the problem of machine repair. except for overhauling of tractors, which has to be done in the county town, the commune's repair works can now handle all other repair jobs. this saves time and money and trains the commune's own technical personnel.

the sixty workers of the commune repair works all come from production brigades, equipped with three lathes (two made by themselves), a drilling machine and a hand drill, a cupola furnace, and some other simple equipment, they do most of the commune's repair jobs and produce thousands of spades, hoes and other small farm tools every year. the shop also takes state orders for hammers and small water pumps.

the commune-run tractor station has 10 tractors and a staff of 47. in addition to operating the machines, the station is in charge of supervising and guiding the use of all farm machines throughout the commune. it also sends people to the production brigades to demonstrate new techniques and new machines and help them do repairs on the spot. the station also trains people sent by the production brigades.

fortynine-year-old tung chun, one of the poor peasants who formed the "paupers' co-op" under wang kuo-fan's leadership in 1953, is now a worker and technical innovations activist in the tractor station. since he came here in 1969, tung chun has adapted some farm machines brought from other places to suit local natural conditions and farming practices.

explaining his deep interest in farm machinery, tung chun said: "we who were poor peasants in the old society know the meaning of being masters of our own fate. now that we have machines at our disposal, we'll spare no efforts to speed up mechanization of farming."

New Generation of Peasants--Chienming Commune
Series (Three)

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 8, 1973)

a new generation of labouring people with socialist consciousness and culture is maturing in rural china. these young people born around the time the new people's republic was founded are a very active and vigorous force in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

i met quite a number of them during my recent visit to the chienming people's commune in tsunhua county, hopei province. there are some 4,000 people between the ages of 16 and 30 in this commune; they account for more than one quarter of the total population.

twentynine-year-old wang shun, deputy party secretary of the hsipu production brigade, is considered by many an outstanding representative of the commune's young people.

wang shun reads a great deal. no matter how busy field work during the day or how late the hour after he attends to brigade affairs, he reads into midnight. he is diligent in his study of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

wang shun explained: "our secretary wang kuo-fan tells me from time to time 'how do you think we peasants-turned-cadres should run the large-scale socialist

agriculture? should we rely on the remnant small peasant mentality left over from centuries? no. we must rely on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. for this reason, we have to study hard.' i think what comrade wang kuo-fan said is true."

the young man returned to his village after finishing agricultural middle school in 1961. thanks to education by the party organization and the attention the older generation of former poor peasants lavished on him, wang shun made rapid progress politically.

during the cultural revolution, wang shun was active in exposing and criticizing liu shao-chi's crimes aimed at restoring capitalism and sabotage by a few class enemies in the locality. his militancy in defending chairman mao's revolutionary line won general approval from the commune members and he was elected deputy party secretary of the brigade in 1969.

the following year wang kuo-fan, party secretary of the commune and the brigade, assumed leadership of the county party committee, so the responsibility of guiding a brigade of nearly 1,200 people fell mainly on this young men's shoulders.

since becoming a cadre, wang shun has persisted in taking part in the collective productive labour. people say he always appears where the work is the most difficult and the heaviest.

as a member of the county party committee, wang shun often has to attend meetings at the county town. but he does not waste the minutes while he is waiting for a bus. he works in the fields near the bus stop in that time. and returning from a meeting, he goes directly to the fields and works with other members till dusk. in the past four years he has managed to put in more than two hundred days a year in collective productive labour.

wang shun said: "cadre participation in collective productive labour, as chairman mao teaches, is an important measure to keep cadres from going revisionist. it is also an important aspect of carrying forward the paupers' spirit. young cadres like i particularly need this."

wang shun is known for his modesty and readiness to make self-criticism. the leading body of the brigade under his leadership is united as one. both revolution and production have been progressing. in the past few years, the brigade has added seven tractors and terraced more than 40 hectares in former gullies and dug big wells and irrigation ditches. for three years running since 1970 the brigade's grain yield has surpassed six tons per hectare, the target set for north china in the national programme for agricultural development.

wang shun is by no means an isolated case. liu chih-tien, deputy secretary of the communist youth league committee

of the commune, says that there are 150 young cadres of age below 30 in the commune. half of the cadres at various levels in the commune are young. in hsipu, 26 of the 58 "model commune members" elected in 1972 were young people.

the commune has a 200-men water conservancy construction team and young people account for 90 per cent of them. young people also predominate in the commune's forestry team, mining team, well sinking teams, tractor-driver units and scientific experiment groups. all 2,800 militiamen are young people.

the young peasants in general have some years of schooling. in the chienming commune, over 70 per cent of them have had six to 12 years of education. in contrast, nearly all the former poor and lower-middle peasants here were illiterate at the time of liberation in 1949.

in the past decade and more, scientific experiment groups have mushroomed in the commune under the slogan "farm scientifically". the young people are applying their knowledge to finding better ways to protect crops, improve the soil, make chemical fertilizer and manage orchards.

all the bigger villages have amateur theatrical groups. the biggest and most active is the theatrical troupe of the taanlochuang brigade. it has a repertory of several hundred short items all written and produced by the members themselves. they include local operas, dances, ballads, cross-talk and other theatrical forms. among these is a hopei-style opera "after the bumper harvest" which depicts the commune members' eagerness to sell their surplus grain to the state after an excellent harvest.

the chienming commune has a number of reading rooms, each with a small library.

the party organization and the old poor peasants pay great attention to educating the younger generation. at hsipu, there is a museum on the history of the class struggle in the locality. there are drawings and articles showing the savage oppression and exploitation of the landless peasants by the landlord class in the old society. broken bowls and the rags of the poor peasants and whips the landlords used to use to flog peasants are on display. all these stand in sharp contrast to the secure life of the peasants today. the museum serves as a reminder of the bitter past and an effective means to teach the young people in class struggle.

former poor peasant wang sheng, who had to beg for 24 years before liberation, has built a new house and his elder son another, but on wang kuo-fan's suggestion, he still keeps his small thatched hut to show how miserably poor peasants lived in the past.

wang kuo-fan, the party secretary, said: "we want our young people to know the darkness of the old society and understand how their parents and grand-parents have fought hard in order to bring about today's happy life. we hope they will carry on our paupers' spirit and carry the revolution through to the end."

"Women Prop Up Half the Heavens,"--Chienming Commune Series (Four)

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 9, 1973)

"the slogan 'women prop up half the heavens' has come true in our commune. women commune members are playing no smaller role than their male counterparts," said hsi jui-hua, chairman of the women's federation of the chienming people's commune in tsunhua county, hopei province.

in this commune, women taking part in social work and productive labour account for 85 to 90 per cent of the total number of women. roughly half the labour force on the agricultural front in every production brigade of the commune are women. there are 38 women's teams specialising in cotton growing. they are in charge of the field management of almost all the cotton fields in the commune. in addition, the production brigades also have their own women tractor drivers, women agro-technicians and women "barefoot doctors".

linking their labour with the lofty goal of communism, women are giving full play to their talent in many fields. they are playing an increasingly important role in socialist revolution and construction.

when tsunhua county experienced a long dry spell last year, the area of the hsipu production brigade was hit by a severe drought, lasting more than 360 days. under the heroic slogan "defeat the drought no matter how severe. our 'paupers' spirit will prevail over the elements," women commune members joined the men in sinking wells and hoisting water up-hill to irrigate the crops. thanks to their concerted efforts, the brigade won a good grain harvest last year, averaging 6.3 tons per hectare.

even elderly women refused to be left behind. they organized themselves in study groups, each with at least a dozen and some with several dozen members. besides studying chairman mao's writings and enriching their ability to read and write, they opened up bit by bit

a stretch of wasteland beside a river near their village, sowed maize on it and then handed over the field to the collective. they said: "though we can't work with as much energy as the young people, we don't want to sit idly at home. we, too, want to contribute our share to building socialism."

popular, thirtythree-year-old hsi jui-hua returned to her home village in the chienming commune, to take part in agricultural production, in 1962, after finishing her studies at an agricultural vocational school in peking. last year she was elected chairman of the commune's women's federation. soon after she became a commune cadre, she went to spend four days a week at the most backward of the 20 production brigades in the commune. she took her bedroll with her and shared a bed with a woman member. she joined the members of the brigade in collective productive labour and had many conversations with the brigade cadres. through careful investigation she found that what was holding up the progress of brigade was the conservative thinking of some of the cadres. the brigade was a small one, with a little over 100 people. it had only thirty able-bodied members to farm more than 13 hectares of land. therefore some cadres thought that in the circumstances it was impossible to make drastic advances. some of the cadres argued: "true our output hasn't shot up quickly, but it has been going up bit by bit. our progress isn't very impressive, but we have made some progress."

hsi jui-hua led the cadres and other members of the brigade in studying chairman mao's teachings on the party's general line of going all out, aiming high and building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results. this aroused discussion among all the members of the brigade, men and women alike, around the question of what were the favourable factors that could help the brigade to quicken the pace of its development. many feasible proposals were enthusiastically put forward. apart from other things this had a stimulating effect on the conservative-minded cadres and gave them confidence. last fall, the brigade began a mass drive to sink wells, level land, extend the irrigated area and more than double the wheat acreage, in the "paupers'" revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. the result has been that this year, despite a spring dry spell, the brigade has tripled its winter wheat output.

there are more than 140 women cadres like hsi jui-hua in the chienming commune. they hold positions of responsibility in the leading organs at the commune, brigade and team levels.

women also play an important role in scientific experiment. six of the eleven members of the agro-technique group at the tiaochuangtzu brigade, are

young women. this group is well known throughout the county for its investigation into the life cycle of the maize borer, a major pest in this district. ,through careful observation, the research group found that the maize borer propagates two generations a year in this part of north china and not three generations as recorded in available scientific literature on the subject. this discovery has helped the commune wipe out the maize borer, which used to destroy one third of the standing crop. last year the same group was given the task of trial-production of phosphorous germ fertilizer. the young women eagerly studied scientific books on this subject and made many calls on scientific institutions in the county for advice. they literally lived in their laboratory as they carried out experiments and overcome various difficulties. the group's efforts have been crowned with success. the brigade is now turning out large quantities of this fertilizer at a cost of only four cents a kilogram. when a hectare of maize, wheat or kaoliang is treated with some 30 kilograms of this fertilizer, a 30 per cent increase in yield has been proved possible.

all the production brigades in the commune have their own agro-technical groups, and women account for half the membership of these groups.

chairman mao teaches: "times have changed, and today men and women are equal. whatever men comrades can accomplish, women comrades can too." this teaching inspires the women peasants to do their best. they diligently study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in their efforts to raise their political level and their technical ability. the study groups in the chienming commune include nursing mothers and elderly women as well as young militiawomen. they use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to refute the various revisionist fallacies peddled by liu shao-chi and lin piao. the women have markedly raised their political consciousness as a result of such studies. since the cultural revolution began, 54 women peasants in chienming have joined the chinese communist party and 150 have joined the chinese communist youth league.

fortyone-year-old liang hsiu-ying, who was an ordinary housewife when the commune was set up in 1958, is now a standing committee member of the revolutionary committee of the hsipu brigade. she began reading chairman mao's works, with difficulty, only after the setting up of the commune. now she guides the study of four women's study groups. she said: "when we study marxism-leninism, the important thing is to grasp its proletarian stand, viewpoint and method to analyze things and to resolve problems. we must follow chairman mao's teachings about reading and studying seriously and gaining a good grasp of marxism."

Visit with North China Peasant Family--Chienming Commune Series (five)

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 10, 1973)

working and studying together in a collective like the people's commune, the members of a chinese peasant family today have an entirely new relationship of mutual respect, mutual help and consideration. the age-old patriachal domination, characteristic of the age-old landlord class rule of feudalism, is giving way to a new, socialist family relationship.

one such new peasant family in today's rural china is that of chao yu-chu. this household of five, including chao yu-chu's son and her three granddaughters, belongs to the chienming people's commune in tsunhua county, hopei province, north china.

seventyfour-year-old chao yu-chu can never forget the class oppression she suffered in the old society. her husband was killed by the reactionaries when her son was a one-year-old infant. many families suffered death, privation, loss of home and separation under the savage class oppression and exploitation in the dark old society. she wants the young generation to hate the old society and love the new, and has often talked since liberation to students in the village primary school, the militiamen in her brigade and her three granddaughters about such matters.

chao yu-chu has taken an active part in the mass drive during the great proletarian cultural revolution to learn from tachai, the national pace-setter in agriculture. all the production brigades and teams mapped out plans for large-scale water control and land improvement projects in the revolutionary "paupers' spirit" of hard struggle and self-reliance. moved by this socialist enthusiasm, chao yu-chu got six women all over 70, together and said to them: "look, everybody is doing his best to farm for the revolution. true, we're old, but how can we sit at home? we can add a brick or two to the mansion of socialism, can't we?" they formed a group to study chairman mao's works and literacy. the word soon got round and before long, the group had grown to 18 members, the youngest woman being over 50.

mother chao often says: "we old folks lived longer in the old society and have more old ideas. we'll lag behind if we don't study hard."

the women meet several evenings a week at chao yu-chu's home. the brigade leadership sent people to help, including tung yin, chao yu chu's son.

chao yu-chu, who had learned traditional chinese herbal medicine from her herbalist father, became one of the six "barefoot doctors" in the brigade when it instituted a

collective medical service. in view of her age, people generally come to see her instead of asking her to make home calls. but when the members were busy terracing fields, she could no longer sit at home and went to the construction site.

everyone in the family took an active part in the land improvement. even tung yen-ling, the youngest granddaughter, worked in the field for a while early in the morning before school. the long row of certificates of commendation on the wall of chao yu-chu's room testifies to the whole brigade's appreciation of the contributions made by the family.

48-year-old tung yin, oldma chao's only child, began working as a cowherd at the age of eight for the landlord. at 14 he was a hired farmhand. when a literacy class was set up in the village after liberation, tung yin seized the chance to learn to read and write. he was so keen that within six months he already had a fair grasp of the written language and teaching another literacy class.

when wang kuo-fan initiated the first agricultural producer cooperative in the district in 1953, tung yin was one of the 23 pioneering poor peasants to join. he joined the communist party in 1965.

a leading cadre in tung yin's brigade talked about dividing up the collective orchard among the members when liu shao-chi in 1962 used the power he had usurped in the party to advocate "go it alone" so as to disrupt the people's communes. the brigade cadre promised tung yin a number of fruit trees. but tung yin firmly refused to accept and with other former poor peasants led by wang kuo-fan frustrated liu shao-chi's scheme in the chienming commune. as soon as the cultural revolution began, tung yin wrote many big-character posters condemning liu shao-chi and company for pushing revisionism.

the oldest granddaughter, 23-year-old tung yen-chiu, became a teacher at the village school after graduating from a teachers' middle school. the middle sister, 21-year-old tung yen-hua, entered college last year on the recommendation of the members of the production brigade for her love for the collective, outstanding production record and cultural level. she receives free tuition, boarding and lodging as do the other students.

the youngest sister, tung yen-ling, 19, returned to do farming after she finished senior middle school. she is a militiawoman at home with a semi-automatic rifle and a regular contributor of articles to the commune and county radio stations and local newspapers.

"the tremendous activity and good work by people in our commune spur me to write. every time i cover a story, i receive a good lesson in socialism," said tung yen-ling who, like other amateur writers in the commune, accepts no pay for her articles.

tung yin, the father, said: "i'm the main source of income in our family and the sole male member, but i'm not the boss. the whole family talks over every major decision affecting us as a family. and we sit together now and then to discuss important articles in the press and talk over what each of us has done right and wrong so that we can build socialism together better."

he said his family's income is about the average for the brigade. the family has grain in reserve stored in the house and money in the bank. last year the family spent 120 yuan on a wrist watch for the oldest granddaughter and bought a new bicycle for 160 yuan. end item and series.

RURAL EDUCATION

North China Rural Middle School

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Sept. 10, 1973)

a people's commune middle school in north china's shansi province has graduated more than 1,200 students since it was set up in 1958 by three educated youths who went back to their village after finishing schools in the city.

starting with 40 students in three rooms the sutien people's commune put at their disposal, the teachers and students built their school while carrying on classes.

the school combined study and practice with the students rotating in the farm tool shop they set up in 1963 under the guidance of four veteran workers. following chairman mao's teaching "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things", the school expanded the shop in 1966 to do machine repairs, bench work, forging, electroplating and electrical welding. it also opened a small 2.6-hectare farm. the students go back to their production teams and spend two months doing farm work in the busy season of the year. for the remainder of the year, they spend 75 per cent of their time in classroom study and 25 per cent in the shop and on the farm.

direct lines with production raise the students' consciousness of whom they study for and educate them in class struggle while cultivating the habit of taking part in physical labour.

the teaching material has more than 250 examples drawn from the students' practice, including plane geometry.

in learning agronomy, students encountered the problem why they did not get a full stand after applying bicarbonate of ammonia. most of the students thought that the seeds were destroyed by too much fertilizer. but inspection of seeds under the teacher's guidance helped them see that the decomposition of the chemical fertilizer in the presence of moisture released carbon dioxide that prevented oxygen from reaching the seeds which therefore were unable to bud.

the teachers took the students to the workshop where they dismantled and assembled machines in order to make the theoretical points of electricity clear. then the students go to repair such machines in the school-run shop and its farm or the production brigades around the school.

the teachers and students have in the past several years welded over 10,000 farm machine parts, repaired more than 3,200 irrigation and drainage machines and other farm implements, turned out 350 pumps for hilly regions, drilling machines and sprayers, cultivated over 20 kinds of good seed strains and made five tons of bacterial fertilizer.

the middle school graduates return to their villages and put what they study in the school to use. they have trial-produced a large number of farm implements, including fodder cutters, pumps and indigenous wheat threshers. one of the graduates cultivated five good seed strains for the locality. the former poor and lower-middle peasants later recommended him to go to a research institute of the chinese academy of sciences. a 1968 graduate of the middle school, wang ching-sheng, was elected secretary of the party branch of a production brigade. under his leadership, the brigade has learned from the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and is now an advanced unit.

over 100 of the middle school graduates have joined the chinese communist party and more than 380 have been admitted into the chinese communist youth league. over 260 of the young people have been chosen to be cadres of the commune, production brigades and production teams, and many others have become technicians. some young people have been sent to institutions of higher education and research institutes after working for two years or more in the countryside after finishing middle school.

the school party branch secretary and chairman of the revolutionary committee is wang tai-sheng, a returned educated youth who helped start the school. the school now has a student body of 500 and a staff of 100. it did not ask the state for funds, but relied on its own income from production to build 260 classrooms and workshops and cover the school budget, including salaries for the staff and free textbooks for the students. this saves the state money and lightens the economic burden on the students' parents.

JOINT LEADERSHIP

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "Adhere to Principle of Joint Leadership by Old, Middle-Aged and Young"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

a recent "people's daily" article by chung tso-wen is entitled "adhere to principle of joint leadership by old, middle-aged and young." a summary follows:

the new party constitution adopted at the party's tenth national congress stipulates that leading organs at all levels should carry out the three-in-one principle created by the masses during the great proletarian cultural revolution of having the old, middle-aged and young in leadership. this provides favourable conditions for training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat in accordance with the requirements put forward by chairman mao.

chairman mao has always stressed combining new and old cadres and attached great importance to training and selecting new cadres. as early as the period of the democratic revolution, chairman mao pointed out incisively: "cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way," during the period of the socialist revolution, chairman mao summed up the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat and in 1964 issued a call to the whole party: "in order to guarantee that our party and country do not change their colour, we must not only have a correct line and correct policies but must train and bring up millions of successors who will carry on the cause of proletarian revolution." those to be trained are not just one or two persons, but millions. during the great proletarian cultural revolution chairman mao again proposed repeatedly that young people be selected to take part in leadership. joint leadership by the old, middle-aged and young is an important measure for training successors. it is a principle for building leading bodies and the ranks of cadres well and necessary for carrying out the party's basic line during the historical period of socialism.

chairman mao pointed out that socialist society covers a considerably long historical period throughout which classes, class contradictions and class struggle remain, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road continues, the danger of capitalist restoration remains, and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism is present. class enemies at home and abroad try in a hundred and one ways to win over the successors as part of their criminal plan to subvert the dictatorship of

the proletariat and place their hope for capitalist restoration on the third or fourth generation. ; lin piao, a bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor, in a concentrated way represented the interests of the class enemies at home and abroad. he did all he could to counter chairman mao's instruction on training millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, tempered with the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and undermined joint leadership by the old, middle-aged and young, set up his mountain stronghold, formed a die-hard clique, intrigued and conspired, and attempted to split and usurp party and state leadership. therefore, we must criticize the crimes of the lin piao anti-party clique.

in the past half century, our party has been tempered in protracted class struggle and two-line struggle, and has trained a considerable number of leading cadres at various levels who have stood long tests and have rich experience in struggle. however, the complete victory of the socialist revolution and the realization of communism is a long and arduous historic task that will take the people generations to fulfil. therefore, it is necessary to promote a great number of young comrades to leading bodies at various levels so as to carry our revolutionary cause forward generation after generation.

socialist revolution and construction are an unprecedentedly great struggle and make higher demands for revolutionization of leaders at all levels. experience proves that combining the old, middle-aged and young encourages the revolutionization of leading bodies. in general, veteran revolutionaries have been tempered through long years of revolutionary war and struggle and have rich experience. young cadres are the most eager to learn and the least conservative in their thinking. they are very sensitive to new things and dare to think, speak and act, they are our future and hope. many middle-aged cadres combine certain good feature of both the old and the young. they are brimming with energy and are an intermediate link in the leading bodies. in a leading collective, the old, middle-aged and young cadres work side by side in common struggle, the old coach the new and the new help the old and they encourage each other. the concentration of the good points of all the cadres enables the leading bodies to implement still better the party's basic line and shoulder the task of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

it is essential to bring into full participation the old revolutionary cadres in carrying out this principle. the practice of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work shows that the majority of our veteran cadres are good or fairly good. they are the treasure of our party and state and the backbone of the leading bodies at all levels.

one of the important current questions is to pay attention to training, promoting and using outstanding young cadres. lenin pointed out in 1905: "there is no dearth of people; never has revolutionary russia had such a multitude of people as now." outstanding leading cadres indeed come to the fore in large numbers during a major revolutionary movement. china's great proletarian cultural revolution is an important political revolution. young cadres have been tempered and tested in this revolution and have raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and become more capable. therefore the possibilities for training and promoting young cadres are considerable and will be realized if we follow chairman mao's line and policy on cadres and train and select young cadres from among workers, peasants, women and minority nationalities.

successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat grow in the great storms of revolution. marxists hold that knowledge comes from practice. experience in struggle, wisdom and ability, good leadership, do not drop from the skies but are forged in practice of revolutionary struggle.

chairman mao teaches: "let them go into action and learn while doing, and they will become more capable. in this way, fine people will come forward in large numbers." it is necessary to give young cadres more opportunities to be tempered and allow them shoulder heavy responsibilities so that they gain experience and ability.

"the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." the key to doing a good job of the "three-in-one" combination is the line. leading bodies at all levels should persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, keep to the socialist road and act strictly in accordance with the party's line and policies. this is the basis for the combination as well as a matter of political orientation. we should act upon the three basic principles laid down by chairman mao "practise marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire", seriously read works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works, continue to put the movement for criticizing lin piao and rectifying the style of work above everything else and make full use of the lin piao anti-party clique as a negative example in giving pa. t, and non-party members a deep-going education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

democratic centralism is our party's organizational principle and a fundamental party and state institution. a leading body must be highly centralized and highly democratic, and must combine collective leadership and a division of responsibilities. it must unite people "from all corners of the country" and not practise mountain-

stronghold sectarianism. it must "let all people have their say" and not "let one person alone have the say". this will facilitate the training of cadres and help a "three-in-one" leading body play its role.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

Northeast China Province Trial-Produces New Industrial Products

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 10, 1973)

the important heavy industrial province of liaoning in northeast china trial-produced over four thousand new products from 1971 to mid-1973. this was a result of joint efforts by the workers, cadres and technicians under the impetus of the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work.

included are high-pressure- and high-temperature-resistant steel tubes, low-temperature- and corrosive-resistant steel, toothed wheel drills and other mining machines, continuous locomotive signal electronic receivers and helm indicators, and 60-hp wheel tractors.

the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work has imbued the workers, cadres and technicians with greater enthusiasm for implementing the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism". the anshan iron and steel complex, china's biggest, has over one thousand technical groups composed of experienced workers, cadres and technicians. thanks to their collective wisdom, they trial-produced and put into production some five hundred new products from 1971 to 1972.

quality is stressed. the fushun coal mining safety devices factory which made a sensitive gas warning device sent groups to a number of coal mines to investigate the performance of its products. the factory made some 100 tests and improvements to reduce the size of the devise which now weighs 1.2 kilograms and gives sound and light signals in addition to readings. the miners described it as their "safety guard".

cooperation between factories and between factories and scientific institutions has accelerated the work. the shenyang blowers plant was assigned to make four key pieces for a large oxygen generating unit. it was able to fulfil the task in six months instead of one year as scheduled, thanks to the assistance from a number of factories in shenyang and other cities.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Mr. Miao Yun-tai Leaves Kwangchow for US

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 10, 1973)

mr. miao yun-tai, former member of the executive yuan council (minister without portfolio) of the kuomintang government and delegate to the old political consultative conference of 1946, and his daughter miao yu-cheng and others left kwangchow for the united states of america today at the end of their visit.

they were seen off at the railway station by leading members of departments concerned under the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

mr. miao yun-tai and his party arrived here on the 8th. before coming to kwangchow, they had visited tachai, yenan, sian, nanking, wuhsi, soochow, shanghai and hangchow. in yenan, they visited the place where chairman mao lived and the exhibition hall on chairman mao's activities in yenan when he led the chinese revolution there. in shanghai, they visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party and dr. sun yat-sen's residence. in sian, they visited the shensi provincial museum and the museum of the remains of pre-historic pan po village. they also toured scenic spots and historical sites and saw their old friends in various places.

during their visits, they were met and honoured at banquets given by leading members of provincial or municipal revolutionary committees concerned.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND FRANCE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: "A Warm Welcome to President Pompidou"

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to president pompidou" is carried by the "people's daily" on september 11. the full text follows:

president georges pompidou of the french republic arrives in peking today for an official visit to our country at the invitation of liung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council. the visit to china by the french head of state marks a new chapter in the annals of sino-french relations. the chinese people hereby express their warm welcome.

the french people are a great people. their brilliant achievements in the spheres of culture, arts and sciences are a valuable contribution to mankind's spiritual wealth. the glorious revolutionary struggles waged by the french people exerted far-reaching influence on the world's modern history. during world war two, the french people manifested a heroic, unyielding militant spirit in their struggle against fascist aggression and for the liberation of their fatherland. the chinese people have all along cherished much admiration and respect for the french people's revolutionary traditions.

though china and france are situated on two different continents with thousands of miles in between, friendly sentiments have existed between the people of these two countries for many centuries. thanks to the attention shown by chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle and their promotion, diplomatic relations were established between china and france in 1964, thus turning a new page in the history of sino-french relations and opening up broad prospects for the development of the friendship between the two peoples. the relations between china and france have since experienced considerable progress. the many reciprocal visits by governmental delegations of both countries and the growing contacts and economic and cultural interflow between the two peoples have enhanced mutual understanding between the two countries and the friendly sentiments between the two peoples.

france is an european country which plays an important role in international affairs. under the leadership of president pompidou, the french government pursues a foreign policy of independence. it safeguards the independence of france, opposes big-power hegemony and advocates the unity of the west european countries. it stresses that the west european defence should have its own character. it holds that the notion of national independence should be placed above all and refuses to be an appendage of big powers. president pompidou indicated recently that he attached interest to the extension and deepening of the understanding and of the exchanges between china and france. we appreciate these policies and positions of the french government.

at present, europe is in the midst of acute upheavals. the superpowers are constantly reinforcing their military strength in europe and the mediterranean and stepping up their scramble for hegemony, thus intensifying the tension in europe. this causes increasing anxiety among the european people who are heightening their vigilance. the numerous medium-sized and small countries in europe are getting united in various forms and within different scopes to struggle to safeguard their independence and oppose superpower hegemonism. the chinese people sympathize with and support the effort made in this respect by the european people and medium-sized and small european countries.

during his visit to china, president pompidou will exchange views with chinese leaders on sino-french relationship, as well as the situation in europe and the world as a whole and other issues of common concern. this is beneficial to the promotion of mutual understanding. we believe that through this visit and with the common effort made by both countries, sino-french relations will enter a new stage of development. we wish president pompidou complete success on his visit to china.

French President Pompidou Leaves Paris for Visit to China

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 10, 1973)

georges pompidou, president of the republic of france, left here by special plane for peking this afternoon on an official visit to the people's republic of china, at the invitation of its acting chairman tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai.

seeing the president off at the airport were prime minister pierre messmer, minister of the interior raymond marcellin, minister of territorial management, equipment, housing and tourism olivier guichard, minister of

cultural affairs maurice druon, minister of agriculture and rural development jacques chirac, minister of posts and telecommunications hubert germain, minister in charge of administrative reforms alain pey-refitte, military commander of paris general ausureau, and secretary of state for the prime minister pierre mazeaud, as well as other high-ranking government officials and military officers.

on his arrival in the salon of honour at orly airport, president pompidou cordially shook hands with chinese charge d'affaires ad interim tien chih-tung. president pompidou said: "i am very happy to visit china and it's a friendly visit."

before boarding the plane, the president reviewed a guard of honor amidst the playing of the marseillaise.

members of the delegation accompanying the president on his visit are minister of foreign affairs michel jobert (who will arrive in peking on september 13), secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs jean de lipkowski, secretary general to the presidency of the republic edouard balladur, ambassador of france and secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs geoffroy de courcel, ambassador to the people's republic of china etienne manac'h (now in peking), former minister and member of the constitutional committee jean sainteny, special chief of staff of the president of the republic general thenoz, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs jean-paul angles, technical counsellors to the secretariat general of the presidency of the republic jean-bernard raimond, xavier marchetti and michel freyche, deputy director of the economic and financial affairs of the foreign ministry christian d'aumale, director of the asian-oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry henri froment-meurice, as well as chief of the information service and press of the foreign ministry raoul delaye.

List of Principal Members of Delegation Accompanying President Pompidou on His Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

following is the list of principal members of the delegation accompanying president georges pompidou of the republic of france on his visit to china:

michel jouert, minister of foreign affairs (due to arrive in peking on september 13);

jean de lipkowski, secretary of state for the ministry of foreign affairs;

edouard balladur, secretary general of the presidency of the republic;

geoffroy de courcel, ambassador of france, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs;

etienne manac'h, ambassador of france to the people's republic of china;

jean sainteny, former minister, member of the constitutional committee;

general of the army thenoz, special chief of staff of the president of the republic;

jean-paul angles, chief of protocol;

jean-bernard raimond, technical counsellor to the secretariat general of the presidency of the republic;

xavier marchetti, technical counsellor to the secretariat general of the presidency of the republic;

michel freyche, technical counsellor to the secretariat general of the presidency of the republic;

christian d'aumale, deputy director of economic and financial affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs;

henri froment-meurice, director of asian-oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs;

raoul delaye, chief of the information and press service of the ministry of foreign affairs (due to arrive in peking on september 13).

President Pompidou Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

president georges pompidou of the republic of france and his party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon to a warm welcome.

greeting the distinguished french guests at the airport were the chinese leaders chou en-lai, wang hung-wen, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wu teh, su chen-hua, teng hsiao-ping and ngapo ngawang jigme, and foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, greeted the president and his party at the guesthouse.

tens of thousands of people gathered at the airport and turned out in the streets to greet the distinguished guests.

at 3 p.m., the special plane carrying the distinguished french guests landed at peking airport which flew the national flags of china and france. when president pompidou, beaming and waving, alighted from the plane, the chinese leaders greeted him at the foot of the ramp and warmly shook hands with him.

during his visit to china, president pompidou will exchange views with chinese leaders on sino-french relations as well as issues of common interest concerning europe and asia.

today's "people's daily" has an editorial welcoming president pompidou to china, which says: "through this visit and with common effort made by both countries, sino-french relations will enter a new stage of development."

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of france and china. president pompidou, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army.

as president pompidou and his party walked past the welcomers in their thousands, shouts of "welcome" rang through the airport. waving bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, young people danced to the accompaniment of drums to greet the distinguished french guests. streamers carried by the welcomers read: "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and france exclamation" "firm support for the people of european countries in their struggle against hegemonism exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

after the ceremony president pompidou, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, rode in a car to the guesthouse through tienanmen square and the city's main thoroughfare draped with colourful bunting. from tall buildings trailed slogans of welcome.

as the motorcade drove past, people along the streets cheered and waved to president pompidou to express their friendly sentiments for the great french people and hail the growing friendship between the chinese and french peoples and friendly relations between the two countries.

present at the airport today were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and wu hsin-yu; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and other departments concerned liu hsiang-ping, fan tzu-yu, chou hua-min, hsiang chung-hua, yu sang, ku ming, lai chi-fa, wang meng, chen hsi-yu, hsiao peng, chang pin, kuo lu, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, wang hai-jung, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, chou jung-hsin, wang yeh-chiu and shen tu, and chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

also present were french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, members of president pompidou's advance party and diplomatic envoys to china of various countries.

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet in Warm Welcome to President Pompidou

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, gave a grand banquet here this evening in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people in warm welcome to president georges pompidou of the republic of france.

attending the banquet were members of the delegation accompanying the president, accompanying correspondents, technicians, members of the crew of the president's special plane, french ambassador to china etienne manac'h and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the french embassy in peking.

present were chinese leaders wang hung-wen, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wu teh, su chen-hua, teng hsiao-ping, kuo mo-jo and ngapo ngawang-jigme; and foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister chiao kuan-hua.

premier chou en-lai and president pompidou spoke at the banquet.

premier chou en-lai said in his speech:

"thanks to the personal concern and efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries in 1964, and thus a new foundation was laid for the development of friendship between our two peoples."

he said: "though china and france have different social systems, we both wish to develop our relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect

for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. therefore, we can be friends. we have another important point in common, namely: we both treasure our independence and sovereignty; we both brook no control, interference or aggression by any superpower in the world; and we both are against the monopoly of world affairs by the one or two superpowers".

the premier continued: "we consider that all countries subjected to aggression or threat are entitled to possess their own means of defence to safeguard their independence. historical experience has repeatedly shown that sham guarantees never bring real peace. there are a small number of people in the world who have a passion for encroaching on the independence of others. living in the 1970's, they dream the dreams of 18th century feudal emperors. their doctrine or creed is: 'the world, it is me.' their policy is one of holding nuclear weapons in one hand and declarations or treaties of what they call peace and security in the other, so as to bluff and deceive and impose their will on others. they try to fix anyone who does not meekly obey and worm their way in wherever possible. this is the major cause of world tension. the characteristic of the present international situation is not one of tranquillity but of great disorder on earth. the danger of war still exists; relaxation is but a superficial phenomenon; and we must be well prepared against wars of aggression."

premier chou en-lai pointed out: "times are advancing; the world is changing; and more and more people are awakening. there is absolutely no doubt that hegemonism and power politics will be relegated sooner or later to the museum of history by the people of the world."

he said: "we support all just struggles of the peoples of the world and support the people of european countries in uniting themselves to safeguard their sovereignty and independence."

he went on to say: "china is a country which had gone through untold sufferings. our policy is to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony'. tunnels are being dug for defence; grain is being stored to prepare against war and natural disasters. we ourselves will never seek hegemony."

he said: "we are prepared to develop normal relations with any country on the principle of equality. but we will never bow or yield to any threat of force. we will unite with all countries of the world which oppose aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and work together with them for the improvement of the international situation."

in conclusion, premier chou en-lai proposed a toast to the prosperity of the republic of france and the well-being of her people, to the friendship between the peoples of china and france, and to the health of the president, mr. georges pompidou.

in his speech, president pompidou said: "on this first evening of my visit in the people's republic of china, the world which most spontaneously comes to my mind is that of friendship. yes, it is above all a message of friendship that i bring here today from the people of france to the people of china.

"situated at two extremities of our globe and so unequal in size, our two nations yet have many points in common. they have each a very long history. they strike their roots deep in ancient and illustrious civilizations. they have forged their unity through innumerable trials. they have tirelessly defended and preserved their independence. they have gone through profound political and social revolutions."

he said: "because the french and chinese came to know better and better all these things they had in common, a sentiment of mutual esteem between them was born little by little, till the day nearly ten years ago, when official relations were established between france and china by the decision of general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung and all the conditions existed for them henceforth to engage in active and fruitful exchange of mutual sympathy."

speaking of china's ancient civilization, president pompidou said: "the impetuous course of history has dispersed some fancies but without blunting the profound attraction aroused in us by the chinese reality, so different from ours of course, but whose fruitful contribution to our common humanity we now know better. we have the desire to meet each other -- that is what is essential. now, when i measure the course travelled, when i count the visitors, the balance-sheet of trade and the list of exhibitions, and when i observe the growing interest that is aroused in each of our countries in what is being said and done in the other country, i become convinced that there exists a promising future for franco-chinese relations.

"and first of all a future for the political dialogue which has progressively developed between our two governments and which, i am sure, will [illegible]r cease to grow in depth and at the same time become more precise in terms. this is because it is based on certain principles which are common to us, in spite of the diversity of our regimes. notably, the principle of equality between all states, irrespective of their size.

"and also, the principle of independence, which leads us to reject all foreign interference and to oppose any

attempt threatening to imperil the control of our destiny, which we intend to maintain," he added.

in conclusion, president pompidou proposed a toast to chairman mao tsetung, to the happiness of the chinese people, and to the friendship between france and the people's republic of china.

their speeches were followed by the band playing the national anthems of france and china. in the course of the banquet, guests and hosts talked in a warm and friendly atmosphere and the band played the french tunes "france" and "los poumos la bourree de royat", a melody from president pompidou's birth place, as well as chinese tunes including "china, our beautiful land" and "friendship spreads all over the world".

also present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and wu hsiu-yu; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee and personages of various circles liu hsiang-ping, fan tzu-yu, chou hua-min, hsiang chung-hua, yu sang, yang teh-chung, ku ming, lai chi-fa, wang meng, chen hsi-yu, hsiao peng, chang pin, kuo lu, tang ke, yang tien-kuei, tsao lu, shen kuang, wang hai-jung, teng kang, lu ying, tai cheng-yuan, chou jung-hsin, shen tu, wang yeh-chiu, hsia nai, wu chung-chao, lin li-yun, wang yao-ting, hsieh ching-yi, tseng shao-tung, yu hui-yung, liu ching-tang, hao liang, wang shou-hsiang, chang chih-lien, hao jan, hsueh ching-hua, yu lei-ti, sung chen, chuang tse-tung, chang li and wang wei-chien, as well as chinese ambassador to france tseng tao.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the banquet.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by premier chou en-lai at the banquet he gave in honour of president georges pompidou here this evening:

mr. president,
ladies and gentlemen,
comrades and friends:

president pompidou's official visit to china is a big event in sino-french relations. allow me, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, acting chairman tung pi-wu and the chinese government, to extend a warm welcome to president pompidou and the other distinguished guests from france.

the chinese and french peoples have always been friendly to each other. cultural and commercial exchanges between them already reached a certain extent several centuries ago. through their outstanding achievements in science, culture and art, the people of france made useful contributions to mankind. the chinese people hold in heartfelt esteem the great revolutionary spirit displayed by the french people in modern history. revolutionaries in china have learned many valuable things from the experience and lessons in french history.

thanks to the personal concern and efforts of chairman mao tsetung and general de gaulle, diplomatic relations were established between our two countries in 1964, and thus a new foundation was laid for the development of friendship between our two peoples. in recent years, with our joint efforts, friendly contacts between the two governments and peoples have considerably increased, and trade as well as scientific, technical and cultural exchanges between china and france have developed continuously. all this is satisfying. general de gaulle had entertained the wish to visit china, but unfortunately it did not materialize. and we felt regret at not being able to receive in our country this dauntless fighter against fascist aggression and for the defence of the national independence of france. however, we take great pleasure today in receiving here another well-known statesman of france -- president pompidou.

though china and france have different social systems, we both wish to develop our relations on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. therefore, we can be friends. we have another important point in common, namely: we both treasure our independence and sovereignty; we both brook no control, interference or aggression by any superpower in the world; and we both are against the monopoly of world affairs by the one or two superpowers. mr. president, you once said: "we are determined to have others respect our independence," and referred to the necessity of possessing independent economic, political and military means. we understand and respect your feelings in this regard. we consider that all countries subjected to aggression or threat are entitled to possess their own means of defence to safeguard their independence. historical experience has repeatedly shown that sham guarantees never bring real peace. there are a small number of people in the

world who have a passion for encroaching on the independence of others. living in the 1970's, they dream the dreams of 18th century feudal emperors. their doctrine or creed is: "the world, it is me." their policy is one of holding nuclear weapons in one hand and declarations or treaties of what they call peace and security in the other, so as to bluff and deceive and impose their will on others. they try to fix anyone who does not meekly obey and worm their way in wherever possible. this is the major cause of world tension. the characteristic of the present international situation is not one of tranquillity but of great disorder on earth. the danger of war still exists; relaxation is but a superficial phenomenon; and we must be well prepared against wars of aggression.

times are advancing; the world is changing; and more and more people are awakening. there is absolutely no doubt that hegemonism and power politics will be relegated sooner or later to the museum of history by the people of the world. the chinese government consistently holds that no country has the right to submit another to aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we support all just struggles of the peoples of the world and support the people of european countries in uniting themselves to safeguard their sovereignty and independence. we are for the view that the cause of european unity, if it is carried out well, will contribute to the improvement of the situation in europe and the whole world.

china is a country which had gone through untold sufferings. our policy is to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony. tunnels are being dug for defence; grain is being stored to prepare against war and natural disasters. we ourselves will never seek hegemony. economically, ours is a developing socialist country, and we have to make prolonged, arduous efforts to carry out well the socialist construction of china. our policy rests on the basis of our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts. at the same time, we are prepared to develop normal relations with any country on the principle of equality. but we will never bow or yield to any threat of force. we will unite with all countries of the world which oppose aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying and work together with them for the improvement of the international situation.

mr. president, your current visit to china provides an opportunity of an exchange of views between our two sides on the sino-french relations and issues of common interest, which, we believe, will have the beneficial effect of enhancing the mutual understanding and cooperation between our two peoples and open up good prospects for the development of the relations between china and france. i wish success to your visit, mr. president.

i propose a toast

to the prosperity of the republic of france and the well-being of her people,

to the friendship between the peoples of china and france,

to the health of the president, mr. georges pompidou,

to the health of the other distinguished guests from france,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

President Pompidou's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech made by president georges pompidou at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

mr. premier,

on this first evening of my visit in the people's republic of china, the word which most spontaneously comes to my mind is that of friendship. yes, it is above all a message of friendship that i bring here today from the people of france to the people of china.

situated at two extremities of our globe and so unequal in size, our two nations yet have many points in common. they have each a very long history. they strike their roots deep in ancient and illustrious civilizations. they have forged their unity through innumerable trials. they have tirelessly defended and preserved their independence. they have gone through profound political and social revolutions. they feel some pride at having made large contributions to the progress of mankind. and because the french and chinese came to know better and better all these things they had in common, a sentiment of mutual esteem between them was born little by little, till the day nearly ten years ago, when official relations were established between france and china by the decision of general de gaulle and chairman mao tsetung and all the conditions existed for them henceforth to engage in active and fruitful exchange of mutual sympathy.

of course, in our historical circumstances and geographical conditions, separated as we are by the vast expanses of europe and asia, it is inevitable that it should take long to traverse the road which links us. since nearly a thousand years ago, the prestige of china has haunted the dreams of the west. she was the fabulous empire, holder of mysterious secrets, and her civilization eclipsed all others. barbarous hordes assailed her, only to be absorbed. therefore, china fired the imagination and has never ceased to do so. great french poets, like claudel and saint-john perse, drew from china the best of their inspiration at the beginning of this century. the impetuous course of history has dispersed some fancies but without blunting the profound attraction aroused in us by the chinese reality, so different from ours of course, but whose fruitful contribution to our common humanity we now know better. we have the desire to meet each other -- that is what is essential. now, when i measure the course travelled, when i count the visitors, the balance-sheet of trade and the list of exhibitions, and when i observe the growing interest that is aroused in each of our countries in what is being said and done in the other country, i become convinced that there exists a promising future for franco-chinese relations.

and first of all a future for the political dialogue which has progressively developed between our two governments and which, i am sure, will never cease to grow in depth and at the same time become more precise in terms. this is because it is based on certain principles which are common to us, in spite of the diversity of our regimes. notably, the principle of equality between all states, irrespective of their size, from which we deduce the imperative necessity of organizing the international community on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of nations and non-interference in their internal affairs. and also, the principle of independence, which leads us to reject all foreign interference and to oppose any attempt threatening to imperil the control of our destiny, which we intend to maintain. but there is also the principle of cooperation between peoples in the service of peace, economic development and the well-being of the most unfortunate.

because france and china are agreed on the above, it is not surprising that they should adopt an analogous attitude on certain fundamental aspects of international relations; in asia, for example, they worked, each in the light of its friendships and principles, for a solution to the vietnamese conflict, just and honourable to all, they hope today for a correct application of the paris agreements by all the parties concerned, and they stand for the return of cambodia to the position of neutrality which she held until the recent crisis; it is not surprising that they should both claim, without bravado but with the same firmness, the right of not

allowing themselves to be disarmed and of looking after their own defence, at least until a true general disarmament is realized; nor is it surprising that they should both be conscious of the vital importance of building, by the side of the very big powers, strong, coherent and united communities that are necessary for the equilibrium and peace of the world.

these, ladies and gentlemen, are good and solid reasons, and i can cite others, for hoping that our views will not cease to approach each other and that thus we can, at one forum or another, and i think notably in the united nations and its security council, make our voices heard, whose concordance will be all the more significant in that they will come from more distant horizons.

but france's ambition is not limited to this. in turning to china, across the thousands of kilometres which separate them and over differences of regime and structure, and extending to her the hand of friendship, france intends to show her conviction that our planet is peopled by one and the same humanity. she intends to proclaim her faith in the possibility for this humanity dispersed and divided by history, geography, economics and culture to be reunited in a common desire for peace, work and happiness. she intends to afford the proof that states are not only "cold monsters" but can pursue things other than egoist and immediate interests. yes, let us be proud to say that when two great peoples like those of france and china meet, it cannot be only for diplomacy and trade. this meeting must also be a sign of hope for all the other peoples of our globe.

it is because i am convinced that this is already so and will be even more so at the end of my visit and our talks that i am full of confidence this evening and hope it is shared first of all by all those our hosts have kindly assembled around us in this great hall of the people, in this ancient and illustrious city of peking, capital of the great china.

ladies and gentlemen, i invite you to raise your glass in honour of chairman mao tsetung, in honour of acting chairman of the republic tung pi-wu and premier chou en-lai, in honour of all the high personages present here, to the happiness of the chinese people, and to the friendship between france and the people's republic of china.

French Journalists Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the press circles of peking gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the friends from french press circles who have come here for president pompidou's visit to china.

french ambassador to china etienne manac'h attended the banquet.

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency and denis perrier-daville, vice-president of the french presidential press association, toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the two peoples of china and france and the friendly co-operation between the journalists of the two countries.

present at the banquet were leading members of press organizations in peking and the information department and the department of west european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, including lu ying, teng kang, ku wen-hua, peng hua, wang chen, hsu wei-chin, chang chang-hai, hua shan, chao cheng-ching, yang chin-yung and chiang mu-yueh.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship.

CHINA AND IRAN

Prince Gholam Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Princess Manijah Pahlavi Leave Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

his imperial highness prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and her highness princess manijah pahlavi and their party concluded their visit to peking and left here for nanking by special plane this morning.

accompanying them on their nanking visit are chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and his wife wang hao; deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry lin ai-li; and iranian ambassador to china abbas aram.

seeing the distinguished iranian guests off at the airport were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei; li ching-chuan, a leading member of the physical culture and sports commission; and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, chu tse and kao chien-chung.

on hand were also officials of the iranian embassy here.

Iranian Guests Leave Nanking for Wuhsi

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 11, 1973)

prince gholam reza pahlavi of iran and his wife princess manijah pahlavi and their party wound up their friendly visit to nanking and entrained for wuhsi today. the iranian guests are being accompanied on the tour by vice-foreign minister ho ying, his wife wang hao and deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry lin ai-li.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram who had accompanied the prince to nanking left here for wuhsi by the same train.

the distinguished guests were seen off at the railway station by yang kuang-li, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, fang min, chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned in the province and municipality.

the distinguished iranian guests arrived here from peking by air yesterday. the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in their honour in the evening. vice-chairman yang kuang-li and prince gholam reza pahlavi toasted the further development of the everlasting friendship between the people of china and iran.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and made a boat excursion on the yangtze river. they also visited the sun yat-sen mausoleum, scenic spots on the eastern outskirts of nanking and the hsuan wu lake park. the guests also saw a theatrical performance given by primary school pupils.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Hua Kuo-feng and Sha Feng Meet Friendship Delegation from Japan-China Agricultural and Peasants Exchange Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, met the friendship delegation from the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association. they had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation leader toshiaki matsuzawa, deputy leader tinji wada, and secretary-general dansei ishimizu and other members of the delegation.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese society of agronomy and the china-japan friendship association, and other departments concerned, including shen chi-yi, sun ping-hua, ma ling, meng chao-yu and hu chin-ling.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Gives Reception to Korean Artists

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 11, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu held a reception here yesterday evening in honour of all the members of the pyongyang mansudae art troupe headed by yun gi bok.

the korean art troupe is now on a performance tour in japan.

han dok su, chairman, and li gye baek, vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan, were present at the reception.

present on the occasion were japanese friends torao miyakawa, koreya senda, chojuro kawarazaki, shizue kawarazaki, masao shimizu, norio shirato, tomoo hirooka, hisao kuroda and seimin miyazaki.

kan wen-fang, chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents, attended the reception.

in their speeches at the reception, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, chen chu and yun gi bok toasted to the fighting friendship of the chinese and korean people.

the korean artists sang revolutionary chinese and korean songs, which drew enthusiastic applause at the reception.

a full-length technicolour newsreel about the korean artists' visit to china was shown at the end of the reception.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

a 33-member chinese economic and trade friendship delegation left here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to japan. the delegation leader is liu hsi-wen, and the deputy leaders are tsui chun, yang wei, wang wen-lin, tsui ping and wu shu-tung.

members of the delegation are han fang-yu (female), cheng chi-hsien, kao shou-shan, yu ping, liang chan-hsiang, hsu kuang-hsin, juang ke-ming, jen peng, chang tzu, kuan wen-kuei, chin li, chang feng, chou chi (f.), lin lien-teh, lin po, shen shan-chi, hsing tse-li, hsi chi-yao, tsai wen-tien and yu wen-hsien.

staff members of the delegation are ma chun-lei, lu chi-hsiang, chung min (f.), teng hao, sun hung-yu and pi pin (f.). hsieh feng-chuan, a photographer of the hsinhua news agency, is accompanying the delegation on its current visit.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, hsi yeh-sheng, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, huang kun-yi, li hsin-nung, sung wei-pin, chao chun, liu ching, liu yun-ching, sung ke-chiang, chao yuan, cheng chih-chien, wang han-min, pai kuang, chang ting-yu, li chang-ching, yang yu-teh, chang sung-tao, mao hung-yuan, cheng hua-min, ting min, wang hen-min and li shu-tien.

also present at the airport were yuichi hayashi and kensuke yanagiya, ministers of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends in peking ichihei sugiyama, toshiko fukutomi and kimiaki taira.

Chinese Economic and Trade Friendship Delegation to Japan Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 11, 1973)

a 33-member chinese economic and trade friendship delegation to japan led by liu hsi-wen arrived here by special plane today for a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by hundreds of people including leaders of the japanese committee for welcoming the chinese delegation, the japan association for the promotion of international trade, the japan-china memorandum trade office, the kansai headquarters of the association for the promotion of international trade, the japan-china economic association, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, the dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and other friendly organizations as well as japanese friends of all walks of life.

also present were japanese deputy vice-minister of foreign affairs fumihiko togo and other officials of the japanese government.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, other officials of the chinese embassy, senior representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office hsiao hsiang-chien and vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents wu pu-wen and po jen were also present.

at a press conference this afternoon, liu hsi-wen made a statement and answered questions raised by japanese correspondents.

liu hsi-wen said: "we are very glad that our delegation made a friendly visit to your country on the eve of the first anniversary of the restoration of china-japan diplomatic relations. we are willing to work for the increase of friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples and for the development of economic and trade relations between our two countries. during our stay in japan we will visit our old friends, make new friends and learn from the japanese people. we believe that our desires will be realized satisfactorily with the vigorous assistance of japanese friends of various circles."

CHINA AND KOREA

President Kim Il Sung Receives Chinese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 10, 1973)

the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and president of the democratic people's republic of korea, received this morning the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, as leader and ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as deputy leader.

comrade kim il sung had an extremely cordial conversation with the chinese comrades.

present on the occasion were general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, kim yong nam, director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee, and kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

after the reception, comrade kim il sung gave a luncheon in honour of the chinese friendship delegation.

present at the luncheon were kim il, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and premier of the administration council, pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, as well as o jin u, yang hyong sop, kim yong nam and kim jae bong.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Lays Wreaths Before Monuments to Fallen Fighters in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 10, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with li teh-sheng as leader and ni chih-fu as deputy leader laid wreaths this afternoon before the "monument to the fallen fighters of the (korean) people's army", the "moranbong liberation obelisk" and the "korean-chinese friendship tower".

inscriptions on the three wreaths respectively read: "eternal glory to the martyrs of the korean people's army exclamation" "eternal glory to the martyrs of the soviet red army who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war exclamation" and "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers exclamation"

accompanying the chinese delegation in the wreath laying were general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim bong ryul, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; and kim ryong taek, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

also present were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, wang yu-chih, military attache of the chinese embassy, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 11, 1973)

comrade li teh-sheng, head of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china and vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, left here by plane today after attending the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

among those present at the airport to see him off were pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council; general o jin u, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; and kong jin tae, minister of external economic affairs.

ni chih-fu, deputy head of the chinese friendship delegation and alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party, and members of the chinese delegation were also present at the airport. they will continue their friendly visit in the d.p.r.k.

seeing the head of the chinese delegation off were also chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy here.

korean children presented bouquets to comrade li teh-sheng. he shook hands warmly with the korean comrades before going on board the plane.

Comrade Li Teh-sheng Returns to Peking from Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 11, 1973)

li teh-sheng, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and leader of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, returned to peking from korea by special plane this afternoon after taking part in celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

meeting him at the airport were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee, wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, teng hsiao-ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang tsai-chien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a., and han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister as well as leading members of departments concerned, including wang lei, lu wei-chao and wang hsiao-yi.

also present at the airport were korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and embassy officials.

led by ni chih-fu, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china is continuing its visit in korea.

Chinese Friendship Delegation Gives Return Banquet in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 11, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china with vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china li teh-sheng as leader and alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee ni chih-fu as deputy leader gave a grand banquet in the chinese embassy here today to thank the workers' party, the government and the people of korea for their very warm welcome and cordial hospitality to the chinese friendship delegation during its stay in korea to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present at the banquet were kim il, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and premier of the administration council, pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, general o jin u, member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, kim yong nam, director of the international department of the w.p.k. central committee, kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kang song san, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, and leading members of other korean departments concerned.

all members of the friendship delegation of the people's republic of china, the head and deputy head of the friendship visiting group of the chinese people's liberation army sung shih-lun and liao hai-kuang, and the leader of the delegation of the hsinhua news agency chang chi-chih were present at the banquet.

also present were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy as well as miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

in the banquet hall were huge portraits of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people. when premier kim il and the other korean leaders, accompanied by li teh-sheng and other chinese comrades, entered the banquet hall they were given a standing ovation.

li teh-sheng and kim il made speeches full of revolutionary friendship (their speeches will be released separately).

their speeches were punctuated with stormy applause.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms repeatedly proposed toasts to the long life of president kim il sung and chairman mao tsetung and to the incessant consolidation and development of the internationalist fraternal friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the banquet.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Refutes Social Imperialism's Slanders and Attacks at 13th Session of UNCTAD Trade and Development Board

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 9, 1973)

at yesterday's plenary meeting of the 13th session of the trade and development board of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad), chinese representative sai tzu-shuang stated the chinese delegation's position on a sessional committee ii report and the agreed conclusion adopted by the meeting, and justly refuted the slanders and attacks by social imperialism.

sai tzu-shuang pointed out that the agenda items dealt with by the sessional committee ii bore upon an important matter of principle.

he said: "in the existing international economic and trade relations we are confronted with a crucial issue, that is, in order to develop independent national economies, to establish a mutual relationship based on equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect in international economic affairs and to conduct normal international economic exchanges, it is imperative for the developing countries to stand opposed firmly to exploitation, plunder, control, monopoly and interference by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big-power hegemonism. in this vital struggle, the developing countries should not only strengthen unity and persist in struggle, but also should be highly vigilant against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and big power hegemonism who put up a false front and employ deceptive tactics in order to muddle along and

engage in disruptive activities. a certain super-power has by nature restored capitalism and enforced a fascist dictatorship at home, and, in pursuance of a policy of aggression and expansion, has practised hegemonism and power politics abroad, flagrantly subjecting many countries to its aggression, interference, exploitation, plunder and control. the said super-power is by no means a socialist country -- it is only socialism in words but imperialism in deeds."

"social imperialism is most fearful of the exposure of its true features and therefore harbours its bitterest hatred for those who uphold truth and lay bare its true colours. recently, in its newspapers and magazines as well as in the press release of its embassy in london, it has made a succession of distortions, slanders and vilifications levelled at the position of the chinese delegation on matters concerning the country classification appearing in the documentation prepared by the unctad secretariat. such copious but vile nonsense is not worth refuting at all", he added.

sai tzu-shuang stressed: "we wish to restate here and now that in terms of social system, china is a socialist country, whereas in terms of level of economic development, it is a developing country. this is an indisputable fact. fabrications and slanders of any kind are futile."

"in view of the fact that china did not participate in the sessional committee ii, the chinese delegation reserves its right to make further comments on the committee's report and its agreed conclusions", he noted.

CHINA AND US

American Doctor Stadtner and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

dr. david a. stadtner and his wife from the united states concluded their friendly visit to peking and left here by plane today. they are going to visit other parts of china before going home.

kao chin-o, deputy secretary general of the chinese medical association, gave a dinner in honour of dr. stadtner and his wife on september 3. during their stay in peking, the guests visited hospitals, factories, a people's commune and scenic spots and had academic exchanges with their chinese colleagues.

dr. stadtner and his wife arrived in peking on september 2 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

Friendship Delegation from California University at Santa Cruz Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the 16-member friendship delegation of the university of california at santa cruz of the united states of america wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air yesterday.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited peking, chengchow, loyang, sian, soochow, shanghai and kwangchow.

while in peking, the american guests visited peking university, the central institute for nationalities, a may 7th cadres' school and a people's commune. they also toured the palace museum, the summer palace and other places of historical interest. vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university chou pei-yuan met all members of the delegation. a leading member of the international travel service kung hsiao gave a dinner in honour of the american guests.

TRI-CONTINENTAL TT TOURNAMENT

Mexican TT Delegation Leader on AAA Friendship Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

in a recent interview with hsinhua here, helios farrell, leader of the mexican table tennis delegation to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship tournament, said: "the vivid expression of friendship and unity displayed by the players of the three continents and their leaders at the tournament left a deep imprint on our minds."

he stated: "the great drive displayed by the players reflected their desire for higher standard of the game. after matches, players showed warm friendship to each other, encouraged each other and exchanged experience. all this has promoted the sport of table tennis."

referring to the prospect of table tennis on the three continents, he said that "measures should be taken to ensure widespread popularization of the game, which calls for big efforts and creative power in the respective countries and friendly exchange between more and more countries."

the first asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament only marked the beginning to this end, he added.

AAA Tournament Is Milestone of Friendship Says Ethiopian Table Tennis Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

tequame wolde tsadik, leader of the ethiopian table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was a milestone of friendship. "it brings together the representatives of the people of the three continents to be acquainted with each other, to understand each other and establish friendship through the game of table tennis. such kind of friendship meeting will further strengthen the friendship contacts of the peoples of the third world and promote and develop table tennis in the three continents. we hope this kind of meeting will continue."

he added: "what strikes me most is the people's interest of making friendship and the unanimity of the meetings of the heads of delegations for upholding the spirit of the tournament."

he recalled: "before we left home, our minister of national community and social affairs received us and said that our participation in the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is to make friendship rather than concentrating on winning or losing. all of us on the delegation have kept this in mind and tried to make friend with the people of the three continents. we hope that our participation has contributed to strengthening the friendship between the people of the three continents."

he said: "after game, our players go to visit players of other countries, learn from them, keep friendship contacts, and chat and play together. players of other countries also come to visit them. this gives our players a lot of opportunity to know people from the three continents. 'we will never forget this. through our players, the friendship between the people of ethiopia and other countries is much strengthened."

he hoped that the table tennis associations of the three continents would make continuous contacts for the exchange of ideas and the promotion of table tennis.

Iraqi TT Delegation Leader: AAA Tournament Promotes Sports and Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"youth of asia, africa and latin america, have come from afar to gather at the beautiful tournament for promoting sports and unity to oppose u.s. imperialism and its lackey israeli fascism," hamid rejab al hamdani, leader of the iraqi table tennis delegation, said in an interview with hsinhua.

he said the meeting of the tri-continental players would undoubtedly enhance the friendship between the people of various countries. "it has also played a big part in resolving the differences between the people of some countries," he added.

he pointed out that during the friendship tournament, the players of the three continents exchanged experience and expertise on a broad scale. "it will surely make the sport of table tennis more popular in the three continents."

Friendship, Unity Is Most Striking at AAA Tournament, Says Equatorial Guinean Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the most striking thing at the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is the unity, friendship and brotherhood between the various delegations from the three continents," said felipe ondo obiang, leader of the table tennis delegation of equatorial guinea, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the tournament is alive with cordial expressions of friendship and unity. we have made many new friends from asia, africa and latin america, and have learned a lot from them."

"the aim of the tournament," he went on, "in promoting the unity and friendship between the people of the third world, has been achieved. this role is tremendous. many countries that could not live in harmony due to reasons caused by colonialism, have now come together. this shows table tennis has a role not only within a country but also between nations."

he noted: "the tournament has strengthened the unity of the people of various countries. imperialism tries to disrupt this unity and the countries participating in the tournament will uphold the unity and friendship."

pointing out that table tennis has spread more widely, he said: "we hope more people will attend the next a.a.a. tournament, and we will make more friends."

he declared: "the people of equatorial guinea maintain unity and friendship with the people of other countries and, particularly, with the people of china. the game of table tennis is young in our country, but it has very bright prospects. we are working to popularize it to various strata and particularly to schools."

AAA Table Tennis Tournament Achieves Full Success, Says Somali Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament achieved full success through the joint efforts of the sports organizations and players," said mohamud hassan nur, leader of the somali table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "the tournament demonstrated the great unity among the asian, african and latin american peoples, promoted the development of table tennis on an extensive scale and opened an inspiring prospect for the friendly contacts and exchange of experience among the people and the players of the three continents.

"the somali delegation firmly believes that this a.a.a. tournament held in peking was a historical, unique and significant milestone in the development and consolidation of the bonds of comradeship, friendship, unity and cooperation between the peoples of the three continents."

he continued: "this spirit of friendship should be further strengthened and promoted through sports exchange between the peoples of the third world. this, we are sure, will lead us to the consolidation of the friendship and unity among the peoples and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america."

the delegation leader said that table tennis, once considered a minor sport in somalia, had become much more popular after the friendship tournaments. he said that measures had been taken in somalia to develop the game.

Excellent Friendship at AAA Tournament, Says Trinidad and Tobago TT Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 9, 1973)

alloy lequay, leader of the table tennis delegation to the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament praised the tournament organizing committee for its efficient work and its efforts to promote the friendship and unity between the people and players of the three continents.

"the friendship displayed by all the players from the three regions was extremely happy and excellent," he added.

alloy lequay said: "i am sure that players from latin america, in particular, and players from africa have learnt a great deal from the asian players their techniques, physical fitness and their dedication to the game. i am sure that many of the players in the caribbean will return to their homeland with a new state, and a new approach and this will help tremendously to improve the game in the caribbean and in latin america."

he disclosed that latin american countries and regions were going to form a table tennis union with the hope of promoting and developing the game in that region.

AAA Table Tennis Tournament Has Played An Important Role in Enhancing Friendship and Unity, Says Leader of Maldives Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis tournament "has played an important role in enhancing the friendship and unity among the people and players of asia, africa and latin-america. because it has given a good opportunity to make new friends from various countries, whom they had never heard each other before, and to learn from each other and exchange experience among the players of the three continents."

abdullah jameel, head of the maldives table tennis delegation, stated this in a recent interview with hsinhua here.

he expressed the hope that "this friendship will develop among the people and players of asia, africa and latin america in the future."

he continued: "during the last few days, our players have learned a lot from the friends of the three continents, and what our players have learned in peking will definitely be a development to table tennis in our country. when we go back to our country, our players will teach what they have learned here to the other players at home. i am sure that table tennis in maldives will become more popular and the standard will start to rise up."

this tournament "will help a great deal in developing table tennis in the three continents and the world over," he added.

AAA Friendship Tournament Achieves Aim, Says Ugandan Table Tennis Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament has achieved its aim of promoting the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of asia, africa and latin america," said polycarp kibuka kakoza, leader of the table tennis delegation of uganda, in an interview with hsinhua.

"i made so many friends here i can't enumerate them," he added.

he remarked: "this asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is very useful.

it is a great help to us. when a country knows there is going to be an invitational tournament like this, it prepares and works hard. for example, because we knew there would be this tournament in 1973, we worked out a scheme, started training and organized our team. otherwise, our table tennis will not be where it is now. we have the incentive and something to work for. because of this, table tennis has spread and has become one of the popular games in the world. i dare say it is becoming a most widely spread game in the world thanks to this friendship tournament."

AAA Tournament Is Unprecedented, Says Jordanian Delegation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is unprecedented in the history of table tennis of the world," said fayez nowar, leader of the table tennis delegation of jordan, in a recent interview with hsinhua here.

he said: "this everlasting friendship invitational tournament has strengthened friendship, because it was joined by participants from over 80 countries and regions in the three continents, delegates from the international table tennis federation as well as others. the figure itself is a manifestation of friendship. the tournament's slogan is friendship first and competition second."

the delegation leader said: "we see players from 44 countries and regions playing at the same time in the stadium. this is a new thing which enables us to see the bright prospects of table tennis in our country and in the three continents."

Philippine TT Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"we philippine delegation are highly impressed with the conduct and principle of the asian-african-latin american table tennis tournament," said precioso gonzalez, leader of the philippine table tennis delegation, in a recent interview with hsinhua here.

he stated that "this tournament, being a positive example, should continue." the philippine delegation leader added: "the aim of this a.a.a. tournament is friendship and unity among the three continents concerned. for all practical purposes, this friendship and unity must be translated into action towards enhancing the best interest of table tennis in this three continents."

since last year, he continued, "since having been exposed to the chinese players, the players from other asian countries like japan, malaysia, singapore and thailand, we have sharpened our skills and have learned many techniques from the players of these countries."

he said: "i'm sure that with the continuation of this a.a.a. tournament, table tennis will grow to great heights in the three continents."

Malaysia TT Delegation Leader on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

abdul rahim bin ahmad, head of the malaysian table tennis delegation, told hsinhua here that the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament was "a great success."

he said: "it is very inspiring that 86 countries and regions have participated in the tournament. coming from the three continents, the players competed in the spirit of 'friendship first, competition second'. they have thus promoted friendship between the people of various countries and at the same time raised the level of the sport."

he noted that though the technical level of some table tennis teams was not high, "they have come, not for competition only, but for friendship. the principle of 'friendship first, competition second' is inspiring many people of various countries to take part in the sport. the current tournament will help promote table tennis in the three continents."

AAA Tournament Is Tie of Unity, Says Panamanian TT Delagation Leader

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament "is a tie of unity and friendship among the people of the three continents," said david mauricio menasche acrich, leader of the panamanian table tennis delegation, in a recent interview with hsinhua here.

he stated: "we are very happy to strengthen unity with people of various countries. this tournament marks a beginning to promote the development and enhancement of the table tennis sport in the three continents and the rest of the world. we have learned a lot through the tournament and we'll work hard after returning home to popularize and raise the level of table tennis in our country. at the same time we'll work arduously to promote the development of table tennis in the three continents."

Gambian TT Delegation Leader on Significance of AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

omar njie, head of the gambian table tennis delegation, summed up his impressions of the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in these words:

"i believe it is an event of great significance in the history of table tennis. this tournament achieved great success thanks to the joint efforts of the sports organizations and players from the various countries and regions. it demonstrated the great unity among the asian, african and latin american peoples."

in a recent interview with hsinhua here, the gambian delegation leader said: "i hope we can strengthen our friendly exchanges in diverse forms so as to make positive contributions to the further development of the asian, african and latin american peoples' cause of unity."

AAA Tournament--Gathering Without Barrier to Race, Color and Creed, Says Delegate of South Africa Non-Racial Table Tennis Board

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"a.a.a. table tennis tournament is a gathering of players from asia, africa and latin america without barrier to race, colour and creed," said dennis brutus, delegate of the south africa non-racial table tennis board, in an interview with hsinhua. "it has been a great occasion and the arrangements have been most impressive. players and officials from the three continents have established a tremendous feeling of friendship and goodwill between them," he said.

"i believe this event will do an enormous amount of good in enhancing the friendship of the people of asia, africa and latin america. the standard of table tennis and the interest in table tennis are bound to grow on the three continents as a result of this tournament," he added.

he said: "the people of asia, africa and latin america share the common experience of being oppressed and waging struggle. as a result of that, links have been formed at this tournament. i am sure there will be greater unity and greater solidarity in our just struggle to achieve freedom."

"as far as my country is concerned," he said, "we could not send a team because of the conditions in my country where only the racists can go to international sports events."

Cyprus TT Delegation Leader Deeply Impressed by Friendship, Unity and Sportsmanship at AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

alecos clerides, leader of the table tennis delegation of cyprus, said that he was "deeply impressed for the high spirit of friendship, unity and sportsmanship that prevailed among the players and members of the delegations of various countries and regions which participated in this friendship invitational tournament."

in a recent interview with hsinhua, he said: "its objectives and goals have been fully achieved beyond any doubt whatsoever" and "real friendly relations, unity and understanding between the players of so many countries were established."

the cyprus t.t. delegation leader stated: "we firmly believe that through such tournaments, the necessary opportunities are afforded to a great number of peoples of different countries and regions, irrespective of their races, religions, political ideas and beliefs to exchange their views, experience, skills and techniques for the constructive promotion of table tennis and the establishment of friendly relations and unity among themselves."

Honduras Delegation Leader: AAA Tournament Is Great Event in History of Sports

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

roberto perdomo paredes, head of the honduras table tennis delegation, described the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament as "a great event in the history of sports."

in an interview with hsinhua here, he said that "the tournament has made effective contribution to the promotion of friendship and cooperation among the people and players of the three continents." the honduras delegation shared the brilliant achievements made by the tournament with other delegations, he added.

"we have gained very valuable experience during the tournament in peking," he continued. "we will return home with optimism and the desire of promoting table tennis so that we can take part in the next invitational tournament to be held in nigeria," he said.

the honduras delegation leader said: "in peking we have lived in the midst of friendship and unity.

"we have made very good friends. we are particularly happy that we have made acquaintances with the great chinese people."

he concluded: "we have been given warm hospitality during our stay in china and we feel at home."

Leader of Bolivian TT Delegation Says Participants in AAA Tournament Live Like One Family

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the gathering, together of people from the three continents is very beneficial to promoting mutual understanding," said raul zalazar, leader of the bolivian table tennis delegation, in an interview with hsinhua.

he said at the a.a.a. tournament people of the three continents, people with different colours and languages, had forged fraternal friendship. "in those days all participants lived like in one family."

he said that table tennis had become a pioneer in linking the three continents together.

"the experience of the tournament is very important. it will help promote table tennis," he added.

he said that the bolivian table tennis players would bring back home the experience of the tournament and popularize it in bolivia. "this will certainly help open a fine vista for the development of the sport in bolivia," he noted.

Ecuadorian TT Delegation Leader: AAA Tournament Offers Opportunity for Extensive Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

"the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament is unique in the history of the world's table tennis in promoting the unity and friendship among sportsmen and peoples of various countries," said luis rodriguez, leader of the ecuadorian table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua.

he said: "it offered sportsmen and people an opportunity for getting united more extensively and having direct contacts."

he encouraged players from various countries to have confidence to win, to get help from good coaches and to take part in more international tournaments and put what they learn into practice.

"this tournament has sown the seeds," he said. "we hope, we can find a way to link us with countries which are advanced in table tennis and seek their help."

Mauritanian TT Delegation on AAA Tournament

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking was a brilliant success, said ol boidi mohamedou m'barek, leader of the mauritanian table tennis delegation in an interview with hsinhua here.

he said that "the peking tournament enabled us to make wide contacts with players of other continents and learn from different styles of table tennis." the invitational tournament, he pointed out, had strengthened the links of friendship among the people of asia, africa and latin america. "through the tournament, we see the importance of the sport. after returning home, we'll redouble our efforts to make table tennis a sport as popular as football and basketball in our country," ol boidi mohamedou m'barek said. "the tournament has permitted us to show our youth that small as the ping-pong ball is, it can bring together players from the three continents."

speaking of the development of table tennis in the three continents, gulo abdel haye abderrahmane, deputy leader of the delegation, said: "the 1971 afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament and the present 1973 asian-african-latin american tournament have laid down a solid foundation for those countries where table tennis is less developed and have promoted the further development of the sport in countries where table tennis has already become popular."

bah kaber, a player of mauritania, said that "the principal aim of the tournament is not wins or defeats in competition, but strengthening of the links of friendship existing among the people of the three continents. we'll always bear in mind: 'friendship first, competition second'."

AAA Is "A Great Event," Says Leader of Sudanese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 10, 1973)

dr. asim zaki mustafa, leader of the sudanese table tennis delegation, praised the asian-african-latin american table tennis friendship invitational tournament in peking as "a great event."

he said in an interview with hsinhua: "owing to my pre-occupation i could not participate in the last friendship invitational tournament. but what i heard about it made me decide to come to this tournament. i found this tournament is a great event beyond description. people must experience it by themselves every day, even every hour, before they can realize how this gathering has sown seeds of profound friendship and fraternity in the hearts of the youth of the three continents. witness the smiling faces and how the competitors exchange badges and addresses, and you'll conclude how nice this gathering is."

in a month, the youth of the three continents have had an opportunity to know many aspects of life in china. at the same time, they have exchanged precious experience with their colleagues of other fraternal countries, he added.

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